The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII....NO. 6689. | NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1872.—TRIPLE SHEET. | PRICE FOUR CENTS.

# A ROUSING RALLY.

## Immense Republican Meeting at Cooper Institute.

### Enthusiastic Manifestation in Favor of the National and State Tickets.

### Speeches by Secretary Boutwell, Speaker Blaine, and Others.

### Thorough Exposition of the Financial Policy of Gen. Grant.

### The Record of His Administration Forcibly Reviewed.

The eighth and last weekly meeting held at the Cooper Institute under the auspices of the Republican State Committee last night, was a worthy close to the efforts of the Empire City for Gen. Grant's re-election. At 6¼ o'clock the streets and avenues around the Institute were thronged by persons of every social grade, anxiously watching the doors in the hope of getting good seats. When 7 o'clock came, the hall was thrown open, and such a rush was made that the flooring and stage trembled under the pressure. In ten minutes there was not room for another being in the auditorium. The stage, too, was fully occupied by the best men in the business community. After the round of applause which greeted the advent of the distinguished orators of the evening, Secretary Boutwell and Speaker Blaine, A. H. Cornell nominated Hon. Isaac H. Bailey for President, who said that, in view of the fact that Mr. Blaine's campaign had had a serious effect on his voice, he should make but few remarks, and asked the further pleasure of the meeting.

Gen. Sharpe then read the following list of Vice-Presidents:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| William B. Astor, | Shepard Knapp, |
| E. D. Morgan, | Wm. Mitchell, |
| Thurlow Weed, | J. Kearney Warren, |
| John C. Green, | Joseph H. Choate, |
| William E. Dodge, | Christopher R. Robert, |
| Horace B. Claflin, | Uriah J. Smith, |
| Robt. Lenox Kennedy, | George Opdyke, |
| James Lenox, | Nahum Sullivan, |
| Moses Taylor, | Wm. Cullen Bryant, |
| David Dows, | Edwards Pierrepont, |
| Henry Clews, | John Bigelow, |
| Jacob D. Vermilye, | A. A. Low, |
| A. J. Dittenhoefer, | Jonathan Sturges, |
| John Taylor Johnston, | Joseph A. Harper, |
| Wm. M. Evarts, | James W. Beekman, |
| William H. Vanderbilt, | A. Gracie King, |
| Peter Cooper, | Edwin Hoyt, |
| George Jones, | W. H. Osborn, |
| Charles H. Russell, | James W. Gerard, |
| John Jacob Astor, | Robt. L. Cutting, |
| Amos R. Eno, | Judge E. P. Fancher, |
| John A. King, | Theodore E. Fowler, |
| L. P. Morton, | Frederick Hayden, |
| W. R. Vermilye, | Lyman A. Jacobus, |
| S. B. Chittenden, | Thomas Nast, |
| E. S. Jaffray, | Christian Schwartz, |
| John A. C. Gray, | John E. Cornell, |
| Paul N. Spofford, | Daniel Blodgett, |
| Jesse Hoyt, | Roswell R. Hagerty, |
| J. Pierrepont Morgan, | Henry G. Stebbins, |
| Pitt Cooke, | James H. Van Alen, |
| Benj. G. Arnold, | Wm. J. Hoppin, |
| Azariah C. Flagg, | William Astor, |
| S. D. McMullan, | Charles L. Frost, |
| Wm. G. Peckham, | Wm. A. Booth, |
| Wm. T. Garner, | Edward Salomon, |
| George B. Grinnell, | James F. D. Lanier, |
| Thomas Murphy, | Dorman B. Eaton, |
| Dr. Willard Parker, | Robert Hoe, |
| Lewis J. Phillips, | P. C. Calhoun, |
| James Buell, | John A. Stewart, |
| Wm. M. Fliess, | Wm. H. Macy, |
| B. L. Lang, | Samuel Wetmore, |
| Geo. W. Parker, | Cambridge Livingston, |
| Ambrose W. Howes, | Henry A. Smythe, |
| Robert L. Stuart, | Charles Moran, |
| Emil Sauer, | Wm. Orton, |
| Fred. D. Tappan, | Abraham Wakeman, |
| Rev. Dr. H. Bellows, | E. P. Cowles, |
| Wm. H. Guion, | A. B. Baylis, |
| Charles L. Anthony, | E. G. Dermold, |
| George Cabot Ward, | Adrian Iselin, |
| Francis Skiddy, | Howard Potter, |
| John E. Gavit, | Herman Levy, |
| Denning Duer, | Dr. W. H. Van Buren, |
| Wm. M. Vermilye, | Wm. M. Lee, |
| H. C. Fahnestock, | Alexander Stuart, |
| Parke Godwin, | Salem H. Wales, |
| John J. Townsend, | Stephen C. Williams, |
| D. B. Mangam, | Henry F. Vail, |
| William L. Peake, | Isaac N. Phelps, |
| John J. Cisco, | Charles Butler, |
| Henry B. Hammond, | Azariah Boody, |
| John D. Jones, | Russel Sage, |
| R. B. Sherman, | Joseph C. Jackson, |
| George W. Lane, | R. I. Blake, |
| Jackson S. Schultz, | Wm. L. Jenkins, |
| George P. Tallman, | S. M. Mordecai, |
| Homer H. Stewart, | Jno. Davidson, |
| De Witt Clinton Wheeler, | F. M. Harris, |
| Clarence A. Seward, | Courtlandt Palmer, |
| Shepard Gandy, | Ambrose C. Kingsland, |
| Edwin W. Stoughton, | Franz Sigel, |
| Peleg Hall, | Rev. Henry H. Garnet, |
| Henry E. Davies, | George S. Penniman, |
| Chas. L. Tiffany, | Theo. W. Dwight, |
| Edward King, | C. A. Peabody, |
| Frederick S. Winston, | Theodore Roosevelt, |
| D. Willis James, | Morris K. Jesup, |
| G. W. Duer, | Wm. B. Isham, |
| Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, | Alex. S. Diven, |
| O. D. Munn, | Josiah M. Fiske, |
| John L. Riker, | S. B. Comstock, |
| R. P. Perrin, | Jacob A. Otto, |
| W. H. Johnson, | David R. Turner, |
| Elias S. Higgins, | John C. Hamilton, |
| James F. De Peyster, | Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood, |
| Charles P. Kirkland, | Richard Patrick, |
| John Steward, | N. E. Nash, |
| Charles H. Southmayd, | John Harper, |
| Luther R. Marsh, | H. N. Morgan, |
| Daniel Drew, | Nehemiah Towle, |
| J. W. Hamersley, | Fred. Taylor, |
| Wm. H. Webb, | Walter W. Phelps, |
| Lloyd Aspinwall, | Charles G. Landon, |
| Charles P. Leverich, | Effingham Townsend, |
| Leonard W. Jerome, | A. B. Stockwell, |
| Alex. Vanrensselaer, | S. H. Baxter, |
| Robert V. Maitland, | Otis D. Swan, |
| Peter V. King, | Alson P. Man, |
| John H. Harbeck, | Richard Butler, |
| George S. Coe, | Robert H. Berdell, |
| J. Green Pearson, | Pierre Lorillard, |
| N. H. McCurdy, | Charles H. Marshall, |
| J. F. G. Foster, | W. K. Kitchen, |
| Samuel F. Barger, | John J. Donaldson, |
| Eugene E. Kelly, | C. A. Waterbury, |
| Wm. H. Fogg, | W. A. Hall, |
| Joseph Seligman, | L. V. Ostrander, |
| Henry A. Hurlbut, | Henry E. Kerchner, |
| J. Carson Brevoort, | F. Cosmerey, |
| Dwight H. Olmstead, | David Wetherspoon, |
| Peter Marie, | Wm. Whitewright, Jr., |
| Israel Corse, | Samuel Sloan, |
| John Dey, | James Low, |
| John Q. Jones, | A. Bergman Johnston, |
| Wm. A. Wheelock, | John F. Butterworth, |
| G. V. B. Ostrander, | C. P. Huntington, |
| John W. Harper, | William Barton, |
| Dr. Geo. B. Belcher, | C. M. Rogers, |
| John C. Jackson, | Wm. Lottimer, |
| C. T. Timpson, | Watson E. Case, |
| A. B. White, | George W. Blunt, |
| Fish Wheeler, | John Armstrong, |
| George T. Adee, | Vincenzo Botta, |
| Daniel F. Appleton, | Alfred W. Craven, |
| E. H. Perkins, Jr., | Richard Berry, |
| Henry E. Pierrepont, | James W. Booth, |
| Henry F. Vail, | Frederick Kuhne, |
| Joseph B. Varnum, | Harrison Durkee, |
| James Bebo, | A. S. Hatch, |
| Fletcher Harper, Jr., | Theo. Vyse, Jr., |
| W. H. Gebhard, | H. A. Johnson, |
| Thos. Murray, | Joseph Gaillard, Jr., |
| Edward Wescoster, | Walter S. Gurnee, |
| Josiah Jex, | E. Delafield Smith, |
| Edward Haight, | Chas. A. Lamb, |
| J. J. McManus, | John H. Hall, |
| Noah Davis, | Jno. L. Cadwalader, |
| Timothy G. Churchill, | E. G. Holston, |
| Wm. H. Amelon, | F. A. Palmer. |
| A. V. Stout. | |

SECRETARIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hamilton Fish, Jr., | James B. Fuller, |
| Henry L. Dyer, | J. B. Prosser, |
| Henry E. Davies, Jr., | George H. B. Hill, |
| C. Vandeventer, | Wm. H. Marston, |
| Jas. H. Beecher, | Ferdinand Wilmerding, |
| Dwight A. Lawrence, | Charles Fearing, |
| A. K. Meers, | C. B. Wheeler, |
| Henry K. McHarg, | Charles Sherman. |
| Wm. Bogert. | |

REMARKS OF THE CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Bailey said: Ladies and Gentlemen—We have with us to-night a distinguished officer of the Government, who comes forward to give an account of his stewardship. There have been some complaints of the interference of Federal officials in this election, but I think it a good sign that the chief officer of the Government comes here, ready to give you a statement of the affairs confided to his care; and I think he will give such an account as will convince you that the Government deserves, as it will have, a triumphant re-election. I have the pleasure of introducing Hon. Mr. Boutwell.

SPEECH OF HON. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL.

Mr. Boutwell was received with tremendous applause, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs and the gentlemen their hats as he stood up to speak. He said:

A month since, ladies and gentlemen, I should have come upon this platform feeling more than I do the importance of the discharge of the duty which I am expected to perform to-night. Within that month the judgment of the people of this country has been so far expressed that a meeting of Republicans now is rather an assembly of triumph than an occasion for argument with reference to the result of the canvass. If the elections in North Carolina, and in Vermont and Maine—[applause]—did not prove satisfactorily to the friends and the opponents of the present Administration, that Gen. Grant was to be elected, no doubt can exist now in the mind of any reasonable person, since the expression of opinion in the great central States of the Union, from which there can be no successful appeal. [Applause.] Various reasons have been given by our opponents for the results; but I have not seen stated by them what seems to me to be the true one. The truth is to be found in the fact that the people of this country act upon their serious and earnest convictions of political affairs, and not as the followers of individual men—much less do they act under the influence of passion or of prejudice; and, therefore, they have considered the statements of our opponents, and the arguments and facts of the friends of the Administration, and the result is before the country and before the world. [Loud applause.] I do not consider it out of place, gentlemen, for me to speak of the President in his personal and official character, but I shall not speak of the calumnies of which he has been the subject.

THE CALUMNIES AGAINST THE PRESIDENT.

I remember that in all the trying periods of the country's history, the men who have been charged with great duties have also been assailed. You, in your own family history, know that the great chief whom your fathers placed in the most honorable positions of public service was himself the subject of calumny; but the justification—aye, the satisfaction, even, which comes to the country, as well as to the subjects of these calumnies, is in the just judgment of the people, who, when the facts are laid before them, see to it that no permanent injuries remain. And as those great men of the past escaped without the smell of calumny upon their garments; and so will it be of him today, who, after great public service, is assailed in the heat of a political canvass. The calumnies will be forgotten. [Applause.] Happy the men who originated them if they, too, shall be permitted to pass into oblivion. If some of you have seen the President, whether as General of the army, as General of the armies of the Republic, or since he has been Chief Magistrate of the nation, you have seen him as he always is, quiet, decorous, unassuming in all his relations of public and private life. That sentence I utter after an acquaintance with him of eight years, and after an intimate acquaintance of three and a half years. Under no circumstances shall I stoop to mention the nature of the calumnies now alleged against him, but I come to speak of his character.

GEN. GRANT'S CHARACTER.

It is said that he is not a man of intellectual capacity; a man who has lived forty years in a country where the avenues to distinction are open alike to every man. Like Cromwell, who, you will remember, came in the exigencies of the public service to be the protector of England, and who established its power in all the national and international affairs of the continent of Europe, whatever may, after two centuries, be the judgment of men as to the wisdom of his policy, there is none as to the nature of his intellectual endowments. It would be strange in this century if in a time of great national peril, one to whom was given the command of a million of men, and who commanded them successfully, and who carried the nation through a severe contest, if there should rest any doubt upon the minds of the people of that generation whether he has intellectual capacity or not. And he possesses those qualities which belong alike to the soldier and the statesman—freedom from passion, absence of all malice, capacity to select men for important service, and he possesses the "roundabout common sense" quality in man which, without irreverence, I think may be described as something near to, if it be not absolutely, infinite power with reference to a limited thing, which enables the possessor of that power to see the subject under investigation precisely as it is, and then he possesses the capacity to act on his judgment in time to meet the requirements of the case.

THE GIFT OF PUBLIC SPEECH.

Now it is a circumstance worthy a moment's consideration that Gen. Grant is not gifted in public speech; and what good fortune it would be for others if they failed in the same respect. Gentlemen, there is no necessary connection between the ability to speak in public and to administer public affairs; and, indeed, I think it may safely be said as the teaching of history and the result of experience that men who are largely endowed with capacities in that direction, and who cultivate them assiduously, are by that natural endowment and that training unfitted for the serious substantial business of statesmanship in times of peril. An old English writer has said: "Words are the daughters of men. The sons of God are deeds;" and therefore it is that the man of deeds is always greater than the man of words." [Applause.]

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

If I interpret correctly the introductory remarks of the Chairman of this meeting, I am expected to say something upon the finances and the financial condition of the country. I know not precisely how to meet that request, certainly within the limits of the few moments which I propose to occupy. You know very well all the leading facts of the Administration in that particular; although sometimes our friends, and often our enemies, have imagined that there was something they did not see yet. If anything be true concerning the administration of the Treasury Department it is this: what we have done we have done openly. [Applause.] Gen. Grant, you may remember, in his inaugural address, looked with reference to the finances to two results—a faithful collection of the revenue and payment of the public debt. In these three and a half years, following that suggestion, the country has paid more than three hundred and fifty millions dollars of the public debt. [Applause.] In the mere fact that the debt has been reduced to that extent there may be no great merit. The advantage is chiefly in the establishment of the public credit, and the assurance it gives to the country and to the world that the purpose of the people of the United States is to place the Government free of any responsibility of a pecuniary sort which cannot be met even under adverse circumstances.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

As to the national debt, I remember Mr. Webster, in some moment of great freedom, made a remark like this: "Public debts should be paid, but private debts—that is a different thing." [Laughter.] Gentlemen, there is an aspect of this case in which a public debt is of more concern than private debt. If I were to give advice, and as I give it freely and without charge there can be no complaint, and I hope no one will bring it home to me if the result is not accomplished, but I do say, that whoever can buy real property on credit and hold it, will realize a profit. But with a Government the question is different. In this country the national credit lies at the foundation of everything. Today if the public credit were impaired for any reason, the credit of railways, the credit of banks, of savings institutions, would all be impaired if not undermined and prostrated. Therefore it has seemed to the Administration necessary to take the best possible security for the establishment and maintenance of the public credit. This could only be done by showing to the country and to the world that we had the means and the disposition to pay. The advantages of this policy are not only in the present, but they are certain in the contingencies of the future. No nation can be free from the possibility of war. Our nation is as favorably situated to escape such calamities as any nation on the face of the earth, and especially now, when the only great question which threatened the peace of the United States has been removed. [Cheers.] But every nation must look to the possibility of war. War cannot be carried on except by loans. Loans cannot be made except the credit of the party asking the loan is good. Now, then, the result of the policy that has been pursued is this, that today the credit of the United States is better than the credit of any other nation on the face of the earth. [Applause.] Don't be ready to doubt the truth of this observation by the circumstance that France has recently made a large loan at the rate of five per cent. interest, with subscriptions vastly in excess of the amount called for. The truth in regard to that loan is that it was sold to the bankers who put it upon the market at the rate of eighty-four cents on the dollar, while the Government of the United States within the last twelve months, has disposed of two hundred millions of five per cent. bonds, without any discount in the principal markets of Europe. [Cheers.] Secondly the bonds of the United States are salable at or above par in more markets of the world than the bonds of any other country. The advantage of this lies in the fact that if the Government of the United States should ask for a loan abroad the capitalists of Europe would only be too glad of the opportunity to lend us money.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

A large part of the means for thus reducing the public debt has been derived from the income [illegible] of the public revenues. I am not willing nor would your patience permit me to present a statement of facts for the purpose of demonstrating this. But I can say in one sentence that which is true, and as conclusive as a volume of arguments and statistics, that in the first year of Gen. Grant's administration the receipts from internal revenue taxes were increased forty-seven per cent. over the revenue derived during the last year of Mr. Johnson's administration upon all the articles which were taxed in both years. [Cheers.] During the period of Gen. Grant's Administration the system of taxation has been so changed that the aggregate reduction of revenue due to those changes amounts to about one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Two things have been thus accomplished simultaneously, a reduction of taxation and an increase of revenue from the same sources, and a consequent reduction of the public debt.

Passing from this subject, gentlemen, I proceed briefly to say that while there have been some defalcations by public officers, the amount is not large compared with the revenues collected. During the period of Gen. Grant's Administration we have collected more than $600,000,000 revenue through the Customs, and not one dollar of this, so far as is known, has been lost to the Government by any misconduct of the Customs officers. There have been four or five cases of criminal misappropriation of the public money, or misuse of the public money, through ignorance of the law, and in each of those cases the Government has been reimbursed either by the party himself or by proceedings against his sureties. During the entire period of the internal revenue system, from 1862 to July, 1872, the loss by defalcations was $2,700,000 on a total collection of more than $1,500,000,000. As a matter of opinion, I may state that of these defalcations about nine hundred thousand dollars is chargeable to the appointees of Mr. Lincoln, one million seven hundred thousand dollars to the appointees of Mr. Johnson, and less than one hundred thousand dollars to the appointees of Gen. Grant. [Applause.] We do not defend these things. I stand here to say that, in all these cases, the Administration condemned the offence, pursued the offender, and, if possible, convicted him, and subjected him to the punishment meted out to him by the law.

QUESTIONS OF POLICY.

I pass now, gentlemen, from matters of administration in the Treasury Department to questions of policy. I have spoken of Gen. Grant. I do not propose to speak of Mr. Greeley, except so far as it may be necessary to the argument which I am about to present; but it is known to all men that very early after the inauguration of Gen. Grant he pressed publicly upon the Secretary of the Treasury his policy in reference to the finances of the country, and that having been general, it is no breach of confidence for me to say that privately he pressed the same views on me. His ideas were these—that coin in the Treasury should be sold, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the interest-bearing debt, and that the Government should resume specie payments. In the first lesson of Colburn's *Intellectual Arithmetic* there is a question that, as a question, is very simple, but as a question with reference to the philosophy of education, a very important one. It is this: How many thumbs have you on your right hand? [Laughter.] If there is a boy in the public schools of New-York who has successfully met that introduction to intellectual arithmetic, to that boy I would trust the question whether these two propositions of Mr. Greeley, considered together, are not so absurd as to be wholly impracticable. Sell the coin in the Treasury and resume specie payments. [Laughter.] But I will consider them separately, because it may be alleged that while he recommended both these, he recommended them in the alternative, therefore I will deal with them separately. First, to sell the coin in the Treasury and apply the proceeds to the payment of the public debt. We have $356,000,000 of United States notes, known as greenbacks, in circulation. They are issued upon the condition, and upon the understanding that they are, as soon as practicable, to be made equal in value to coin. Therefore the public opinion as to whether we are providing the ways and means by which at some future time they will thus be made equal, is an essential element in fixing their commercial value. If we had $356,000,000 of these notes in circulation, and we sell the coin that is in the Treasury today, that policy, if it be wise, requires that any future accumulations of coin shall likewise be sold, and the result is that these notes are never to be made equal to specie in value while any interest-bearing debt remains. Therefore it puts that desirable condition of things at least a quarter of a century off. That is one objection. Another objection is that if you throw this amount of coin on the market you at once make coin the cheapest material for export; and instead of sending abroad wheat, corn, oil, and cotton, to pay for goods bought from other countries, the coin would go first. But the Government must have coin to pay interest on the public debt—$120,000,000 a year; and the merchants must have coin to pay the duties on imports—say from $175,000,000 to $200,000,000 a year. Who does not see that this policy places the Government and the merchants of the country at the feet of the gold gamblers not only of this City, but of all the financial centres of the world, who would combine together to plunder the merchants and people of this country. If anybody scouts the absurdity of this argument, I will take the responsibility. I am not ambitious enough for office or for public favor to be the author or the instrument of it. We have three hundred and fifty millions of dollars in circulation, of which the Government has the benefit with interest. Moreover, the Government of this country, by the force of circumstances, is in such a position that there is great power in the Treasury Department. If it were possible for me to devise a way to diminish the debt, I should be happy to be the instrument of doing so. We have a public debt of two billions of dollars, and we are responsible for three hundred and fifty millions of dollars of greenbacks, and thirty millions of dollars of fractional currency. The Government is likewise responsible for the redemption of three hundred and forty millions of dollars issued by the national banks. That is the condition of things.

It happened a year ago—and I speak of this event only as an illustration—that Chicago was devastated by fire. The first effect of that calamity was to produce a panic in financial circles. The insurance companies were called upon to restore the losses sustained. It was then that the Secretary of the Treasury, having in his hand what he would not have had if this policy of Mr. Greeley had been adopted, issued bonds for nearly six millions dollars, thus preventing a panic, and in a certain sense saved the Government. All that is the product of years of culture, thought, energy, and work. Therefore, practically, with reference to this election, the Secretary of the Treasury is an officer who may be in office today and have a successor to-morrow, but the President is elected for a constitutional period. Practically there is nothing good in the Administration which is not desired by the man who is at the head of affairs. [Hear, hear.] The man who is at the head of affairs will, by diligence, produce results corresponding to his own desires. You have tested Gen. Grant for three and a half years, [cheers,] and you may rely on it that his next Administration will be a corresponding one.

SPECIE PAYMENT.

There are only three ways of resuming specie payment, and I am here to acknowledge that, excepting the one discovered by Mr. Greeley, my own capacities enable me to discover only two. First, I state what I believe to be the truth, that the volume of paper money in circulation is so large that it cannot be immediately made as valuable as coin, and the only way of immediately resuming specie payments is to reduce the volume of paper money. That subject I have had occasion to consider, and with great freedom I say to you here and now, that under all circumstances and conditions of business affairs, I am not prepared to advise the President to reduce the paper money. The reason for which in my mind is that the incident and consequent evils of business which this process of reduction would give rise to would be greater than the advantage attained in the end. Secondly, there is a way by which we can equalize paper and coin by natural progress. The business of the country is increasing. The confidence of the people in paper money was never greater. Our exports are equally on the increase. The traffic between this country and other countries is likely to increase—first by the increased production of articles for exportation, and especially of cotton. The entire cotton of the world is not equal to one dollar in gold for each inhabitant. I pause here for a moment to say with reference to the South's demand for conciliation, that it does not include the safety and contentment of the laboring classes of the South. [Cheers.] If by a policy which would conciliate two or three hundred men who were prominent in the rebellion, and that by that work of conciliation you disturb the millions engaged in the production of cotton, depriving the South of labor which it requires, you will suffer in the loss of trade and business to the extent of tens of millions of dollars. [Cheers.] Moreover, the importation from Europe of certain articles of commerce has been increasing. The policy we have pursued has not only had an elevating tendency, but it induced immigration from England. But this policy of advancing labor has not applied to that country alone, but to the other States of Europe. We have, besides, been constructing railways at the rate of six million dollars or seven million dollars a year. Secondly, we have succeeded in increasing the production of iron in this country and diminishing the importation of it from abroad, thereby reducing the balance against us. [Cheers.] Waiting, then, as we must wait, for chances to take place to bring their fruit for us, that time is not far distant when the paper money in the United States will be equal to coin.

What would be the result of that third policy when inaugurated by Mr. Greeley, which is, as you know, "Resume!" Mr. Greeley had a maxim, which was, "The way to resume is to resume." [Laughter.] With $356,000,000 of paper money in circulation, payable on demand, and with $80,000,000 in the Treasury—the largest sum we ever had—what would be thought if we were to post up on the Treasury door the words, "To resume is to resume"? Therefore, it seems to me that if you are satisfied with Gen. Grant's ideas on these questions, you should trust to his Administration. Allow me to say, in conclusion, that in my opinion, as it is that of every man conversant with the course of trade in this country, that, as the financial interests of this country are represented by New-York City, it will become, twenty-five years hence, the financial centre of the world. The speaker then retired, amid prolonged applause.

The Chairman then introduced Hon. James G. Blaine, who spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF SPEAKER BLAINE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: When the Constitution of the United States was framed in 1787, Mr. Jefferson was in Europe representing this country at the Court of France, and he returned, as you know, to take part in the Administration of Gen. Washington. Upon his suggestion the State of Virginia proposed to the Constitution of the United States eleven amendments, to protect in better form, as Mr. Jefferson thought, personal rights. The eleven amendments were perfected during Gen. Washington's first term, and were known publicly in that day as the Bill of Rights. Twelve years afterward there was an animated contest for the Presidency between Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Adams, first before the people, and afterward still more embittered between Jefferson and Aaron Burr in the House of Representatives, and the end of that contest disclosed that one feature of the Constitution did not work well, in relation to the mode in which electors should vote for President and Vice-President; and, to remedy the defect thus developed, a twelfth amendment was proposed to the Constitution. That amendment was perfected in 1803, and from that day to the Administration of Abraham Lincoln the Constitution remained unchanged and untouched. [Cheers.] The framers of that instrument purposely made it difficult to alter or amend it. Legislation was left to the will of the majority, favorable or adverse; but to change the Constitution, as you all know, it was made to require a vote of two-thirds of the Senate and two-thirds of the House to as much as propose an amendment, and then three-fourths of all the States to ratify it before it should be incorporated into the organic instrument.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Sixty-three years after the Twelfth Amendment a Thirteenth Amendment was added; and it has been the singular fortune of this generation, which will never be experienced by any that succeeds it, to have amended the Constitution of the United States in three particulars. Neither two generations of the fathers or the grandfathers of most of those whom I now have the honor to address—you must go back to your great-grandfathers before you reach the generation that changed a single line of that instrument. And yet we, of today, have made three great essential changes to that Constitution.

Seven years after the last hostile gun was fired in the civil war, you are asked to point out what remained as the fruits of that struggle. What answer have you to give? The paramount union of the States was, of course, maintained; the rebels were beaten and dispersed; but when you come to speak of the living present and forecast the future, you point to the great radical changes in your organic law as the fruits of that great struggle; for in Mr. Lincoln's term was perfected the great Thirteenth Amendment, which, in three short lines, abolished slavery throughout the whole land and proclaimed liberty to all the inhabitants thereof, making it forever impossible, in the language of a great man now dead, that a slave could breathe the air of the United States and live. [Cheers.]

But, this amendment perfected, it was soon found that merely declaring a man not to be a slave did not constitute him a free man; in other words, it did not endue and endow him with the power to maintain himself in his new condition; and the same difficulty that existed before the war confronted us afterward, when the Thirteenth Amendment was in your Constitution. And that difficulty was, that nowhere in that instrument was there declared, and nowhere was there understood, and nowhere was there acknowledged, a common standard of American citizenship. It was written in the old Constitution that the citizens of each State should be entitled to the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States. And as between the great States that swept the North from ocean to ocean, that guarantee was fulfilled; but the moment you crossed the imaginary line South, and having a dark complexion it availed you nothing; and no matter how white your complexion, if you undertook in certain Southern States to exercise the right of free speech, the heritage which belongs to New-England, and to great free States of old, your life was no more worth than the life of a dog. This was no theoretical grievance. It fell upon us in many practical and offensive ways. My own State, largely devoted to navigation, shared in its insults and outrages. A Maine ship going to Charleston for a cotton freight might well have among her crew two or three colored men. On her arrival at Charleston, those colored sailors were arrested, imprisoned and detained while the ship remained in port. The ship had to pay the expenses of their maintenance, and should she depart without defraying their expenses, the men might be sold into hopeless slavery in order to raise the amount. But if on the same day a British ship should arrive in the harbor of Charleston with an entire crew of negroes, they were as safe in that city as you are today in the City of New-York. Thus it was that the British flag in an American port carried with it a larger measure of personal protection than the American flag did. This was so outrageous a grievance that the State of Massachusetts, foremost always in good, sent to Charleston one of her most eminent and distinguished citizens, the late Samuel Hoar. The older portion of this audience remember the result of that mission. He was met by an infuriated mob, and had it not been for the considerate interference of some of the better disposed citizens of that city his blood might have been spilt in its streets, to the eternal infamy of the name of Charleston.

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

Thus when the war began and thus when the war closed, there was no standard of American citizenship; for the ground on which South Carolina attempted this disqualification was that neither Maine, nor New-York, nor Massachusetts had the right to make a man a citizen who would not call himself a citizen within the limits of South Carolina. At the beginning of the war and at its close this great question of American citizenship was an unsettled and vexed question. Therefore the Republican Party took the next great step, and proposed to the States, through their representatives in Congress, a Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution destined to remove the evils of which I have spoken; and I venture to say, with deliberate weighing of my words, that from the hour in which the immortal Declaration was made at Philadelphia in 1776, there has been no word of organic or State law written on this continent of more far-reaching importance to you and your children and your children's children than the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. [Cheers.] Allow me to read it. It is as follows:

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States."

Mark you, all persons born, no matter what color, and all persons naturalized, no matter what nativity, "are citizens of the United States and of the States wherein they reside." That is the affirmative and positive part of the amendment. The negative part is still more potential and still more pregnant. It is as follows:

"No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, or liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall any State deny to any person within its jurisdiction the just and equal protection of the laws."

And then these singular words are added:

"And Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this amendment."

There you have the great features—first, the positive declaration of what should constitute American citizenship; second, the taking away from the States of all power to interfere with those rights; and, third, the delegation to Congress in express terms of all power necessary to protect those rights.

Now, under that a case arose, and a case of great magnitude, and it arose thus: When the war closed, the most sanguine among us could hardly expect that there would immediately ensue law and order in the South. The tumults had been too great; passions had been too deeply stirred, and therefore it was naturally expected, and a due charitable allowance was given to a certain degree of disorder, and possibly to a certain measure of strife and anarchy. But it was soon found that no charity was broad enough to cover that which ensued; for this disorder, instead of being temporary, became chronic; instead of being sporadic and accidental, it became organized, and throughout the length and breadth of the States then recently in revolt there was found a vast conspiracy against the rights of person and property of all those who had shown peculiar devotion and peculiar loyalty to the Government of the United States, and within six years, measuring from the day that Lee surrendered to Gen. Grant, down to the month of April, 1871, by the report of a Congressional Committee, made up of members of the Senate and of the House, selected from both parties because of their character and ability—a report in the archives of the Government today, showing that within those six years in the States that had been in revolt, there were 20,000 men who were made the victims of this conspiracy by being either maimed, maltreated or murdered, and more than six thousand mercilessly murdered—more than three per day from the time that Lee gave up his sword to the 1st day of April, 1871. Then it occurred to Gen. Grant as the administrator of the law to see whether or not, under the power as given by the Fourteenth Amendment, there might not something be done to check these outrages and protect American citizens in their rights. He sent a message to Congress recommending such legislation. That message was referred to a select committee. In due time the committee reported a bill, and in due time that bill was enacted into a law, and has since become famous as the Kuklux law. During its pendency in the House, and during a somewhat prolonged and embittered debate upon its merits and provisions, and possibly when its fate was not altogether sure, we experienced invaluable aid in securing it supporters from the great influence and accept-name of the editor of the New-York *Tribune*, Horace Greeley. He wrote in the *Tribune*, under his own signature, as follows:

"Let our Government, bound by its duty of protecting our citizens in their fundamental rights, pass and enforce a law for the extirpation of the Kuklux conspiracy, and if our Government has not the power to do that, then I say it is no Government at all—a sham."

That was Horace Greeley before he was afflicted with Presidency on the brain. [Laughter.] As I have said, that bill became the subject of a prolonged and embittered debate, more lengthy in point of time and in the number of speeches that were made in the House of Representatives than any debate since the debate on the Legal-tender bill in 1862. I think there were more than fifty speeches on the Democratic side of the House against it. I heard them all, and have refreshed my memory with them since from the *Globe*, and I here deliberately assert that the common thread of argument running through all those speeches was that legislation of that kind was the destruction of the doctrine of local self-government, and was the centralization in the hands of the Federal Government of the power that belonged to the States. That was so often repeated that it has now assumed the position of a watchword and catch phrase, that it was the destruction of local self-government, and the centralization in the hands of the Federal Government of the power that belonged to the States. On that issue the Republicans frankly met them. They said, "We meet you upon that issue, and admit that it was the purpose, the aim, the object and intent of the Fourteenth Amendment to centralize in the hands of the Federal Government all power necessary for the protection of the individual citizen." [Cheers.] And it was their object to declare that citizenship of the United States should no longer be the foot-ball of controversy between the thirty-seven States, but should be thenceforward and for ever a matter of supreme national concern everywhere, and it was a very amazing circumstance that that question should even be debated in an American House of Representatives. It was amazing from the fact that from all time since we have been a nation we have been prompt to guard the rights of our citizens who were interfered with by foreign governments. I shall not detain you with precedent-incidents in which, with great alacrity, this Government has stood forward to assert the rights of citizens who were interfered with by foreign Governments. But out of the vast multitude that might be quoted, I will just call your attention to one single case. Twenty years ago this case happened. After the abortive revolution in Germany in 1848, among those who sought shelter on these shores was a refugee from Hungary. He came here, and as soon as he arrived he filed his declaration to become a citizen of the United States. Shortly afterward he was called back to Europe upon business. He had not perfected his naturalization, and had not even acquired a domicile here. But when he arrived in the City of Smyrna he was arrested by an Austrian official, and was about to be carried to Vienna to be tried for a political offense. He appealed to the American Consul for protection, and the Consul referred the case to Capt. Ingraham, of the United States Navy, who was then in the harbor of Smyrna with a vessel of war. Capt. Ingraham examined the case, and made up his mind that the man was entitled to protection, and accordingly he sent word to the authorities that unless Martin Koszta was not put on board his vessel in twelve hours he would bombard the city, and he was placed on board and brought back in triumph to this country. William L. Marcy, then Secretary of State, and one of the eminent statesmen of the past generation, whose name I am sure is respected and venerated in the State of New-York, wrote an able State paper vindicating that man's right to protection, which, although it was somewhat cavilled at, was never successfully answered; so that it has passed into a precedent that a man who in good faith files a declaration of intention to become an American citizen shall have the protection of the American Government. Now for a Republican precedent. This very last Winter this case happened. During the somewhat languid revolt that has been in progress in the Island of Cuba against the Spanish Government for three or four years, there fell under the displeasure of that Government, one John O'Neil Howard, who was arrested for complicity, tried by a drumhead court-martial, found guilty, and sentenced to transportation to a penal colony on the coast of Africa, under a tropical sun, for a long period of years, a punishment worse than death. He appealed to this Government for protection, and his case was brought before the House of Representatives by a distinguished member from Philadelphia, Hon. Samuel J. Randall. He claimed protection on these grounds: His father was an immigrant from France, who came to Philadelphia about the year 1815, and was naturalized, his naturalization carrying with it that of his minor children, of whom this man was one. He grew up to manhood, studied medicine, took his degree, and moved to the Island of Cuba thirty-three years before his arrest. He never remained in this country long enough to vote, to acquire a domicile, or to pay a tax. In all those thirty-three years he never had been back. He had even lost the power to speak the English language, and appealed to the Government in the Spanish tongue. But his father was naturalized in good faith, and that conferred upon his minor children the rights of citizens; and on that state of facts the House of Representatives, by a marked majority, passed a resolution requesting President Grant to demand that man from Spain—not upon the ground that he was innocent of the charge, because that the House of Representatives knew nothing of, but on the ground that as an American citizen he was entitled to be tried under certain treaty stipulations, and not having been so tried he was not legally held. Under instructions from the State Department Gen. Sickles demanded of the Spanish Government the release of this man. They faltered, hesitated, haggled, and offered to pardon the man. But Gen. Sickles was instructed not to accept pardon, because a pardon was evidence that the man had been rightly tried and was guilty, and was only evidence of royal clemency on the part of the Spanish King; whereas, what was demanded was justice to an American citizen. When they found that Gen. Sickles refused to accept for him a pardon, the Spanish Government finally gave him up, and the man came back under the panoply of an American citizen, as free as you and I are to-day. In this respect our Government has taken an advanced ground. We may place France alongside of us; but we cannot boast ourselves better than the Government of England in that respect. I have not a particle of Anglo mania; I have no special love or admiration for her beyond what the law demands, yet I will not withhold my meed of admiration for what England has always done in supporting the rights and protecting the privileges of the individual subject. You will remember this case, that has scarcely passed out of the memory of the readers of the daily papers. Four or five years ago, four British merchants, in the pursuit of lawful gain, worked their way into the heart of Abyssinia. When there, they were arrested by King Theodorus, their property confiscated and their persons imprisoned. England resented it. She tried all the arts of diplomacy in vain. She threatened in vain. Then what did she do? Did she leave those men to their fate? Not at all. When diplomacy failed, and threats were of no avail, she sent a great army up the Mediterranean, down the Red Sea, and across the burning and blasting desert, and amid the flames and ruins of the capital of Abyssinia, and by the corpse of the half savage King, at an expense of $60,000,000, she brought these four merchants in triumph back to their homes in London. There England stands, and there we stand, ready, as we have always stood, to avenge the wrongs and enforce the rights of all our citizens, so that I may say, with some extravagance of expression, that it has come to be known everywhere that any foreign Government daring to lay a finger on the shortest hair of the boldest and the weakest American citizen, [laughter,] we stand ready to defend his rights at the mouth of the cannon or by the point of the sword. But I cannot make myself comprehend how it is that a Government that has an arm long enough and strong enough to reach to the Mediterranean and snatch Martin Koszta from the hands of the Austrian power, or to take Dr. Howard from the hands of the Spanish Government, shall yet be told that if you and I have our rights interfered with, our persons wronged, our property imperiled, on the soil of South Carolina or Alabama, the Federal Government must not be asked to interfere, because that would be destroying the great Democratic doctrine of local self-government. The Democratic Party are just in this position—that while the right of the citizen to be fully protected by the United States is good when he is beyond the limits of this country, in England, France, Austria or Spain, and we will follow him up with an army with banners and avenge him, yet he may go down to South Carolina, and there be beaten with stripes, and warned to leave on the penalty of being, in thirty-six hours, hung upon the nearest tree, and the Greeley party say, "For God's sake, don't appeal to the Federal Government; don't trample on the rights of local self-government." What's the Kuklux law? It covers several pages of our statutes, but boiled down, the quintessence of it is just this, that whenever your property or your person, as an American citizen, is outraged or wronged, if the local authority where the outrage is committed is incompetent or unable or unwilling to protect you, you may have the right to appeal to the Federal Courts, and bring your aggressors before Federal Judges, and try them before Federal juries, summoned by Federal marshals. That is the whole of it. But the cry comes up that if you do that you are destroying the Democratic doctrine of local self-government.

Thus much by way of introduction, [laughter,] because the garment I have been trying to cut out I propose to fit on the shoulders of Mr. Horace Greeley. When Mr. Greeley was nominated at Cincinnati in May last, he knew, and you knew, and I knew, and we all knew, that that nomination was not worth a sixpence unless it could be followed by the Democratic nomination at Baltimore; and, therefore, Mr. Greeley set his sails and squared his rigging to catch the breeze expected to blow over Baltimore on the 9th of July. When he came to write his letter of acceptance of the Cincinnati nomination, he adjusted it not so much to what that Convention had done as to what the Baltimore Convention might do. He catered to the taste of the Democratic Party, and more than that, to the worst wing of that party. In the third paragraph of Mr. Greeley's letter of acceptance I charge that he agreed—more than that, he offered in advance to sacrifice the Fourteenth Amendment and the legislation under it, if the Democrats would give him that nomination. Mr. Greeley understood, and it was understood everywhere, that in the campaign of 1872 the Southern wing of that party were to be given the lead. They had made the boast that if they could have the lead in selecting the candidates they could carry every electoral vote south of the Ohio and the Potomac; and you who have read the *Tribune* must have noticed that one of the elements which that paper has persistently put forward, is a united and consolidated Southern vote. It was for that that Mr. Greeley made his bid. The moment he wrote this letter that third paragraph was cut out and nailed to the masthead of every rebel paper, and became the watchword and cry of the Kuklux Klans throughout the South. Here is what Mr. Greeley said:

"That subject to our solemn constitutional obligations to maintain the equal rights of all citizens, our policy should aim at local self-government, and not at centralization"—just what the fifty Democrats who opposed the Kuklux bill in Congress said; "and further, that there shall be no Federal subversion of the internal polity of the several States and Municipalities, but that each shall be left free to enforce the rights and promote the elevation of its inhabitants by such means as the judgment of its own people shall prescribe."

Do you catch the full force of that? You would be very apt to if you were made the victim of the Kuklux conspiracy down South. If they should give you thirty-one lashes, maul you, maim you, burn your house, and serve a notice on you that if you did not leave in thirty-six hours they would hang you on the nearest tree, you must not think of applying to the Federal Government for protection, but the local community that inflicts the outrage shall be the one that prescribes the measure of redress. That is what it means. This is on the same principle of one of the stories of Joe Miller in his joke-books of forty years ago. A man was arrested in Arkansas for stealing a hog. The proof was positive; there was no testimony in rebuttal; the Judge charged correctly, and yet in two and a half minutes the jury brought in the verdict "Not guilty." "In the name of Heaven, how could that be? I can't comprehend it," said some one to the Judge; but he replied, "it is perfectly plain to my mind; every one of the twelve cussed scoundrels on the jury had a share in the pork." [Laughter.] That is the precise style of jury that the Democratic Party, with Mr. Greeley at its head, proposes to give to the American citizen, if they get the control of the soil of the Southern States.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

I have alluded to the Cincinnati Convention. It was a very remarkable body of men. We ne'er shall see its like again. You remember the origin of that Convention. It was called in the interest of the revenue reform or free trade. There were certain gentlemen in the Republican Party who were dissatisfied with the revenue policy of the party, and they avowed that they were going to split away and set up a standard for themselves and inaugurate free trade. On that they called a Convention, as they had a perfect right to do. It met at Cincinnati. Mark the call of that Convention, which avows the purpose and spirit of it to be to inaugurate free trade. Under that call they assembled, large in numbers, good, respectable, and great. They met at Cincinnati on the 1st of May, and after incubating and agitating and incubating three days they nominated the highest protective tariff man in the United States. [Laughter.] Every one could see in a moment that there was a cheat somewhere, and the greatest curiosity in the country was to find out who had cheated and who had got cheated. Pretty soon, you remember, the most respectable portion of that Convention turned State's evidence, and began to detail what had taken place, and finally we were able to construct a very plausible theory as to how the whole machine was run. The nomination of Mr. Greeley was a put-up job, and they arranged for it. He was at one end of a telegraph-wire in the *Tribune* office, and Whitelaw Reid at the other end in the Cincinnati Convention. Frank Blair did the heavy work inside, and your own Senator Fenton pulled the wire-strings outside. With this quartet thus arranged, they produced the remarkable nomination, by a Free-trade Convention, of a high protective tariff man. They knew very well that something must be done to harmonize this apparently irreconcilable conflict. They knew they would be the laughing-stock of the whole country, as they have in fact now become—, and they tried to avert that by saying inasmuch as they could not remain true to free trade, and Greeley to protection, inasmuch as both could not be true that both should be false; and agreeing to throw free trade to the dogs if Greeley would throw protection with it; and as two negatives make an affirmative, they harmonized it in that way. Now, mark you, this Convention that assembled in the interest of free trade, when they came to adopt a platform—had opinions on every other subject but that, positive, peremptory, square-cornered opinions. They did not hesitate to express them on any other subject than that which they had come together to consider. They took for a pattern the illustrious Andrew Johnson in his swinging around the circle, who took for his chaplain for the expedition Petroleum V. Nasby, who wrote forty-seven letters, filling ninety-four columns in the newspaper, about it. The object of that journey of Mr. Johnson was to attend the laying of a corner-stone in Chicago to commemorate the late Senator Douglas, of Illinois. But during the ninety-four columns there was a remarkable absence of any allusion to that subject, until, in the ninety-fourth column, after they had returned to Washington, at the end of the last letter, he adds, "P. S.—While in Chicago we heard that a monument had its corner-stone laid in memory of Mr. Douglas." Adopting that pattern, the Cincinnati Convention passed very positive declarations of opinion upon every subject except the one they came together to consider; but on that they had no opinions. Now, I want to read you a resolution, and that it should have full effect, it ought to be read in a low tone, without accent or emphasis, and I therefore beg you to keep quiet while I read it, sotto voce:

"Recognizing that there are in our midst honest and irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to protection and free-trade, we remit the discussion of that subject to the people in their Congressional Districts, and to the decision of Congress thereon, wholly free from Executive interference or recommendation."

Is not that drawing it exceedingly mild? Mr. Greeley sat at the other end of the wire, and he repeated it. Here is what he said:

"That the raising of revenue, whether by tariff or otherwise, shall be recognized and treated as the people's immediate business, to be shaped and directed by them through their representatives in Congress, whose action thereon the President must neither overrule by his veto at the time, or afterward presume to punish."

If it were competent to impeach a candidate as you can impeach an officer, I would venture to impeach Horace Greeley, if I did not see my friend Evarts here to resist it. [Laughter.] I should impeach Horace Greeley for abrogating in advance one of the most important functions of the Government. The Cincinnati Convention says that the whole subject of the tariff and taxation shall be decided by Congress without any interference or recommendation from the Executive. "Yes," says Mr. Greeley, "I'm your man; I accept it; I agree to it; I won't recommend anything; I won't veto anything; I will sign anything you send to me; I will go it blind; (laughter;) I will sign it in the dark;" and any of you that have seen his signature know that he can sign it just as well in the dark as in the light. [Renewed laughter.]

In view of that declaration of Mr. Greeley, let me call your attention to what the Constitution of the United States says on that subject. The Constitution is very plain and specific when it lays down the duties of the several departments of the Government, and in none is it more plain and specific than that relating to the President. It says:

"The President shall," (in the imperative mood, not the President may, can, might, would, should, or would better on the whole; but the President 'shall') "recommend to Congress, from time to time, such measures as in his judgment will promote the public welfare."

Mr. Greeley says, I won't do any such thing. I have agreed with the Cincinnati Convention that I will not, and it is a compact on which they gave me the nomination. More than that, he says that in no event will he presume to veto. He does not even reserve to himself the question of constitutionality. What is the language of the Constitution?

"Every bill, which it shall have passed the Senate and the House, shall be sent to the President." (Does it say, "and he shall immediately sign it?" Not by any means.) "And if he approve it, he shall sign it, and if he does not approve it he shall return it to the House in which it originated, with his objections thereto."

Mr. Greeley says he will do no such thing, and he pledges himself that he will not use that power at all; that in no event will he use it. There is not a power in the Constitution of the United States of more importance to the people, and oftentimes to the protection of their rights, than the veto power of the President. In the past it may have been, and it may be in the future. The very worst that can befall from the veto of the President is, that it remands the question for further consideration. Let me give you an example of the value of the veto.

THE VETO POWER.

At the last session of Congress, partly by the zeal of some members, and partly by the indifference of others, a bill was passed giving to Dr. J. Milton Best, of Kentucky, $25,000 for a house of his that was destroyed by the Union Army in 1861. Dr. Best was a Union man, as good and true as any in the land, and his house was entirely destroyed. In consideration of these two facts the House and Senate passed a bill giving Dr. Best $25,000. But President Grant did not approve the bill, and as the Constitution commands, but as Mr. Greeley says he won't do, he returned it to the House, in which it originated, with his objections thereto. He stated that while he had great sympathy with Dr. Best, and while he personally knew the facts, yet he must withhold his signature, because no nation ever ought to, and no nation ever could undertake, to repair the damages of war; and if that bill passed, the youngest child now living would not probably see the last of the millions taken out of the Federal Treasury by the precedent thus established. [Applause.] When that veto came back to Congress there was not a corporal's guard in both branches that was willing to pass the bill over the President's objections. But if you had had Mr. Greeley there, you would have had the bill signed and the precedent established, and the long line of payments of millions of money would have been on their way out of the Treasury. I have another objection to Mr. Greeley. He has lately made some tours through the country of a remarkable character.

THE CRY OF AMNESTY.

Fellow-citizens, there has been a cry raised by the supporters of Horace Greeley, and the burden of that cry has been that the need of this country at this moment, above all other needs, was amnesty. And that cry has been so often and so continuously repeated that a great many people not caring to inform themselves about the actual facts of the case, believe that some great injustice is being done by the party in power, and to a great extent. Now, gentlemen, I undertake to say that there is no precedent or parallel in all history, ancient, modern or medieval, to compare with the leniency and the mercy shown by the Government of the United States to those who rebelled against them. [Loud cheers and applause.] On recalling to mind the circumstances of this war—those four bloody years of war—we see that there were a million of men up in arms against us. There were two millions more behind them, doing what the present opponents of the Administration are doing, stirring up and perpetrating strife in the country. That war has been closed several years, and to this hour not one single man of that vast host against you has made a forfeit of his life—not one has been asked to forfeit a dollar for his crime; and, gentlemen, out of that entire million in arms against the Federal Government, and two millions behind them, every one—every one of that vast number, except about two hundred and eighty-five, have been restored to the rights of citizenship, and now enjoying it fully and freely as you and I enjoy it today, [applause,] so that Mr. Greeley's entire agitation refers to 285 men, and the Republican Party excepted those 285 men, not by name but by classes. Now what or who are those men? They are the men who forswore themselves as members of the Senate and House and rushed into rebellion. They are the men who resigned their commissions and left your frontiers defenceless—resigning their commands over posts of the nation and leaving them exposed to danger; they are the men who deserted their ships of war in foreign seas, and rushed home to join the rebels; they are the men who resigned their positions in the Cabinet; and, finally, they are the men who tried to reduce you in the esteem of the nations of the earth, by deserting diplomatic trusts in the Courts of Europe and coming home to join the rebellion. These, then, are of this excepted class. I should not undertake, as a member of the House of Representatives, to take off the disabilities from those men or any one of them, but I have been in favor of examining each case as it came up, and as a class I have voted to except them. Mr. Greeley's agitation is directed altogether toward that class. Therefore it would be important to examine the case individually. One instance will do to mention. Judge Pierrepont has just here reminded me that even those 285 can vote, the disability is only as to holding office.

JACOB THOMPSON & CO.

Now as to the only and special one. You will remember that in '64, Mr. Greeley did considerable hob-nobbing at Niagara with Jacob Thompson & Co., and passed about between Washington and Niagara, on the ground that Thompson and he were about to conclude a peace, and pay four hundred million dollars to the South, and dismiss Grant and Sherman and have the whole thing done up. Mr. Greeley believed he was sincere, and all the while Thompson was making a tool and a fool of him. [Laughter and applause.] Thompson's object was far different. You all know what that was; we know it from his own letter. Among the Confederate archives now in the possession of our Government, are files of maps, papers, &c., showing how he had two hundred thousand dollars to his credit in Illinois and elsewhere, and how he was organizing desperate bands of fiendish villains, and terrifying the people in the cities in the night time, and even the chief men in the metropolis were marked out for destruction. He tells us how he failed, how a certain character did not come up to the mark, how he was detected by hirelings—Lincoln's hireling detectives—who intervened in time to check the doctrine of local self-government, namely, terrifying and villaging peaceable inhabitants of cities in the night time. [Applause.] And with inconceivable wickedness it was assigned that children, old men and women, as well as those against whom the design was specially aimed, should suffer in common. This man has acknowledged that by his own confession and his own boast. Mr. Greeley tells you that he must be restored, and in his letter accepting the Baltimore nomination, he tells you he does not urge this policy so much as a matter of justice to those disabled, as to the loyal millions, who, so long as those men were under disabilities are not constitutionally ready to vote for him. Mr. Greeley wants Thompson to be in such a position that you can vote with him. Now, don't you feel that to be a moral declaration, and ought not you of New-York vote for Jake Thompson? [Laughter.] It is impossible to use language strong enough to give any adequate idea of the marvelous wickedness of this man—inconceivable wickedness—I certainly have no phrase that fittingly applies to it. And yet he (Mr. Greeley) insists that we must take these men of this class back into all the rights of American citizens, and the great issue of the day is to reconcile these 285 men at the expense of 4,000,000 laborers, and we must do away with Government until those men are reconciled. I don't propose to speak for anybody but myself, but while I have been among the foremost in my humble way in Congress, to advocate the most broad and generous system of amnesty, so as to bring within the Union all States in common, so as to participate in our common Government, I have voted time after time in the House of Representatives in favor of amnesty, until now twenty-two of its seats are filled with men who belonged to corps of the regular army. But while I believe in this policy, in its broad and generous sense, I do yet contend that those men, whose great crime was that they led others into destruction, without whom conspiracy could not be organized, without whom rebellion could never be, should not be again allowed into all the privileges enjoyed by the present people of the country, whose rights they have jeoparded. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GRANT'S RELATIVES.

And now, my friends, what does the Cincinnati Convention signify? They profess to have in view to purify the revenue, and to reserve the question of amnesty. They speak about Gen. Grant's father holding a situation in a post-office, and so long as the crime of nepotism lives, according to Mr. Sumner, it is simply a disgrace to the President. I cut out of the New-York *Sun*, [Hisses.] I beg your pardon. [Applause.] But I did nevertheless cut a paragraph out of the New-York *Sun*—[renewed hisses]—a list of the President's relations that have been put into office. This is one of the noble raised by Mr. Sumner, and of which I do not pretend to read all. One I shall read as a specimen to show you the length and the breadth and the depth of this great accusation. Alfred W. Clarke, appointed by the President Supervisor of Internal Revenue in Ohio, 1st March, "brother-in-law of the President, [laughter,] and, by his second marriage, a brother-in-law of Orvill Grant's mother-in-law. [Laughter.] R. C. David, appointed by the President special agent of the Post-office Department in Southern Illinois, husband of

Continued on Twelfth Page.

# THE REGISTRATION.

## Interesting Narrative of Commissioner Davenport's Work.

### How the Records Were Arranged—The Census Tables Brought Into Requisition—An Efficient Reply to Libelers.

The registration of voters closed on Saturday evening, and, almost simultaneously, there was brought to a substantial completion an unprecedented and gigantic work, intended to prevent and detect frauds upon the ballot-box. This work has been going on for months with a quiet system and energy which reflect the greatest credit upon its author, Mr. Davenport, the Chief Supervisor of Elections. It has been prosecuted unknown to the public, having only been brought to general notice through one of its closing acts, the verification of the Registry. In order that we may give some idea of the completeness and thoroughness of this work, we propose to describe briefly what has been done; but, before going into details, we desire to call attention to the fact that the results of the work will be useful not only this year, but for years to come. The boundaries of election districts may be changed, the mode of registration may be altered, but it will take but a few hours to accommodate the results already obtained to any changed system.

The work was commenced some months since by drawing off from the United States census of 1870 the names of all males over eleven years of age. These names were arranged under the numbers of the houses in which they reside, and all the residents on each single block were brought into a book by themselves, thus requiring about 2,500 books. But besides this, the names of all males over eleven years of age were also arranged in forty-two huge volumes, alphabetically, so that if the name of any man is given, the place of his residence at the time the census of 1870 was taken can be at once ascertained. If he removes and subsequently registers and votes elsewhere in this City, his migrations can be traced and noted on the same books. In both of these records—the block books and the general books—there appear all the details as to age, nativity, naturalization, &c., which the census furnishes. Having thus got the basis of information, the names on the census have been checked by the official records of the Board of Health, showing the deaths since the census was taken, and by the records of convictions of crime and of pardons, found in the office of the Secretary of State. The books made up from the census show about 350,000 names, of which about 20,000 are disposed of by the deaths and convictions. Even if we were to stop here the magnitude of the work would be something appalling. Three hundred and fifty thousand names, with all their personal details, have been arranged, first under the houses in which they reside and these brought into separate books by blocks, and, secondly, the same names have also been arranged alphabetically in the same manner that the Directory gives them; but while the Directory contains only 211,344 names, Mr. Davenport's record contains 350,000 names. Besides this Mr. Davenport has procured maps showing the nature of the buildings upon every lot in this City, and these maps are regularly corrected every thirty days. There can, therefore, be no more registering from vacant lots, churches or unoccupied buildings as has been frequent hitherto.

Having thus brought the census into a shape to make it useful, the same thing was done with the names of the persons registered in 1871, in number 151,593. These names, which were registered alphabetically in each election district, were patiently transferred so as to be arranged under street numbers, and the names were then compared with those on the census of 1870, and the changes noted. The registration of 1872, being by street numbers, the comparison of that with the census of 1870 and the registry of 1871 has been a less difficult work, though a double comparison of 150,000 separate names is by no means an easy matter. This comparison has brought out one very striking and wholly unexpected result, and that is, that at least two-thirds of the voters who have registered this year registered from the same houses in 1871, and were found in the same houses by the census-takers in 1870. This is true in the poorer as well as in the richer portions of the City, and shows a most unexpected permanency in our proverbially nomadic population. But not only have the census of 1870 and the registration of 1871 and 1872 been thus carefully compared, but after the first two days of registration were over this year, and when more than two-thirds of the names had been registered, what became in a great measure a census of all the males of mature years was taken by inquiry from house to house. This was, with the exception of a single Assembly District which was that canvassed at the close of week before last, all done in five days of last week. It was in this way ascertained by direct inquiry at every house in the City whether persons who had registered really lived at the places stated by them. In order to avoid going over the same ground a second time to verify the registration, with its consequent double annoyance to householders, the Supervisors were directed to ask for the names of all males living in each house, whether registered or not, but not to insist upon information as to any but those actually registered. This process of verifying the registry is expressly authorized, not only by the National, but by the State law, and the Supervisors were provided with authorizations under both laws. As a general thing, the citizens have given the desired information with entire readiness. The only resistance came from a dozen local politicians scattered about the City, and the speedy manner in which these men were made to feel that the law was to be enforced, in spite of political influence, the abuse of needy and ignorant lawyers, and the misrepresentations of reporters soon put an end to all opposition. "Davenport's census," as the reporters are fond of calling it, was completed Saturday night, and contains the name of every male in the City of mature years.

The way in which practical use is to be made of all the information thus obtained, is as follows: If a man is found in the census of 1870, the registrations of 1871 and 1872 and the census of 1872, it is fair to presume that so far as residence is concerned, he is a voter, and that no further inquiry need be made as to him. The same is true to those who are found on the census of 1870 and the registration of this year, but as to those who appear for the first time both on the registration and census of this year, though presumptively right, a further inquiry at the alleged place of residence is made. If, however, a man who is registered this year cannot be found by inquiry to reside at the place given by him, or is then found for any cause not to be a voter, a warrant is to be issued by the United States Commissioner, upon the proper affidavits, for his arrest, and the warrant will be in the hands of the Supervisor at the poll, to be served by the Marshal when he applies to vote. It is estimated that about 5,000 such names are on the registry. It is intended to publish a list of a considerable portion of these before election day.

But besides this work, considerable subsidiary work has been done. In eight large books are arranged, by street numbers, the number of persons who registered from each in 1871, and also the number who registered in 1872. Wherever any considerable increase appears means are taken to find out whether it is legitimate. In other books the entire registration of this year is arranged, with all the details. These books furnish the means of detecting those who have registered under the same name in different districts. It also brings to light the fact that the same naturalization papers have been used twice or more, either by the same or different persons. In either case the persons will be arrested on applying to vote. Special means have also been taken to detect the fraudulent naturalization papers issued in 1868. These papers were, it will be remembered, issued by the thousands to persons who not only had no right to them, but who never applied for them, and have been used by the dozens by Democratic politicians. A very large number of these have been detected as fraudulent, and the persons who registered on them will be arrested when they apply to vote, or before, if they can be found. It is possible that the special measures adopted with reference to the fraudulent papers of 1868 may, in some cases, cause annoyance to the few honest citizens who possess papers of that year, but the greatest care is being taken to prevent this. No one who has a fraudulent paper of that year need hope to slip by undetected.

All the work we have described is completed, except a small portion of that connected with the registration of last Friday and Saturday, and that will be completed today, at latest; so that with a week to spare, there will be no hurry or confusion at the last moment. It was with a general knowledge of what was being done, that we confidently asserted, two or three weeks ago, that there would be substantially no fraudulent voting in the City this year. We think those who have carefully read this article, will fully agree with us. The registration is already about 21,000 less than that of 1868, when the Democrats only carried the State by 10,000 majority. We repeat we shall have an honest election this year, for the first time in years, and our citizens will owe that to the unequaled ability, energy, and industry of John I. Davenport. With a knowledge of this fact, they will know how to appreciate the interested abuse which has been showered upon him for a few weeks past. The cry that the "rights of the citizens" have been invaded, simply meant that Tammany repeaters were being shorn of their power, and that Greeley politicians who did not want an honest election, were refusing to obey a law made and carried out to preserve the purity of the ballot-box.

# DUTIES ON FRENCH COMMERCE.

### A Proclamation by the President—Discriminating Duties to be Levied on Merchandise Imported in French Vessels.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30.—The following proclamation was issued today:

*By the President of the United States of America:*

A PROCLAMATION.

*Whereas*, Upon information received by me from His Majesty the Emperor of the French that discriminating duties before the date of said information, levied in French ports upon merchandise imported from the countries of its origin in vessels of the United States, were discontinued and abolished, and in pursuance of the provisions of an act of Congress of the 7th of January, 1824, and of an act in addition thereto of the 24th of May, 1828, I did on the 12th day of June, 1869, issue my proclamation, declaring that the discriminating duties before that date levied upon merchandise imported from the countries of its origin into ports of the United States, in French vessels, were thereby discontinued and abolished; and, whereas, upon information subsequently received by me that the levying of such duties on all merchandise imported into France in vessels of the United States, whether from the country of its origin or from other countries, had been discontinued, I did, on the 20th of November, 1869, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts of Congress, and by the authority in me vested, thereby issue my proclamation, declaring that the discriminating duties before that date levied on merchandise imported into the United States in French vessels, either from the countries of its origin or from other countries, were thereby discontinued and abolished; and whereas, by the provisions of the said acts of Congress of Jan. 7, 1824, and of the 24th of May, 1828, as well as by the terms of said proclamations of the 12th of June, 1869, and of the 20th of November, 1869, the said suspension of discriminating duties upon merchandise imported into the United States in French vessels was granted by the United States on condition that, and to continue so long as, merchandise imported into France in vessels of the United States should be admitted into the ports of France on the terms of exemption from payment of such discriminating duties; and whereas, information has been received by me that by a law of the French Republic passed on the 30th of January, 1872, and published on the 3d of February, 1872, merchandise imported into France in vessels of the United States from countries other than the United States, is, with the exception of certain articles enumerated in said law, subjected to discriminating duties; and whereas, by the operation of said law of the French Republic of the 30th of January, 1872, the exemption of French vessels and their cargoes granted by the terms of the said proclamation of the 12th of January, 1869, and of the 20th of November, 1869, in accordance with the provisions of the acts of Congress aforesaid has ceased to be reciprocal on the part of France toward vessels owned by citizens of the United States, and their cargoes. Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by an act of Congress of the 7th day of January, 1824, and by an act additional thereto of the 24th day of May, 1828, do hereby declare and proclaim that on and after this date the said suspension of the collection of discriminating duties upon merchandise imported into the States in French vessels, from countries other than France provided for by my said proclamation of the 12th day of June, 1869, and the 20th day of November, 1869, shall cease and determine, and all the provisions of the acts imposing discriminating foreign tonnage and import duties in the United States, are hereby revived, and shall henceforth be and remain in full force as relates to goods and merchandise imported into the United States, in French vessels from countries other than France, so long as any discriminating duties shall continue to be imposed by France upon goods and merchandise imported into France by vessels of the United States from countries other than the United States.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this 30th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1872, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh. U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

# UTAH AFFAIRS.

### Return of the Hayden Expedition—Railroad Litigation—A Severe Snow-Storm.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 29.—The Hayden exploring party will go East to-morrow. Chief-Justice McKean has overruled the motion for non suit in the case of Page vs. The Central Pacific Railroad Company, and the evidence for the defense is being heard. There was another heavy snow-storm last night, but the railroads are not retarded. The weather is now clear and cold.

### Further Particulars Concerning the Accident on the Great Western Railway in Canada.

TORONTO, Canada, Oct. 30.—A number of the members of the Patti-Mario troupe were on the train which met with an accident at Beamsville, yesterday. Mr. Strakosch met with severe injuries; his face is badly cut and bruised, and his right arm sprained. The other members of the company escaped. Mr. Strakosch arrived here last night. Laurent Pruyn, of New-York, who was on his wedding trip, sustained a scalp wound, and his wife was bruised about the face. Thomas Kennedy, a clock manufacturer, of Connecticut, received a spinal injury.

### A Raid of Indians in Texas.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30.—The *Republican* publishes a brief correspondence this morning from Texas, under date of Oct. 17, in which it reports that the Indians had made a raid into Hood and Parker Counties, on the Brazos River, killing one woman and wounding several other persons. Part of the Indians still remained in Texas, and the citizens were organizing for the purpose of driving them out.

### Launch of a New American Steam-Ship for the Philadelphia and Liverpool Line.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 30.—The Steamship Ohio, the second vessel of the American-Liverpool line, was successfully launched today at noon. An immense crowd witnessed the launch from the shore, and the river was crowded with steamers loaded down with spectators.

### Letter of Sumner, Declining the Nomination for Governor of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 30.—Charles Sumner, in a letter from Paris declining the coalition nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, says: "In acknowledging your communication I beg to repeat this declination, most sincerely desiring that no person should vote for me. Beyond this personal wish, which I trust will not be disregarded, is the consideration that, if chosen, I could not serve. At the same time I express my grateful sense of the trust reposed in me by the Conventions which united in this nomination. My acknowledgments are especially due to the Conventions representing fellow-citizens to whom I have for a long time been opposed on important public questions. I beg them to believe that I am not insensible to their good will which is enhanced by the sign it affords that past differences are absorbed in a common desire to secure for our country the incomparable blessing, peace and reconciliation under the safeguards of good government and with the principles of the Declaration of Independence as our rule of conduct."

# THE RING INDICTMENTS.

### Arrest of Ingersoll and Farrington—The Case of William M. Tweed—Alderman Coman Not Indicted.

James H. Ingersoll and John D. Farrington, Jr., were arrested yesterday, on indictments of forgery in the third degree, found by the Grand Jury of Oyer and Terminer last week. As in the case of the two Aldermen yesterday, Ingersoll and Farrington presented themselves at the Sheriff's office at an early hour, where a formal arrest was made, and with the Sheriff and their counsel they proceeded to the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Judge Brady fixed the amount of bail at $5,000 each. The counsel for Ingersoll protested against the amount of bail, and suggested to the Judge that $5,000 was too much, who in reply, after glancing a second time at the indictment, observed that "he certainly did not think so." The indicted parties then retired to the District-Attorney's office, where the bonds were made out, Mr. Joseph Shelder furnishing the bail in both cases.

The indictment upon which the warrant for the arrest of both men was issued sets forth that Ingersoll and Farrington, on the 30th of December, 1870, had in their possession a certain warrant for the payment of money, of which the subjoined is a copy:

The County Treasurer of New-York at the National Broadway Bank.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1870.

Pay to Heath & Smith, or order, fifteen thousand one hundred and thirty-eight dollars, for mason-work in the new Court-house from Oct. 14, 1869, to December, 1870.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

J. B. YOUNG, Clerk of Board of Supervisors.

The indictment then presents that Ingersoll and Farrington did feloniously forge and counterfeit the indorsement of Messrs. Heath & Smith upon the back of the above warrant, which offense by law is constituted forgery in the third degree.

These last two arrests complete the work of the Sheriff in the "Ring" business, no more bench warrants being in his hands, nor are any more expected.

The statement that the Grand Jury had presented an indictment against Mr. Thomas Coman has been proved incorrect. Such, however, was the rumor round the Sheriff's office, and it came from generally reliable sources.

The case of William M. Tweed was suddenly brought up in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday morning. Immediately before the opening of the Court, Tweed, accompanied by his counsel, Messrs. John Graham and Bartlett, entered the ante-room of the Court. Mr. Graham held a consultation with the District-Attorney, and learned from that gentleman that Tweed would not be required that day. It was ultimately decided that Tweed's case should come up immediately upon the close of the Hall trial, so that this *cause célèbre* may be looked for today, or, at the latest, to-morrow. It is understood that the first proceeding will be the hearing of an argument from Mr. Graham for the quashing of the last indictments against his client.

### The Gas Question—The Citizens of Harlem Visit the Controller.

A committee composed of prominent citizens of Harlem, and representing a Tax-payers' Association of the Twelfth Ward, called upon Controller Green, at his office, yesterday, to protest against the payment of bills for gas supplied in their district, on account of its inferior quality and exorbitant prices. Mr. Ebenezer H. Brown, who spoke on behalf of the delegation, also called the attention of the Controller to the number of lamps in Harlem and vicinity used by private parties but furnished with gas at the expense of the City. The citizens should not be required to pay for the gas consumed in this way, and the lamps ought to be immediately removed. The streets were so wretchedly lighted that an ordinary oil lamp would furnish more light; and instead of three feet of gas being burned per hour by each lamp, as claimed by the Gas Companies, no more than two feet were actually consumed, as the defective illumination clearly proved.

The Controller said in reply that the unpaid claims of the gas companies for last year found in his office amounted to nearly a million of dollars, and, of course, their examination required time and care. The result was satisfactory in accuracy and knowledge gained. The street-lamps had been counted from the Battery to Harlem, and their exact number ascertained. The companies charged on the average $32 per lamp per year; but supplied the same amount of gas to the private consumer for about $22 per year. It was generally believed that the prices charged to private individuals were high, and yet the City paid largely in excess of these high rates for gas for public use. He thought that the City, which is a larger consumer, should not be asked to pay more than a private person, who uses but little gas in his house. In business transactions, a large reduction would be made on the bills of a dealer who purchases great quantities of goods, and there was every reason why the City should pay less than the private citizen, instead of being asked to pay more.

### Increase in Price of Coal—Heavy Sales Yesterday—The Quotations.

The regular monthly sale of Scranton coal took place, yesterday, at the Company's sales-room, No. 26 Exchange-place. Messrs. John H. Draper & Co. were the auctioneers. There was a large attendance, and, under spirited bidding, 75,000 tons were rapidly disposed of. Steam-boat and grate coal sold at a slight reduction upon last month's prices. Egg, stove and chestnut commanded an advance. Lump held the last month's rate. It first sold for $3 65, and the balance was knocked down at $3 67½. Steam-boat first sold at $4 12½, and declined to $3 82½. Grate rose from $3 90 to $3 92½, when the balance was knocked down. Egg all sold at $4 15. Sales of stove coal were made at $4 62½ and $4 70, and at intermediate prices. Chestnut sold first at $3 72½, rose to $3 85, after which it declined to $3 80.

The following table shows the prices obtained at the last and present sale:

| | Tons. | September. | October. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lump | 5,000 | $3 65 @$3 67½ | $3 65 @$3 67½ |
| Steam-boat | 7,500 | 4 00 @ 4 27½ | 3 82½ @ 4 12½ |
| Grate | 17,500 | 3 82½ @ 4 30 | 3 90 @ 3 92½ |
| Egg | 10,000 | 4 00 @ 4 10 | .... @ 4 15 |
| Stove | 24,000 | 4 27½ @ 4 35 | 4 62½ @ 4 70 |
| Chestnut | 15,000 | 3 70 @ 3 72½ | 3 72½ @ 3 80 |
| Total | 75,000 | | |

The average rise on grate was 15 cents, egg 10 cents, stove 35 cents, and chestnut 5 cents. Steam-boat declined 16½ cents, and lump remained steady at October's quotations.

### Mysterious Disappearance of an Emigrant.

There is considerable interest felt by the Castle Garden officials in the fate of one of the emigrants who arrived in this City recently on her way to the West. The facts of the case are as follows: Marie Weingarn and her daughter Matilda arrived in New-York on the 21st inst., from Stockholm, Sweden, on their way to Omaha. They bought through tickets, which were to be exchanged by a clerk in Castle Garden, upon arrival, for others issued by the railroad companies to Omaha. By some mistake on the part of the clerk only one ticket was given in exchange for the two tickets, and the woman and her daughter left Castle Garden on the 24th inst. for Omaha, by the New-York Central Railroad. When the train arrived at Poughkeepsie, the conductor, being tendered only one ticket, refused to give both of the emigrants passage, and the daughter was obliged to leave the train. Her mother, however, continued on her journey, and, it is understood, has arrived at her destination in Omaha. Since the girl left the train nothing has been seen or heard of her, so far as is known by the Castle Garden officials, although they are making every exertion to discover her whereabouts. The matter has been referred to the Commissioners of Emigration, who now have it under investigation.

### Seizure of Diamonds.

The purser of the steamer Egypt, which recently arrived in this port, had a small box containing a number of unset diamonds, consigned to his care by parties on the other side, which he was directed to deliver to the Adams Express Company, to be forwarded to their destination. The package did not appear on the steamer's manifest. He delivered the box to a wharfinger upon arrival, and the latter kept it in his pocket until a day or two before the steamer sailed, when he attempted to deposit it in a general-order store. O. M. Clanharty, Customs officer, being informed of the circumstances, deemed the diamonds legitimate objects of seizure, and acted accordingly. The diamonds, valued at $3,000, were yesterday taken to the seizure-room of the New-York Custom-house.

### A Sad Accident in Brooklyn.

On Tuesday afternoon, Florence, a three-year-old daughter of Dr. Corey, residing at No. 141 Carlton-avenue, fell from the third-story window of her home, to the area below. The body was taken up almost lifeless, and Mr. Cushing, the child's grandfather, started off at once after a physician. On returning he was informed Florence was dead. Upon hearing this announcement, Mr. Cushing fell to the floor and expired almost instantly. Coroner Jones held an inquest yesterday on both of the bodies, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

# THE DISEASED HORSES.

## A Satisfactory Improvement Among the City Animals.

### Increased Activity in all Branches of Trade.

### The Street-Railroads Still Holding Off Their Cars—The Number of Dead Horses—The Disease in this Vicinity.

A very general improvement in the condition of the horses affected by the epidemic was noticeable yesterday, and there can be no doubt that the crisis has passed, and with ordinary care, recovery will be the result in a vast majority of cases. The streets of the City wore a more lively and business-like aspect than on any of the preceding four days. The number of vehicles employed in trade had considerably increased, and the coaches and stages were reinforced to a marked extent. The street cars alone showed no sign of improvement, except toward evening, when, for a short time, the west side lines doubled their running force. An increased activity was noticeable along the docks and in the lower business thoroughfares, West, South, and Church streets being alive with traffic on a scale nearly double that of Tuesday. In these localities teams of oxen were frequently to be seen, and those employing them declare their new aids to be but little less serviceable than the horses. In the up-town localities a change was also noticeable, many of the ice, coal, and ash-carts, which had partly disappeared from the streets, having resumed their rounds. The railroads and livery-stables brought out their horses in large numbers for exercise, their improved condition being very satisfactory to the anxious superintendents and owners. The livery-stables, or a majority of them, resumed business to some extent, carriages being furnished in limited numbers for weddings, funerals, and "emergencies," at satisfactory prices. As usual, the scramble for places on the street-cars was immense in the afternoon, and the vehicles were loaded to their utmost capacity. The additional stages did not appear to obviate the crush in any degree, and the hackmen continued demanding fabulous rates.

The owners of horses affected now take a much more hopeful view of the prospects, and say that while a large number of animals will undoubtedly die, the proportion will not be by any means so great as usual with epidemics. The only fear lies in too early a return to work, as the disease leaves the animal in a very feeble condition, and it is the opinion of many competent authorities that it is actually less dangerous to work the horses while suffering from the affection than immediately after the disappearance of the epidemic. Business men, as a rule, are of the opinion that with oxen and hand carts in sufficiency there would be no need to bring out the horses before they have fully recovered both health and strength.

But while the prospects are unquestionably more favorable now that at any previous time since the appearance of the epidemic, it must not be supposed that the trouble is by any means over, or that there is no likelihood of further mortality among the horses affected. For a considerable number of the latter there is no hope of recovery and it is extremely probable that the number of fatal cases will not be less during the rest of the week than in the past few days. The improvement reported is, of course, not without exception, and applies only to the majority of cases. In local travel, no additional facilities can be expected for the immediate present, as the companies yet running their cars have resolved to work as little as possible, while those which have withdrawn will not, as a rule, resume until their horses have recovered, which cannot be expected for some days to come.

THE CAR-LINES.

Yesterday one-fourth of the usual number of cars ran on the Third-avenue line. The intention of the Company was to have continued to run half the cars until the disease had somewhat abated. Mr. Bergh interfered with this arrangement on the ground that it would necessitate the working of horses so much affected by the disease as to unfit them for the road. All the cars running yesterday had double-teams, in accordance with an arrangement entered into with Mr. Bergh. No change in the number of cars to be run will be made on this road during the coming week, unless an improvement of a marked character takes place among the horses. The Company are willing and anxious to put on a good many more cars, but the President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is inexorable. Two deaths from the disease occurred in the stables yesterday. The horses generally are feeding better and coughing less.

At the Second-avenue stables a slight improvement is visible among the horses, although the work of keeping them in condition is made very difficult by reason of the heavy loading on the cars. The Company continued yesterday to run fifty trips short. The horses are improving. No deaths have occurred at this stable since the breaking out of the epidemic. The same number of cars will be on the road today if no change for the worse takes place among the horses. Mr. Bergh went through the Company's stables on Tuesday evening, but expressed no opinion as to the condition of the horses. He has not up to the present interfered with any of the Company's arrangements.

At the Fourth-avenue car stables the horses are very much better. Yesterday the Company, as on the other days of the week, ran ten cars; today the number will be increased to twelve. Only one death has occurred at this stable since the first coming of the disease.

The Sixth-avenue road showed a decided improvement yesterday, half the usual number of cars being run on both the Vesey and Canal street lines, or forty altogether. No further deaths have occurred here, and the condition of the horses in hospital had very slightly improved.

The Broadway and Seventh-avenue line continued the same as on Tuesday, with the exception of a slight lessening in the number of cars run. In the afternoon eleven of the Broome-street cars were run out, and made two trips each. The hospital here contains five desperate cases.

On Eighth-avenue half the usual number of cars were run on both the Canal and Vesey-street lines. The condition of the horses had improved.

Ninth-avenue will resume today with ten, or half the full complement of cars. The horses here are reported better.

The Belt line has not yet resumed the road, and will not do so before Saturday at least. A horse died here yesterday, making the second fatal case.

The Grand and Forty-second-street line continues to run on half time. The horses are reported better.

Mr. Bergh yesterday notified the Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company that their horses were in a bad condition, and that they must be withdrawn. Mr. Conover, the Superintendent, was absent at the time the notice was sent, and action by Mr. Bergh was suspended until today. If the Superintendent fails to answer Mr. Bergh's letter, the latter will stop travel on the line.

THE STAGE LINES.

The Fourth-avenue Stage Company increased their number of stages to forty yesterday, and today will probably make a further addition. A much greater increase is warranted, in the opinion of the foreman of the stable, by the very much improved condition of the live stock. With one or two exceptions, the horses are past all danger. One death occurred last night. At the Madison and Fourth-avenue Stage Company's stables the news is cheering. The horses are feeding better and very much improved. The Company had on the road yesterday forty-nine stages, or three more than the day before. If the horses continue to improve, a few more stages will be placed on the road today. Four deaths have occurred at this stable since the epidemic arrived.

The Fifth-avenue and Broadway Stage Company had forty stages on the road yesterday, being an increase of two from the day before. Today the number will probably be increased. In this stable there are one or two bad cases, but the horses generally are improving.

The Broadway and Fourteenth-street Stage Company were obliged to withdraw six stages from the line yesterday. On Tuesday Mr. Bergh interfered somewhat with their running of stages. The horses generally are improving, but are yet very weak. No change in the number of stages run will be made today.

The Twenty-third-street line yesterday added twelve stages to the number—thirty—already on the road, making forty-two running of the sixty-two usually employed.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRADE PROSPECTS.

The consternation that had existed on Monday among the mercantile community, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining transportation, was greatly abated yesterday, as the majority of the cartmen appeared willing to work, although in many cases at advanced rates. Most of the horses had their heads and throats bound up, but as the animals exhibited spirit for work, their owners did not feel willing to let them remain in the stables. The natural consequence was that merchants who had goods to remove to ships, &c., and those who desired to get freight from the piers, found, yesterday, fair means for securing transportation, while the express companies were enabled to deliver and receive their regular amount of freight. In some cases, business-houses that kept their own horses showed a desire not to expose the animals too soon; and one large soap-maker took off all his hands from the works, and employed them to convey the boxes to the steamers, a distance of only a few blocks, rather than work the horses. The men seemed to enjoy the fun.

The appearance of all the steam-boat and ship piers yesterday was far better than on any preceding day this week. The immense quantity of all kinds of freight that had accumulated on the piers had disappeared, and even the huge piles of cotton had greatly diminished, notwithstanding the fact that other vessels had arrived in the meantime. At the Charleston, Savannah, New-Orleans, Boston, and Troy steam-boat piers, business had resumed its wonted appearance, and teams were constantly arriving with outward-bound freight, including the heavier kind of merchandise. The merchants had to pay advanced rates, but not near the amounts charged on Monday and Tuesday. At the railroad and foreign steam-ship piers along the North River business had again become brisk, and one of the receiving clerks remarked that "from present appearances no one would suppose that there was any horse disease in the City."

In the markets the spirit of the wholesale dealers had greatly revived. The early morning trade had resumed its wonted aspect, and the stagnation of the preceding days had almost been forgotten, except when a high demand was made for carting. This, the dealers believed, would soon regulate itself, as cartmen were again looking for employment instead of employers seeking cartmen. The grocers' and butchers' wagons had again made their usual appearance in the markets, and the trade incident thereon had therefore increased. The fish-dealers no longer feared for their stock, but all agreed that it would teach them the value of horseflesh.

At the ferries the gate-men said the travel of teams had greatly increased, but had not resumed its regular proportions, doubtless owing to the fact that more horses were engaged in carting about the City, without seeking for jobs crossing the river. Coal-teams were also again at work, so that in a few days the price of delivered coal will be about the same as before the appearance of the disease.

THE FREIGHT DEPOTS.

The freight depots of the various railroads are crowded with bales, boxes, casks, and packages of every description, the consignees having no means of removing them. At the Hudson River Depot, in Hudson-street, and the depot of the Harlem Road, in Centre-street, packages of country produce are piled up to immense quantities, and the freight agents are of opinion that a few days more of such delay would necessitate a suspension of the heavier freightage of the companies.

### The Mortality Among the Horses.

The Police yesterday reported dead horses at the following stables in this City:

Ten horses at the Third-avenue Railroad stables, one at the Second-avenue Railroad stables, one at the railroad stables No. 400 Third-avenue, at No. 424 West Thirteenth-street, No. 10 Ninth-avenue, No. 31 Gansevoort-street, No. 73 Bank-street, foot of West Twelfth-street, No. 25 Bethune-street, No. 819 Washington-street, at a stable on the Fort Washington Depot road, south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, near Eighth-avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Eighty-second-street and Kingsbridge road, No. 46 East Fourth-street, No. 341 Sixth-street, No. 213 Sixth-street, No. 513 East Twelfth-street, No. 535 East Eleventh-street, No. 202 First-avenue, No. 99 Second-avenue, No. 45 Baxter-street, No. 12 Harrison-street, No. 421 West Seventeenth-street, No. 561 West Twenty-third-street, corner of Twenty-second-street and Eleventh-avenue; Eleventh-avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets; No. 333 West Twenty-first-street, No. 241 West Twenty-eighth-street, No. 410 West Thirty-seventh-street, No. 507 West Thirty-seventh-street, No. 510 West Fortieth-street, No. 565 Seventh-avenue, No. 410 West Thirty-eighth-street, No. 459 West Thirty-first-street, No. 139 West Eighteenth-street, No. 26 East Seventeenth-street, No. 423 Cherry-street, No. 159 Delancey-street, No. 294 Delancey-street, No. 24 Oak-street, No. 234 William-street, No. 40 Oliver-street, No. 220 Elizabeth-street, No. 237 East Thirty-eighth-street, No. 343 East Twenty-eighth-street, No. 159 East Thirty-fifth-street, No. 225 East Thirty-eighth-street, No. 53 Ludlow-street, No. 233 East Eightieth-street, One Hundredth-street and Madison-avenue, Nos. 139, 95 and 26 Thompson street, One Hundredth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; No. 712 East Eleventh-street, No. 231 Lewis-street, No. 346 Third-street, No. 61 East Eleventh-street, No. 90 Sheriff-street, No. 344 Third-street, No. 71 Pike-slip, No. 226 Cherry-street, No. 60 East Broadway, No. 429 Water-street, No. 779 Third-avenue, No. 319 East Forty-fifth-street, Fiftieth-street and Fourth-avenue, Fourth-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, Fifty-fourth-street and East River, No. 158 Charles-street, No. 730 Washington-street, No. 12 Minetta-street, No. 573 Washington-street, No. 592 Washington-street, Sixteenth-street and Avenue B, No. 314 East Twenty-fifth-street, No. 204 East Twenty-fourth-street, No. 209 East Twenty-third-street, No. 223 East Twenty-second-street, No. 144 East Twenty-fourth-street, and No. 209 East Twenty-third-street, and No. 380 Fourth-avenue.

### The Distemper in Brooklyn.

Notwithstanding the reported improvement among the horses in Brooklyn yesterday, it is difficult to determine exactly what is the true state of the epidemic. With a few exceptions truckmen, particularly those whose animals stand quiet during a great portion of the day awaiting jobs, give an encouraging statement. They say the improvement in the condition of their animals is very decided. The agent at Dodd's Express office reported their horses not improving. The business of the office is almost totally suspended. No calls have been received for several days, and the Company's horses are not brought out of the stables, except one or two occasionally for a couple of hours of moderate work, under the belief that a little exercise is beneficial. Fifteen horses were reported at the Police Central Office yesterday as having died in different parts of the city. A cow, a goat, a pig and a dog have also been reported within the past two days as having died from a disease resembling in all its symptoms that which afflicts the horses. Several instances have occurred in which men having the care of diseased horses have themselves become affected, and this fact leads some of the doctors to believe that the distemper may be imparted to other animals, and even to men. Three persons in one family in East New-York are suffering with the complaint, which their physicians do not hesitate to say they contracted from their distempered horses.

The railroad lines as yet exhibit no practical results of any improvement. A conductor on one of the Greenpoint cars stated that the horses of that Company were as bad as they had been at any time, and that not one was fit to be out of the stables. A total suspension of business on all the car lines for a few days is talked of, in order to give the animals the rest which is essential to their speedy recovery. In view of the disabled condition of the horses of the street-cleaning contractors, the Board of City Works request persons not to place their ash-barrels on the sidewalks, as their contents cannot be removed.

### The Disease Increasing in New-Jersey.

The epidemic is making terrible strides in New-Jersey. There were seven deaths yesterday in Jersey City. Almost the entire business of the city is utterly stagnated, and such as is still carried on may soon cease.

The alarm occasioned by this state of facts is increased ten-fold by the known fact that nearly all of the horses belonging to the Fire Department are incapable of performing duty. The apprehensions that are necessarily entertained by the citizens, that a great conflagration would destroy the City, are very great, as in the event of a fire it would be found impossible to use the steamers. An additional cause for alarm is, that the horses that have died of the distemper are allowed to remain where they fell, thereby increasing the spread of the infection.

The railway lines are great sufferers by the disease. The greater number of the horses used on the roads are totally incapacitated for use.

Adams Express Company have not been able to attend to their business for two days for the same general reason. No one is capable of judging from the results where the end may be.

### The Epidemic in Long Island.

In Long Island City there is hardly a well horse. Every one in the livery stables is sick, and nearly all those belonging to the large manufacturing companies. The ice-carts and bakers' wagons have stopped running. The Astoria and Hunter's Point Railroad Company are running half the number of cars. In Flushing and Jamaica the same state of affairs exists. Few, if any, horses have yet been cured. Business is at a stand still, and a feeling of general alarm begins to prevail over the entire country.

### The Distemper in Westchester.

The horse distemper continues to spread in Westchester County. The scarcity of horses and vehicles in the streets of villages is very perceptible. The trips of the horse-cars on the Harlem Bridge and Fordham Railroad have been almost entirely suspended.

### The Disease as It Has Shown Itself in Other Places.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Although the weather is pleasant, there is no improvement in the horse epidemic. Over two-thirds of the canal horses are affected with the disease, and considerable difficulty is experienced in moving the boats.

NYACK, N. Y., Oct. 30.—The horse disease has broken out here. There are seventeen sick horses in one public, and several in private stables. Reports from the vicinity show its prevalence throughout this neighborhood. There are several bad cases in Piermont.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—More horses appear on the streets today than for several days past, but far from enough to meet the demands of trade and travel. The disease is evidently subsiding in this vicinity.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 30.—The horse malady prevails here to some extent, but so far has appeared only in a mild form.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 30.—The horse disease is reaching alarming proportions in this city and vicinity. A fatal case occurred here today. Twenty-four out of twenty-six horses in one stable are sick, and hundreds of horses are affected. At Passaic Village, near here, there have been 100 cases, but the malady is breaking up there. At Hackensack, Bergen County, nearly every horse is prostrated. The disease has broken out fifteen miles north of Paterson, at Bloomingdale and Wanaque, in this county.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 30.—The horse disease is spreading rapidly here. Twenty or thirty canal boats are laid up, and nearly every boat has lost one or two horses. Several hundred horses in the city are affected, and it is thought that in a day or two nearly all will be sick. It is spreading in the country also.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 30.—The horse disease is rapidly abating here and teams are quite plenty in the streets; the cars are running. Hacks are again on the stands.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 30.—No new cases of horse disease have been announced today. The disease has apparently assumed a milder type, and many of those attacked are already recovering. So far no fatal cases have occurred. Passenger-cars are running as usual, except on one line, which has withdrawn seven cars, on account of thirty horses being in the hospital.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 30.—All the horses were withdrawn this noon from the street railways, nearly all of them becoming weak and spiritless. Some of the stables report that the horses are improving this morning.

# JERSEY RAILWAY TROUBLES.

### The Lease of the New-Jersey Railways to the Pennsylvania Company—Proceedings to Set Aside the Lease.

Proceedings will be commenced today in the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey to have the lease of the New-Jersey railroads to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company set aside, for non-compliance with law in respect of filing the agreement. The law which makes such a proceeding necessary, is an old one, passed several years ago by the Legislature, and never applied to force a dissolution of agreements between railroad companies until recently. The first case in which it came up was that of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company against the New-Jersey Central Company. These Companies consolidated last Spring, agreeing to declare common dividends and to be under the control of one Joint Board. The Companies immediately found subjects for disagreement, and at last the declaration of a quarterly dividend by the New-Jersey Central Company brought the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western party into the Court of Chancery, as plaintiffs, asking for an injunction to restrain the New-Jersey Central Company from declaring a dividend. The result of the proceedings was that Vice-Chancellor Dodd declared the entire agreement between the two Companies null and void, because they had failed to file the agreement of consolidation within thirty days after its execution, as required by the previously-forgotten law.

The lease of the property of the United Railroad Companies to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had been perfected six months before the consolidation of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company and the New-Jersey Central, and it was very generally believed, when this law came to light, that its requirements had not been met. The National Railway Company in its answer to the complaint filed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in its injunction suit against the former, made the allegation that the Pennsylvania Company, by neglecting this provision of the law, had no rights in New-Jersey. The decision upon this point will be reached in another form upon a suit to be commenced today by the old opponents of the lease, *i. e.*, John Black and others, in the Court of Chancery.

The news that the lease was void caused considerable excitement wherever it became known in New-Jersey. In the matter of the improvement of Harsimus Cove, scarcely anything has been done. It is not expected that the stockholders will give their consent to a renewal of the agreement. Large numbers are in Europe, and it will take months of time to get their consent.

On the part of the Pennsylvania Company, there is said to be great discontent with their newly-acquired property, and it is currently reported that they will abandon it without a struggle.

In the injunction case of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company against the National Railway Company, Mr. Stockton, of counsel for the former Company, asked for time in which to secure affidavits in rebuttal of the defendants' answer to the complaint filed. The counsel for the defendants opposed the application. The day was consumed in argument upon the questions connected with the motion.

### The Newtown Repudiation—Long Island City's Share to be Paid in Full.

On Tuesday night the Common Council agreed, by unanimous vote, to discharge in full her share of the Newtown debt, including the Blissville bonds, the Newtown share of which that town proposes to repudiate. A funding bill, was passed last year which divided the debt, apportioning to Long Island City sixty-two and two-tenths per cent. of the old Newtown indebtedness. The Common Council also authorized the Mayor to issue the bonds of the city to an amount equal to this proportion of the old Newtown debt, with the unpaid interest added, the bonds to be issued in series of $20,000 each, the first series to be paid in 1876, the second in 1877, and one series in each consecutive year thereafter until the entire bonds are paid, the bonds to draw interest at seven per cent., and to be issued in sums of $500 and over.

### Probably Fatal Shooting.

John Messer, a German baker, of No. 778 Ninth-avenue, was yesterday forenoon shot in the left side under the arm by John Dwyer, a Deputy City Marshal. Messer's bakery had been seized for $300 debt and Dwyer was placed in charge of it. Messer attempted to drive him off the premises, when Dwyer shot him. The latter was arrested, and in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday afternoon, was locked up to await the result of Messer's injuries.

### The Anna Dean Story.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

A sensational story containing the most cruel and slanderous aspersions upon myself and my family has lately been going the rounds of the Press. I beg, as a matter of common justice, you will lend me a brief space in your columns to say that this story is false in every particular, and that its inventor and promulgators will be held to the strictest accountability. I am not conscious of having done anything at any time to forfeit my self-respect or the good opinion of my fellow-men, and I do not propose that these cowardly and wanton attacks upon my character shall go any longer uncontradicted and unpunished.

JOHN DEAN.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1872.

### Another Presidential Ticket—Mr. J. G. Whittier Declines the Second Place.

At a meeting held in Boston Oct. 17, composed of persons interested in the Woman's Homestead League, an "Independence Party" ticket was put in nomination, with Gen. Fremont as candidate for President, and John G. Whittier for Vice-President. In response to a letter informing him of his nomination, Mr. Whittier writes as follows:

AMESBURY, 10th Mo., 23d, 1872.

*To Mrs. A. H. C. Phelps, Secretary, &c.:*

DEAR FRIEND—The self-complacent consideration with which I have regarded those of my friends who were so unfortunate as to be candidates for office, has been somewhat disturbed by the receipt of thy letter informing me that I am in danger of getting into the same unhappy predicament. I hasten, therefore, to say that I cannot allow the use of my name in such a position, and to respectfully but decidedly request its withdrawal. I am by no means indifferent to any movement which holds out a promise of good, and my sympathies always go with those who are honestly trying to make the world better; but it seems to me the special reforms contemplated by thee and thy coadjutors may be best promoted by acting with and through existing organizations. In this State the Republican Party, which is largely in the majority, has pledged itself to the cause of woman's suffrage; and our special business now is to hold that party to its pledge, as with the right of suffrage once secured all other needed changes will follow. Thanking thee for the kind terms of thy letter, and appreciating thy earnest endeavors to promote the well being of thy sex,

I am very truly thy friend,

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

### Embezzlement in a Newspaper Office—A Cashier Arrested.

John M. Marsh, a cashier in the employment of Messrs. Caldwell & Whitney, of the *Sunday Mercury*, was arrested, on Tuesday last, on a charge of embezzlement. The prisoner was taken before Judge Bedford, sitting in Chambers, and committed to the Tombs in default of $15,000 bail. The case is a very peculiar one, the prisoner being most respectably connected. When arrested he refused to send for his friends, and declared that the news of his arrest would kill his father. Mr. Whitney, his employer, intimates that the sums embezzled are very large, and that Marsh must have had confederates, but declines to give more specific information for the present. It is probable that a civil suit in reference to this embezzlement will be shortly commenced by the proprietors of the *Sunday Mercury*.

# TERRIBLE DISASTER.

## The Havana Steam-Ship Missouri Burned at Sea.

### Over Eighty Persons Reported Lost—List of Her Passengers—The Latest Details—List of the Lost and Saved.

A brief telegram from Key West, Fla., received in this City by the Associated Press late yesterday evening, announces the loss of the Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Missouri, Capt. M. R. Green. It appears that the ill-fated steam-ship, which sailed from this port Oct. 17, and reported as five days overdue at Havana, caught fire in some unexplained manner while off Abaco Light, on Lucaya, one of the Bahama Islands. The light-house is in latitude 25° 51' 30" north, longitude 77° 10' 48" west. The telegram also states that it is believed that over eighty persons are supposed to be lost. At a later hour a second telegram was received as follows:

KEY WEST, Oct. 30.—The steam-ship Missouri, Capt. Green, which left New-York Oct. 17, for Havana and Nassau, was burned off Abaco.

It is reported that over eighty lives were lost.

A steamer arrived here from Nassau this afternoon at 3½ o'clock, bringing the above intelligence.

*Second Dispatch.*

KEY WEST, Oct. 30.—The steamer Anna, which arrived here at 3½ o'clock this afternoon, from Nassau, brought the intelligence of the burning of the Atlantic Mail line steam-ship Missouri, en route from New-York, for Havana.

Of all the persons she had on board only twelve are known to be saved. The Captain and crew of the ill-fated vessel are said to be among those who have perished.

FURTHER DETAILS RECEIVED BY THE COMPANY.

Mr. H. J. Quinan, the Treasurer of the Atlantic Mail line, furnishes the following dispatch received by that Company in relation to the loss of the steamer Missouri:

NASSAU, via KEY WEST, Oct. 30, 1872.

*H. J. Quinan, Treasurer of the Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company:*

Missouri, burnt at sea, twenty-five miles from Abaco, following twelve saved—Sam'l Corn, seaman; Wm. Jones, seaman; Patrick McGevern, waiter; Lewis Bohun, pantryman; Richard Murphy, second pantryman; passengers—Geo. Thackeray, John Rihus, Enrique Yanco, Wilberd Tundell, James Culmer, Emilius Outerbridge, and Ebenezer Saunders, (colored;) but little hope of rest of crew and passengers. Particulars by mail steamer Anna at Key West, waiting answer through Philbrick.

JOHNSON.

Mr. Quinan says: "The above dispatch covers all the information this Company has received in relation to the loss of its steamer, Missouri. I infer that our agents first learned of the disaster from the passengers and crew saved, who, doubtless, landed at Nassau. The dispatch was forwarded from Nassau to Key West by this Company's steamer Anna, which service was probably performed by her only after every hope of saving life had passed."

THE MISSOURI'S PASSENGERS.

The following is a list of the passengers who sailed from New-York on board the Missouri:

*For Nassau.*

Victor J. Zalinka.
Miss Malcolm.
Mrs. Hepburn and infant.
L. F. Cleveland, proprietor of the Royal Victoria Hotel in Nassau, and seven servants.
J. W. Culmer.
Wilberd Tunnell.

*For Havana.*

George Thackeray.
Anthony Hopton.
Gertrude Davies and six children.
Antonio Maucilas and wife.
Col. Albert S. Evans.
Erastus Siegars.
Enrique Yanco.
Henry Francis Fox.
A. E. Outerbridge.
Mrs. Mary Jane Allen and infant.
Ernest Schoss.
Miguel Garcia.

OFFICERS.

M. R. Greene, Captain.
John Brown, First Officer.
Lewis Farrell, Second Officer.
W. D. Hempstead, Purser, and a crew numbering fifty-eight men.

SAVED.

The following is a list of those saved:

*Passengers.*

George Thackeray.
John Rihus.
Enrique Yance.
Wilberd Tunnell.
James W. Culmer.
Emilius Outerbridge.
Ebenezer Saunders, colored.

*Crew.*

Samuel Corn, seaman.
Wm. Jones, seaman.
Patrick McGovern, waiter.
Lewis Bohun, pantry-man.
Richard Murphy, second pantry-man.

LOST.

The following persons are probably lost:

Capt. H. M. Greene and fifty-three of the crew.

*Passengers.*

Victor J. Zalinka.
Miss Malcolm.
Mrs. Hepburn and infant.
L. F. Cleveland and six servants.
Anthony Hopton.
Gertrude Davies and six children.
Antonio Maucilas and wife.
Col. Albert S. Evans.
Erastus Siegars.
Henry Francis Fox.
Mrs. Mary Jane Allen and infant.
Ernest Schoss.
Miguel Garcia.

HISTORY OF THE STEAMER.

The Missouri belonged to the Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company, and was a screw steamer of 1,130 tons register, and was built at Mystic, Conn., in 1862. She was purchased by the Navy Department from her builders and was named Union, and employed as a supply steamer for the East Gulf Squadron, and mounted a battery of four guns. Her first naval history began by cruising on the North Carolina coast, where she rendered good service by doing blockade duty. Her large carrying capacity and good speed led the Department to detail her for the supply service, on which she was almost constantly employed until the close of the war, when she was sold, the sale taking place at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, Oct, 1865.

She was a wooden vessel of 210 feet in length, 34 feet beam, 16 feet depth of hold, and drew 17 feet loaded.

She had two vertical direct-acting engines, with 36-inch cylinders and 36 inches stroke of piston. She was brig-rigged, and had sufficient spread of canvas to handle herself in event of the machinery being disabled. In the early part of 1870 she was very thoroughly overhauled and renewed, and more recently she has been strengthened, and when she sailed from here a few days since was in perfect order. She had four water-tight compartments, and was fitted with all the appliances ordered by law for providing for the safety of her passengers and crew. The Missouri was one of the most popular vessels belonging to the Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company, whose vessels ply between this port and Havana, calling at Nassau, the other vessels being the Morro Castle and Crescent City. The Missouri was commanded by Capt. M. R. Green, an officer of much experience and skill.

### October Reception of the Public School-Teachers.

The large hall of the Young Men's Christian Association was densely crowded, yesterday, the occasion being the October reception of the Public School-teachers' Association. Mr. R. D. L. Southerland was selected as President. Mr. George T. Bristow performed an organ solo. The remainder of the entertainment consisted of songs by Miss C. Lasar, Mme. S. E. Hershey, and Mr. George F. Sargent; piano solos by Mr. Karl Walter; recitations by Prof. Walter C. Lyman, and other organ solos by Mr. Bristow. The applause that greeted these performances showed the feeling of approval which animated all present.

# THE CLOSING CAMPAIGN.

## General Summary of the Political Contests of Next Week.

### Leading Candidates of Both Parties—Past Votes of the States and their New Representation in the Electoral College.

Besides the election of President and Vice-President, next week, elections will be held in many States, as specified below, for State officers, members of Congress, Legislatures, &c. Presidential Electors will be chosen in Louisiana, by special act of Congress, on Monday, Nov. 4, the State election there regularly coming on that day, and the trouble and expense of holding two elections so near together being thus avoided. In Texas, the election will begin on Tuesday, and continue four days. In the other States, the elections will be held and completed on Tuesday, Nov. 5. The names of the leading candidates of both parties in the several States, and the vote cast in recent years, are given below:

**New-York.**

STATE OFFICERS.

| | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| Governor | John A. Dix. | Francis Kernan. |
| Lieut.-Gov. | John C. Robinson. | Chauncey M. Depew. |
| Canal Com'r. | Reuben W. Stroud. | John F. Hubbard, Jr. |
| Ins. Prisons. | Ezra Graves. | Enoc C. Brooks. |

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

| Dist. | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| At Large. | Lyman Tremain. | Samuel S. Cox. |
| 1. | Henry J. Scudder. | James W. Covert. |
| 2. | Andrew J. Perry. | John E. Schumaker. / Wm. E. Robinson, Ind. / John F. Henry, Nat'l. |
| 3. | Stewart L. Woodford. | Wm. W. Goodrich. |
| 4. | Philip S. Crooke. | Stephen J. Colahan. |
| 5. | Matthew Stewart. | Wm. R. Roberts. |
| 6. | Adolph G. Dunn. | James Brooks. |
| 7. | Conrad Geib. | Thos. J. Creamer. |
| 8. | John D. Lawson. | Chas. B. Shaw. |
| 9. | David B. Mellish. | Michael Connolly. / John Hardy, A. H. |
| 10. | Wm. A. Darling. | Fernando Wood. / Julius Wadsworth, A. H. |
| 11. | Ethan Flagg. | Clarkson N. Potter. |
| 12. | Charles St. John. | Charles H. Horton. |
| 13. | John H. Ketcham. | John O. Whitehouse. |
| 14. | John Maxwell. | David M. De Witt. |
| 15. | Charles H. Adams. | Eli Perry. |
| 16. | James S. Smart. | Adin Thayer, Jr. |
| 17. | Robert S. Hale. | Rufus Heaton. |
| 18. | Wm. A. Wheeler. | Wm. F. Caniwell. |
| 19. | Henry H. Hathorne. | Daniel B. Judson. |
| 20. | David Wilber. | Hezekiah Sturges. |
| 21. | Clinton L. Merriam. | Roman Brockway. |
| 22. | Ellis H. Roberts. | Richard U. Sherman. |
| 23. | Wm. E. Lansing. | Henry A. Foster. |
| 24. | R. Holland Duell. | Frank Hiscock. |
| 25. | Clinton D. MacDougall. | William T. Graves. |
| 26. | Wm. H. Lamport. | Wm. M. White. |
| 27. | Thomas C. Platt. | Milo Goodrich. |
| 28. | H. Boardman Smith. | Stephen T. Hayt. |
| 29. | Freeman Clarke. | Luther Gordon. |
| 30. | George G. Hoskins. | Mortimer M. Southworth. |
| 31. | Lyman K. Bass. | Wm. Williams. |
| 32. | Walter L. Sessions. | Charles D. Murray. |

MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY COUNTY.

| Dist. | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Peter Schoonmaker. | Cornelius V. Baker. |
| 2. | Henry R. Pierson. | James H. Simmons. |
| 3. | Charles P. Easton. | Lafayette Case. / John W. Van Valkenburgh |
| 4. | Jeitel W. Himes. | George B. Mosher. |

ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

| | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| | William W. Crandall. | Asher W. Miner. |

BROOME COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | William L. Ford. | Nial T. Childs. |

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | C. P. Vedder. | Charles S. Cary. |
| 2. | John Manley. | Rodney R. Crowley. |

CAYUGA COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Leonard F. Hardy. | William Hayden. |
| 2. | Elijah E. Brown. | William P. Mason. |

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Francis B. Brewer. | Thomas B. Coveney. |
| 2. | John D. Hiller. | Jerome Preston. |

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Seymour Dexter. | John A. Reynolds. |

CHENANGO COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Russell A. Young. | David H. Knapp. |

CLINTON COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Everett C. Baker. | Smith M. Weed. |

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Milton Martin. | Benjamin Ray. |
| 2. | James T. Shufelt. | Milton M. Tompkins. |

CORTLAND COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | George W. Phillips. | William H. Shankland. |

DELAWARE COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | William Lewis, Jr. | James A. Kenyon. |
| 2. | Matthew Griffin. | Ira R. Kerr. |

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Edmund M. Goring. | James Machin. |
| 2. | George Haeslstyne. | Jacob R. Carpenter. |

ERIE COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | John O'Brien. | Daniel Cruise. |
| 2. | George Baltz. | Richard Flach. |
| 3. | Franklin A. Alberger. | Peter C. Doyle. |
| 4. | John Nice. | George Zent. |
| 5. | Robert B. Foote. | John M. Wiley. |

ESSEX COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Frank W. Tobey. | Luther Whitney. |

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | John P. Bridges. | William W. Paddock. |

FULTON AND HAMILTON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Willard J. Heacock. | Neil S. Stewart. |

GENESEE COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Elbert Townsend. | R. S. Fargo. |

GREENE COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Hezekiah Baldwin. | Augustus Hill. |

HERKIMER COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Eleazer C. Rice. | George A. Foster. |

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Elam Parsons. | Alcander Dickenson. |
| 2. | H. S. Hendee. | Andrew Cornwall. |

KINGS COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | | |
| 2. | David C. Van Cott. | Einathan N. Sanderson. |
| 3. | Samuel B. Vreeland. | Dominick H. Roche. |
| 4. | James Watt. | Jarvis Whitman. |
| 5. | A. P. Higgins. | |
| 6. | Jacob Woerth. | Augustus Merringer. |
| 7. | Frederick Cochen. | Henry C. Boswell. |
| 8. | Adrian M. Suydam. | Archibald M. Bliss. |
| 9. | John L. Guischard. | John C. Jacobs. |

LEWIS COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Sidney Sylvester. | Elisha Crofoot. |

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Archibald Kennedy. | Charles W. Gibson. |

MADISON COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Edwin C. Philpot. | P. Adelbert Burdick. |
| 2. | Joseph F. Crawford. | George Berry. |

MONROE COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | George A. Goss. | Richard D. Cole. |
| 2. | | George D. Lord. |
| 3. | Leonard Burritt. | John H. Kingsbury. |

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Wm. J. Van Deusen. | David Spraker. |

NEW-YORK COUNTY.

[See list in other columns, under head of "Local Nominations."]

NIAGARA COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Isaac H. Babcock. | William S. Farnell. |
| 2. | George M. Swain. | Stoughton Pettibone. |

ONEIDA COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Nicholas A. White. | Lewis H. Babcock. |
| 2. | Henry J. Coggeshall. | Reuben S. Bingham. |
| 3. | Patrick H. Costello. | George K. Carroll. |
| 4. | Daniel Walker. | Charles B. Coventry. |

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | William H. H. Gere. | Thomas G. Alvord. |
| 2. | George M. Raynor. | John Munro. |
| 3. | John I. Furbeck. | Garrett Doyle. |

ONTARIO COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Ambrose L. Van Dusen. | Thaddeus O. Hotchkiss. |
| 2. | Cyrillo S. Lincoln. | Henry W. Hamlin. |

ORANGE COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Augustus Denniston. | Alexander Leslie. |
| 2. | Reuel H. Chamberlain. | Frank Abbott. |

ORLEANS COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Elisha S. Whalen. | E. K. Hart. |

OSWEGO COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Daniel G. Fort. | DeWitt C. Littlejohn. |
| 2. | Thomas W. Green. | Willard Johnson. |
| 3. | J. Lyman Bulkley. | Gilbert N. Harding. |

OTSEGO COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Lyman H. Hills. | James Stewart. |
| 2. | John Cope. | James H. Keyes. |

PUTNAM COUNTY.

No report.

QUEENS COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | L. Bradford Prince. | D. Rogers. |
| 2. | Thos. J. Coggeshall. | James M. Oakley. |

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | | |
| 2. | John L. Snyder. | Elisha S. Bancus. |
| 3. | Castle W. Herrick. | George D. Cooper. |

RICHMOND COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Blake Hillyer. | Samuel R. Brick, Jr. |

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | John I. Cole. | William Voorhis. |

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Darius A. Moore. | David Day, M. |
| 2. | Dolphus S. Lynde. | Orrin A. Howard. |
| 3. | Parker W. Bess. | Hosea Bicknell, 2d. |

SARATOGA COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | George West. | Charles H. Holden. |
| 2. | George S. Batcheller. | Eliphas D. Ellithorpe. |

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Daniel P. McQueen. | James W. Waddell. |

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | James Van Vechten. | Peter Couchman. |

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Jesse Lyon. | Jeremiah McGuire. |

SENECA COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Sterling G. Hadley. | William W. Vandemark. |

STEUBEN COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Thomas M. Fowler. | Reuben R. Robie. |
| 2. | Stephen F. Gilbert. | John McDougall. |

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | John S. Marcy. | James R. Bagley. |

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | William Cudney. | George M. Beebe. |

TIOGA COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Jerome B. Landfield. | Edwin A. Booth. |

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Anson W. Knettles. | George W. Schuyler. |

ULSTER COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Clifford Coddington. | Michael Cunningham. |
| 2. | James H. Brown. | Oscar Mulford. |
| 3. | Daniel D. Eltinge. | Isaac N. Cox. |

WARREN COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | James G. Porteous. | George Conery. |

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Edward W. Hollister. | Robert W. Lowber. |
| 2. | Eleazer Jones. | Elisha A. Martin. |

WAYNE COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Edward B. Wells. | Edwin H. Draper. |
| 2. | Lucien T. Yeomans. | Orlando W. Powers. |

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Wm. A. Herring. | W. W. Niles. |
| 2. | Amherst Wight, Jr. | Elias W. Dusenberry. |
| 3. | James W. Husted. | Uriah Hill, Jr. |

WYOMING COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | John N. Davidson. | Elias C. Holt. |

YATES COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Morris B. Flinn. | Stout Smith. |

The people of the State of New-York are to vote upon the adoption of a constitutional amendment submitted by the Legislature last Winter, authorizing the extension of the term of the Commission of Appeals two years. The vote of the State in recent years has been as follows:

| | Rep. | Dem. | L.R. and Temp. | Maj. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1871. Secretary of State | 387119 | 368212 | 1820 | 17087 R. |
| 1870. Governor | 366436 | 399532 | 1364 | 33096 D. |
| 1868. President | 419883 | 429883 | .... | 10000 D. |

**ALABAMA.**

STATE OFFICERS.

| | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| Governor | David P. Lewis. | Thos. H. Herndon. |
| Lieut.-Gov. | Alex. McKinstry. | Edward H. Moren. |
| Sec. of State | P. Ragland. | Jabez J. Parker. |
| Auditor | Robert I. Smith. | Thos. J. Burnett. |
| Treasurer | Arthur Bingham. | James F. Grant. |
| Attorney-Gen. | Benj. Gardner. | John W. A. Sanford. |

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

| | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| At Large | Alexander White. C. C. Sheats. | Alpheus Baker. John J. Bailey. |
| 1. | Benj. S. Turner. | Fred. G. Bromberg. / J. McC. Wiley, Ind. |
| 2. | James T. Rapier. | Wm. C. Oates. |
| 3. | Charles Pelham. | Wm. A. Handley. |
| 4. | Charles Hays. | Wm. B. Smith. |
| 5. | | John H. Caldwell. |
| 6. | J. T. Parrish. | Joseph H. Sloss. |

The vote of late years has been as follows:

| | Rep. | Dem. | Maj. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1870. Governor | 77676 | 79447 | 1771 D. |
| 1869. Congress | 80142 | 63330 | 17782 R. |
| 1868. President | 76366 | 72086 | 4280 R. |

**ARKANSAS.**

STATE OFFICERS.

| | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| Governor | Elisha Baxter. | Joseph Brooks. |
| Lieut.-Gov. | V. V. Smith. | Daniel J. Smith. |
| Sec. of State | James M. Johnson. | Edward A. Fulton. |
| Auditor | Stephen Wheeler. | James R. Berry. |
| Treasurer | Henry Page. | Thomas J. Hunt. |
| Att'y-Gen. | T. D. W. Yonley. | Benjamin T. Duval. |

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

| | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| At Large | J. M. Bradley. | William J. Hynes. |
| 1. | Asa Hodges. | Lucien C. Gause. |
| 2. | James T. Elliott. | Marcus L. Bell. |
| 3. | W. W. Wilshire. | Thomas M. Gunter. |

The people of Arkansas are to vote upon a proposed amendment to their State Constitution, by which condemned criminals, paupers, idiots, and insane persons only are disqualified from voting. The vote of the State in late years has been as follows:

| | Rep. | Dem. | Maj. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1870. Congress | 28190 | 25486 | 2712 R. |
| 1868. President | 31182 | 19078 | 3074 R. |

**CALIFORNIA.**

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

| | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Charles Clayton. | William A. Piper. / James McM. Shafter. |
| 2. | H. Frank Page. | Paschal Coggins. |
| 3. | John M. Coghlan. | J. K. Luttrell. |
| 4. | Sherman O. Houghton. | E. J. C. Kewen. |

**CONNECTICUT.**

CONGRESSMAN, (VACANCY.)

| | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Joseph R. Hawley. | William W. Eaton. |

**DELAWARE.**

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

| | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | James R. Lofland. | Curtis W. Wright. |

**FLORIDA.**

STATE OFFICERS.

| | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| Governor | Ossian B. Hart. | William D. Bloxham. |
| Lieut.-Gov. | Marcellus L. Stearns. | Robert Bullock. |

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Josiah T. Walls. | Silas L. Niblack. |
| William J. Purman. | Charles W. Jones. |

The vote of Florida in late years has been:

| | Rep. | Dem. | Maj. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1870. Congress | 12206 | 12436 | 230 D. |
| 1868. Governor | 14170 | 7852 | 6318 R. |

**GEORGIA.**

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

| | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Andrew M. Sloan. | Morgan Rawls. |
| 2. | Richard M. Whiteley. | Gilbert J. Wright. |
| 3. | Sampson Bell. | Philip Cooke. |
| 4. | John S. Bigby. | Henry R. Harris. |
| 5. | James C. Freeman. | H. J. Glenn. |
| 6. | Lemuel B. Anderson. | James H. Blount. |
| 7. | James F. Dever. | P. M. B. Young. |
| 8. | Philip Clayton. | D. M. Dubose. / Augustus R. Wright. |
| 9. | | B. P. Bell. |

**ILLINOIS.**

STATE OFFICERS.

| | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| Governor | Richard J. Oglesby. | Gustavus Koerner. |
| Lieut.-Gov. | John L. Beveridge. | John C. Black. |
| Sec. of State | George H. Harlow. | Edwd. Rummell. |
| Auditor | Chas. E. Lippincott. | Daniel O'Hara. |
| Treasurer | Edward Rutz. | Chas. H. Lanphier. |
| Attorney-Gen. | James K. Edsall. | John V. Eustace. |

There is also a ticket for State officers nominated by the straight-out Democrats.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

| Dist. | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | John B. Rice. | Lucius B. Otis. |
| 2. | Jasper D. Ward. | Carter H. Harrison. |
| 3. | Charles B. Farwell. | John V. Le Moyne. |
| 4. | Stephen A. Hurlbut. | Seymour G. Bronson. |
| 5. | Horatio C. Burchard. | James Dinsmoor. |
| 6. | John B. Hawley. | Calvin Truesdale. |
| 7. | Franklin Corwin. | G. D. A. Parks. |
| 8. | Greenbury L. Fort. | George O. Barnes. |
| 9. | Granville Barrere. | N. E. Worthington. |
| 10. | William H. Ray. | William H. Neece. |
| 11. | Asa C. Matthews. | Robert M. Knapp. |
| 12. | M. H. Chamberlain. | James C. Robinson. |
| 13. | John McNulta. | Clifton H. Moore. |
| 14. | Joseph G. Cannon. | William E. Nelson. |
| 15. | George Hunt. | John R. Eden. |
| 16. | James S. Martin. | Silas L. Bryan. |
| 17. | John B. Hay. | Wm. R. Morrison. |
| 18. | Isaac Clements. | George W. Wall. / J. Blackburn Jones, (Gr.) |
| 19. | Green B. Raum. | Samuel S. Marshall. |

The vote of Illinois in recent years has been:

| | Rep. | Dem. | Maj. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1871....Congressmen | 137191 | 116171 | 21020 R. |
| 1870....Treasurer | 168679 | 144023 | 22482 R. |

**IOWA.**

STATE OFFICERS.

| | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| Sec. of State | Josiah T. Young. | Edward A. Guilbert. |
| Auditor | John Russell. | J. P. Cassady. |
| Treasurer | William Christy. | Matthew J. Rohlfs. |
| Attorney-Gen. | M. E. Cutts. | Albert G. Case. |

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

| | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | George W. McCrary. | James M. Shelley. |
| 2. | Aylett R. Cotton. | William E. Leffingwell. |
| 3. | William G. Donnan. | John T. Stoneman. |
| 4. | H. O. Pratt. | Adolph T. Lueach. |
| 5. | James Wilson. | John S. Irish. |
| 6. | William Loughridge. | Henry H. Trimble. |
| 7. | John A. Kasson. | Oliver L. Palmer. |
| 8. | James W. McDill. | W. W. Merritt. |
| 9. | Jackson Orr. | John F. Duncombe. |

The vote of Iowa in late years has been:

| Year. | Office. | Rep. | Dem. | Rep. Maj. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1871 | Supreme Judge | 108801 | 67547 | 41254 |
| 1870 | Secretary of State | 102277 | 60888 | 42489 |
| 1869 | Governor | 98579 | 57424 | 39145 |
| 1868 | President | 120899 | 74040 | 46359 |

**KANSAS.**

STATE OFFICERS.

| | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| Governor | Thos. A. Osborne. | Thad. H. Walker. |
| Lieut.-Gov. | Elias S. Stover. | John Walruff. |
| Chief-Justice | S. A. Kingman. | H. C. McComas. |
| Sec. of State | W. H. Smallwood. | J. F. Wasky. |
| Auditor | Daniel W. Wilder. | V. B. Osborn. |
| Treasurer | Josiah E. Haynes. | C. H. Pratt. |
| Att'y-Gen. | A. L. Williams. | B. P. Wagner. |

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

| Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|
| David P. Lowe. | Samuel A. Riggs. |
| William A. Phillips. | W. R. Laughlin. |
| Stephen A. Cobb. | Robert B. Mitchell. |

The vote of Kansas in recent years has been as follows:

| Year. | Office. | Rep. | Dem. | Rep. Maj. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1870 | Governor | 40666 | 20496 | 20170 |
| 1868 | President | 30028 | 13690 | 16938 |

**KENTUCKY.**

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

| | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | H. H. Houston. Isaac H. Trabue, Ind. | Edward Crossland. / John Martin, Ind. |
| 2. | | John Young Brown. / Charles W. Milliken. / Jacob R. Golladay, Ind. |
| 3. | | W. B. Read. |
| 4. | | E. D. Standiford. / W. P. Boone. |
| 5. | Harvey Meyers. | William E. Arthur. |
| 6. | | James B. Beck. |
| 7. | | S. F. J. Trabue, anti-Gr. / Milton J. Durham. |
| 8. | William O. Bradley. | George M. Adams. |
| 9. | A. T. Wood. | John D. Young. |
| 10. | | James W. Buttock, Ind. |

**LOUISIANA.**

STATE OFFICERS.

| | Republican. | Fusion. |
|---|---|---|
| Governor | Wm. Pitt Kellogg. | John McEnery. |
| Lieut.-Gov. | Caesar C. Antoine. | Davidson B. Penn. |
| Sec. State | P. G. Deslonde. | Samuel Armistead. |
| Auditor | Charles Clinton. | James Graham. |
| Att'y-Gen. | A. P. Field. | H. N. Ogden. |

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

| | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| At Large | P. B. S. Pinchback. | George A. Sheridan. |
| 1. | J. Hale Sypher. | Effingham Lawrence. |
| 2. | Lionel A. Sheldon. | Randall L. Gibson. |
| 3. | Chester B. Darrall. | Elbert Gantt. / J. B. Price, Ind. |
| 4. | S. H. Peters. | E. C. Davidson. |
| 5. | Harry Lott, (vacancy.) | A. Boarman. |
| | Frank Morey. | G. W. McCranie. |

Of the State Senators fifteen hold over and twenty-one are to be elected. The vote of the State in recent years has been:

| Year. | Office. | Rep. | Dem. | Maj. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1870 | Treasurer | 65647 | 41170 | 24477 R. |
| 1868 | President | 27911 | 88150 | 48273 D. |
| 1868 | Governor | 64901 | 38046 | 26355 R. |

**MARYLAND.**

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

| | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Thomas A. Spence. | Ephraim K. Wilson. |
| 2. | A. M. Hancock. | Stevenson Archer. |
| 3. | Robert Turner. | John W. Davis, Ind. / R. M. Yerger, Ind. / William J. O'Brien. |
| 4. | | Thomas Swann. |
| 5. | William J. Albert. | William M. Merrick. |
| 6. | Lloyd Lowndes, Jr. | John Ritchie. |

**MASSACHUSETTS.**

STATE OFFICERS.

| | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| Governor | Wm. B. Washburn. | Francis W. Bird. |
| Lieut.-Gov. | Thomas Talbot. | Wm. L. Smith. |
| Sec. State | Oliver Warner. | Geo. H. Monroe. |
| Att'y-Gen. | Charles R. Train. | Waldo Colburn. |
| Auditor | Charles Endicott. | F. A. Collins. |
| Treasurer | Charles Adams, Jr. | Levi Haywood. |

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

| | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | James Buffinton. | Joseph M. Day. |
| 2. | Benjamin W. Harris. | Edward Avery. |
| 3. | Wm. Whiting. | Samuel C. Cobb. |
| 4. | Samuel Hooper. | Leopold Morse. |
| 5. | Daniel W. Gooch. | Nathaniel P. Banks. |
| 6. | Benjamin F. Butler. | Charles P. Thompson. |
| 7. | Eben. Rockwood Hoar. | John K. Tarbox. |
| Vac. | C. C. Esty. | George Stevens. |
| 8. | John M. S. Williams. | Wm. W. Warren. |
| 9. | George F. Hoar. | George F. Verry. |
| 10. | Alvah Crocker. | D. W. Bond. |
| 11. | Henry L. Dawes. | John F. Arnold. |

The vote of Massachusetts in recent years has been:

| Year. | Office. | Rep. | Dem. | L. R. &c. | Rep. Maj. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1871 | Governor | 75129 | 47725 | 19648 | 13696 |
| 1870 | Governor | 79549 | 48536 | 21946 | 9067 |
| 1868 | President | 136477 | 59408 | .... | 77069 |
| 1869 | Governor | 132121 | 65258 | .... | 66864 |

**MICHIGAN.**

STATE OFFICERS.

| | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| Governor | John J. Bagley. | Austin Blair. |
| Lieut.-Gov. | Henry H. Holt. | John C. Blanchard. |
| Sec'y State | Daniel Striker. | George H. House. |
| Treasurer | Victory P. Collier. | Joseph A. Hollon. |
| Attorney-Gen. | Byron D. Ball. | Mat. H. Maynard. |
| Auditor | Wm. Humphrey. | Neil O'Hearn. |

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

| | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Moses W. Field. | A. Smith Bagg. / Lester R. Brown, anti-Gr. |
| 2. | Henry Waldron. | Asa Mahan. |
| 3. | George Willard. | John G. Parkhurst. |
| 4. | Julius C. Burrows. | Allen Potter. |
| 5. | Wilder D. Foster. | Andrew T. McReynolds. |
| 6. | Josiah W. Begole. | Augustus C. Baldwin. |
| 7. | Omar D. Conger. | John C. Richardson. |
| 8. | Nathan B. Bradley. | Chauncey Wisner. |
| 9. | Jay A. Hubbell. | Samuel F. Ely. |

There is a temperance ticket for State officers in the field in this State. Three amendments to the State Constitution are to be voted upon in Michigan. One relates to the old "railroad aid bonds," issued by towns, cities, and counties, previous to May 27, 1870, payment upon which was stopped by a decision of the Supreme Court declaring the law under which they were issued unconstitutional. The amendment proposes merely to permit the towns, &c., to pay such bonds if they choose so to do, and it provides that the State shall never be taxed to pay them. The second amendment increases the salaries of Circuit Judges to $2,500, and the third provides that the number of such Judges shall be reduced from eighteen to fifteen in 1875, when the increased salary is to be paid. The vote of Michigan, in recent years, has been:

| Year. | Office. | Rep. | Dem. | Rep. Maj. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1871 | Supreme Judge | 93269 | 74740 | 18529 |
| 1870 | Governor | 100176 | 83391 | 16785 |
| 1868 | President | 128550 | 97069 | 31481 |

**MINNESOTA.**

STATE OFFICERS.

| | Republican. | Democrat. |
|---|---|---|
| Auditor | O. P. Whitcomb. | Albert Scheffer. |
| Clerk Sup. Court | Sherwood Hough. | James George. |

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

| | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Mark H. Dunnell. | Morton S. Wilkinson. |
| 2. | H. B. Strait. | Christopher Graham. |
| 3. | John T. Averill. | George L. Becker. |

Four amendments to the State Constitution are to be voted on in Minnesota. The first authorizes an increase of the State debt to finish and equip the State charitable institutions. The second exempts stockholders in manufacturing corporations from personal liability, an exception not made in behalf of stockholders in railroad or other companies. The third forbids the Legislature to authorize towns to aid railroads in an excess of ten per cent. of their valuation. The fourth relates to the old railroad aid bonds, and to the lands given by Congress to the State for internal improvements, providing that these lands shall be sold, and the proceeds be invested in United States bonds or Minnesota State bonds issued since 1860, to constitute an internal improvement land fund. The vote of Minnesota in recent years has been:

| Year. | Office. | Rep. | Dem. | Rep. Maj. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1871 | Governor | 46,426 | 31,437 | 14,989 |
| 1870 | Congress | 36,720 | 29,366 | 7,344 |
| 1868 | President | 43,542 | 28,072 | 15,470 |

**MISSISSIPPI.**

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

| | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | R. W. Flournoy. | L. Q. C. Lamar. |
| 2. | A. R. Howe. | |
| 3. | Henry W. Barry. Ambrose Henderson, (colored, bolters'.) | W. S. Bolding. |
| 4. | Jason Niles. | Sylvanus T. Oldham. |
| 5. | George C. McKee. | W. B. Shelby. |
| 6. | John R. Lynch. | Hiram Cassedy. |

**MISSOURI.**

STATE OFFICERS.

| | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| Governor | John B. Henderson. | Silas Woodson. |
| Lieut.-Gov. | John H. Stover. | Charles P. Johnson. |
| Treasurer | Daniel M. Draper. | Harvey W. Salmon. |
| Sec. State | F. W. Voerce. | Eugene F. Weigel. |
| Auditor | Daniel O'Connor. | George B. Clark. |
| Att'y-Gen. | Jefferson Chandler. | H. Clay Ewing. |

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

| | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Edwin O. Stanard. | William M. Grosvenor. |
| 2. | Michael A. Bryson. | Erastus Wells. / James J. McBride, (bolters'.) |
| 3. | Manetho Hilton. | William H. Stone. |
| 4. | No nomination. | Robert A. Hatcher. |
| 5. | Andrew J. Seay. | R. P. Bland. |
| 6. | Harrison E. Havens. | Charles B. McAfee. |
| 7. | Samuel S. Burdett. | Thomas J. Crittenden. |
| 8. | D. S. Twitchell. | Abram Comingo. |
| 9. | Isaac C. Parker. | Bennett Pike. / P. H. Talbot, anti-Gr. |
| 10. | Ira B. Hyde. | Charles H. Mansur. |
| 11. | Mark L. De Motte. | John B. Clark, Jr. |
| 12. | John F. Benjamin. | John M. Glover. / C. E. Moss, anti-Gr. |
| 13. | Thomas J. C. Fagg. | A. H. Buckner. |

The people of Missouri are to vote upon two amendments to the State Constitution. One lengthens the term of the Judges of the Supreme Court to ten years, and increases their number by two. The other prescribes that the public school fund shall be invested only in Missouri and United States bonds, and that the county school fund shall be loaned upon good real and personal security. The vote of Missouri in recent years has been:

| Year. | Office. | Rep. | Dem. | Maj. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1870 | Governor | 63336 | 104374 | 41038 D. |
| 1868 | Governor | 82107 | 62780 | 19327 R. |
| 1868 | President | 85671 | 59788 | 25883 R. |

**NEVADA.**

STATE OFFICERS AND CONGRESSMAN.

| | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| Supreme Judge | Thos. P. Hawley. | M. W. Seawell. |
| State Printer | C. A. V. Putnam. | John C. Lewis. |
| Congressman | C. G. Goodwin. | Chas. W. Kendall. |

The vote of Nevada in late years has been:

| Year. | Office. | Rep. | Dem. | Maj. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1870 | Governor | 6148 | 7200 | 1052 D. |
| 1868 | President | 6410 | 5218 | 1262 R. |

**NEW-JERSEY.**

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

| | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | John W. Hazelton. | Oscar A. Clute. |
| 2. | Samuel A. Dobbins. | Samuel C. Forker. |
| 3. | Amos Clark, Jr. | John H. Patterson. |
| 4. | Frederick A. Potts. | Robert Hamilton. |
| 5. | Wm. Walter Phelps. | Abram B. Woodruff. |
| 6. | Marcus L. Ward. | John M. Randall. |
| 7. | Isaac W. Scudder. | Noah D. Taylor. |

**RHODE ISLAND.**

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

| | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Benjamin T. Eames. | Thomas Davis. |
| 2. | James M. Pendleton. | George H. Browne. |

**TENNESSEE.**

STATE EXECUTIVE.

| | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| Gov. | A. A. Freeman. | John C. Brown. |

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

| | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| At large | Horace Maynard. | B. F. Cheatham. / Andrew Johnson. |
| 1. | Roderick R. Butler. | William E. Carter. |
| 2. | J. M. Thornburgh. | Alfred Caldwell. |
| 3. | William Crutchfield. | A. E. Garrett, Ind. / David M. Key. / A. Blizard, Ind. |
| 4. | B. M. Tillman. | John M. Bright. |
| 5. | Horace H. Harrison. | Edward I. Golladay. |
| 6. | A. M. Hughes. | W. C. Whitthorne. |
| 7. | W. W. Murray. | John D. C. Atkins. / Buck Travis, Ind. |
| 8. | David R. Munn. | T. H. Bell. |
| 9. | Barbour Lewis. | Landon C. Haynes. / Andrew J. Kellar, Ind. |

The vote of Tennessee, in late years, has been as follows:

| Year. | Office. | Rep. | Dem. | Maj. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1870 | Governor | 41500 | 78979 | 37479 D. |
| 1869 | Governor | 55036 | 120333 | 65297 D. |
| 1868 | President | 56757 | 26311 | 30446 R. |

**TEXAS.**

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

| | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| At large | Lemuel D. Evans. A. B. Norton. | Asa H. Willie. Roger Q. Mills. |
| 1. | Colbert Caldwell. | W. S. Herndon. |
| 2. | F. W. Hayes. | W. P. McLean. / H. H. Snead, anti-Greeley. |
| 3. | Andrew J. Evans. | D. C. Giddings. |
| 4. | W. C. Hutchinson. | John Hancock. |

The people of Texas will vote upon an amendment to the State Constitution, limiting the power of the Legislature in making grants of the public lands, and upon the location of the State capital.

**VERMONT.**

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

| | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Charles W. Willard. | Homer W. Heaton. |
| 2. | Luke P. Poland. | |
| 3. | George W. Hendee. | Henry C. Adams. |

**VIRGINIA.**

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

| | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | James B. Sener. | Elliot M. Braxton. |
| 2. | James H. Platt, Jr. | Baker P. Lee. |
| 3. | J. Ambler Smith. | George D. Wise. |
| 4. | William H. H. Stowell. | Philip W. McKenney. |
| 5. | C. Y. Thomas. | Alexander M. Davis. |
| 6. | No nomination. | Thomas Whitehead. |
| | Jas. F. Johnson, (Ind. Dem., supported by Reps.) | |
| 7. | No nomination. | John T. Harris. |
| | Chas. T. O'Ferrall, (Ind. Dem., supp'd by Reps.) | |
| 8. | Edward Daniels. | Eppa Hunton. |
| 9. | Robert W. Hughes. | Rees T. Bowen. / William Rowe, Ind. |

**WISCONSIN.**

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

| | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Charles G. Williams. | Ithamar C. Sloan. |
| 2. | Gerry W. Hazelton. | George B. Smith. |
| 3. | J. Allen Barber. | Allen Worden. |
| 4. | Frederick C. Winkler. | Alexander Mitchell. |
| 5. | Henry Baetz. | Charles A. Eldredge. |
| 6. | Philetus Sawyer. | Myron P. Lindsley. |
| 7. | Jere. M. Rusk. | Stephen Marston. |
| 8. | Alexander S. McDill. | William Carson. |

## THE PRESIDENCY.

### Composition of the Electoral College—The Straight-Out Democratic Insurance—Names of Candidates—Latest Votes in the Several States of the Union.

The Electoral College to be chosen on Tuesday next will be composed of 366 members, apportioned among the several States as given in the table presented below. Separate nominations for these positions have, of course, been made by the supporters of Grant and Wilson and Greeley and Brown in all the States. In addition, the friends of O'Conor and Adams, nominees of the Jeffersonian Democracy, have made nominations for electors in New-York, California, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, New-Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and perhaps other States. We have also noticed announcements of nominations of electors by the temperance people in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Michigan. The candidates to be supported for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency are:

| | President. | Vice-President. |
|---|---|---|
| Republican | Ulysses S Grant. | Henry Wilson. |
| Democratic | Horace Greeley. | B. Gratz Brown. |
| Straight Dem. | Charles O'Conor. | John Quincy Adams. |
| Temperance | James Black. | John Russell. |

THE VOTE OF THE STATES.

In the following table we present a statement of the vote of each State in the Electoral College, and the vote of the several States at the latest general election held. The returns from Georgia, Nebraska, South Carolina, and West Virginia are incomplete, and the estimated majorities only are given. In West Virginia the last election was an unsatisfactory test, there being two Democratic candidates for Governor only in the field, and the Republicans generally casting their votes for Hon. John J. Jacob, the present incumbent, who ran as an independent candidate against the regular nominee of his party, and was elected.

| Year. | Electoral vote. | State. | Office. | Republican. | Democrat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1870 | 10 | Alabama | Governor | 77676 | 79447 |
| 1870 | 6 | Arkansas | Congress | 28190 | 25486 |
| 1871 | 6 | California | Governor | 62581 | 57520 |
| 1872 | 6 | Connecticut | Governor | 46566 | 44562 |
| 1870 | 3 | Delaware | Governor | 9882 | 12458 |
| 1870 | 4 | Florida | Congress | 12206 | 12436 |
| 1872 | 11 | Georgia | Governor | Maj. | 60000 |
| 1871 | 21 | Illinois | Cong. at Large | 137191 | 116171 |
| 1872 | 15 | Indiana | Governor | 188276 | 189424 |
| 1872 | | Indiana | Congress | 188760 | 188402 |
| 1871 | 11 | Iowa | Judge | 108801 | 67547 |
| 1870 | 5 | Kansas | Governor | 40666 | 20496 |
| 1871 | 12 | Kentucky | Governor | 89022 | 126060 |
| 1870 | 8 | Louisiana | Treasurer | 65647 | 41170 |
| 1872 | 7 | Maine | Governor | 72172 | 55124 |
| 1871 | 8 | Maryland | Governor | 58824 | 73959 |
| 1871 | 13 | Massachusetts | Governor | 75129 | 47725 |
| 1870 | 11 | Michigan | Governor | 100176 | 83391 |
| 1871 | 5 | Minnesota | Governor | 46426 | 31437 |
| 1869 | 8 | Mississippi | Governor | 76186 | 38097 |
| 1870 | 15 | Missouri | Governor | 63336 | 104374 |
| 1872 | 3 | Nebraska | Governor | 6000 maj. | |
| 1870 | 3 | Nevada | Governor | 6148 | 7200 |
| 1872 | 5 | N. Hampshire | Governor | 38618 | 38083 |
| 1871 | 9 | New-Jersey | Governor | 76383 | 82299 |
| 1871 | 35 | New-York | Sec'y State | 387119 | 368212 |
| 1872 | 10 | N. Carolina | Governor | 98544 | 96741 |
| 1872 | | N. Carolina | Congress | 96906 | 95636 |
| 1872 | 22 | Ohio | Congress | 263612 | 251123 |
| 1872 | 3 | Oregon | Congress | 13168 | 12317 |
| 1872 | 29 | Pennsylvania | Governor | 353287 | 317760 |
| 1872 | | Pennsylvania | Congress | 330546 | 314014 |
| 1872 | 4 | Rhode Island | Governor | 9985 | 6141 |
| 1872 | 7 | South Carolina | Governor | 30000 maj. | |
| 1870 | 12 | Tennessee | Governor | 41278 | 78979 |
| 1871 | 8 | Texas | Congress | 51240 | 73930 |
| 1872 | 5 | Vermont | Governor | 41946 | 16613 |
| 1870 | 11 | Virginia | Congress | 82160 | 84299 |
| 1872 | 5 | West Virginia | Governor | 2651 | I. D. m. |
| 1871 | 10 | Wisconsin | Governor | 78301 | 68910 |

### A Cure for Hydrophobia.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writes to that journal that there exists in the heart of the Ardennes an obscure and antiquated little village, nestling round a fine old abbey church, dedicated to St. Hubert, whither resort annually the average number of 140 persons from Germany, Tyrol, Switzerland, Belgium, &c., to participate in what they are firmly convinced is an infallible cure for hydrophobia. This belief—justified, our correspondent says, by the result—has existed for eleven centuries, during which time, it is asserted, the remedy has never been known to fail, unless the regulations enjoined have been willfully violated. The place is a few miles off the railroad, and sufficiently picturesque to form an attraction to the pedestrian tourist and artist. Our informant remained there a couple of days, during which he obtained every detail connected with its local characteristic, and, without attempting in any way to explain the circumstance, or to urge it on the belief of any one, he asserts that he was not able to meet with any one, however skeptical, who could be got to deny the efficacy of the remedy. He observes, with reference to the remarks of a Scotch correspondent in the *Times* as to secret remedies known to natives in India for poisonous bites, that he need not go so far to search for them. There is still in the possession of his family a letter addressed from his grandfather to his relatives in England, dated Paris, where he was residing at the time the First Consul made all the English into hostages. It states that having been bitten by a dog declared to be mad, and consequently destroyed, he was carried to the Hôtel-Dieu, where, after the application of a certain powder, the ingredients of which were known only to the medical staff there, he was completely cured. He offered a large sum to obtain the recipe, but was told it had been discovered by a monk, and given to that hospital on condition that it should never be revealed. His grandfather was a stanch Protestant, and there was neither superstition nor credulity to account for the statement or the cure.

### Ingenious Robberies by a French Architect.

The *Propagateur de Lille* gives some details of two robberies committed under singular circumstances, the perpetrator of them being a man named Lemay, an architect and business agent in that town. In 1870, at the outbreak of the war, he sent his wife to the house of a friend of his, named Baude, a rich landholder at Autrive, and afterward to that of a widow, Mme. Mollet-Baude, an equally wealthy proprietor at Escanaffle, the two localities being situated near Courtray. On July 21, 1871, Lemay conducted to a representation at the American Circus, Place de la République, his wife, accompanied by Mme. Mollet. He had scarcely arrived when he quitted the representation under pretext of indisposition, took the train for Roubaix, where he had engaged a carriage, got into it, drove to Escanaffle, penetrated into the house of Mme. Mollet, and carried off 63,500 francs' worth of railway securities and jewels. The next day, at six o'clock, he was at Lille, in his own house, and behaved to Mme. Mollet as if nothing had happened. In the course of the morning that lady received a telegram informing her that she had been the victim of a robbery. She begged the assistance of Lemay to trace the thief. The latter placed himself at her disposal, and remained at Escanaffle six weeks, of course without discovering the author of the theft. Lemay then decided on the means of committing another. In fact, he made a present of his own watch-dog to M. Baude, assuring him that a mouse could not enter his dwelling without Méder barking. That gentleman was completely reassured; but in the night of Oct. 2, 1871, he was himself the victim of a robbery of 40,000 francs in securities, gold, and silver. It so happened that Lemay had rebuilt the house of M. Baude, so that he knew all the passages in it. Moreover, the dog had not barked, so that here were two indications, and the gentleman who had been despoiled arrived at the supposition that the thief might very well be Lemay himself. He therefore applied to the Police, and the hero of the tale was arrested by the Belgian authorities, and, after active researches, the property stolen from M. Baude and Mme. Mollet was recovered in two hiding-places in Lemay's house. Lemay is now awaiting his trial.

## LOCAL NOMINATIONS.

The following is a list of the nominations thus far made by the various local organizations:

| | Republican. | Apollo Hall. | Tammany. | National Democracy. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Mayor* | Wm. F. Havemeyer. | James O'Brien. | A. R. Lawrence. | |
| *Supreme Court* | Noah Davis. | Henry H. Anderson. | Wm. H. Leonard. | John McKeon. |
| *Superior Court* | H. C. Van Vorst. | Clifford A. Hand. | James C. Spencer. | James C. Spencer. |
| *City Judge* | Josiah Sutherland. | Josiah Sutherland. | G. S. Bedford. | G. S. Bedford. |
| *Dist.-Attorney* | Ben. K. Phelps. | William F. Whitney. | Charles Donohue. | |
| *Coroner* | Adolph Kessler. | Adolph Kessler. | Henry Woltman. | Henry Woltman. |

FOR CONGRESS.

| Dist. | Republican. | Apollo Hall. | Tammany. | National Democracy. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5. | Matthew Stewart. | William R. Roberts. | William R. Roberts. | |
| 6. | Adolph G. Dunn. | Ch. Schwarzwaelder. | James Brooks. | |
| 7. | Conrad Geib. | Thomas J. Creamer. | Thomas J. Creamer. | |
| 8. | John D. Lawson. | Charles B. Shaw. | Charles B. Shaw. | |
| 9. | David B. Mellish. | John Hardy. | Michael Connolly. | |
| 10. | William A. Darling. | Julius Wadsworth. | Fernando Wood. | Fernando Wood. |

FOR ASSEMBLY.

| Dist. | Republican. | Apollo Hall. | Tammany. | National Democracy. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Michael W. Burns. | Nicholas Muller. | James Healy. | James Dunphy. |
| 2. | | James Dunphy. | Denis Burns. | |
| 3. | E. A. Willoughby. | William H. Rooney. | James Hayes. | |
| 4. | | John Galvin. | James Ryder. | |
| 5. | Austin Leake. | | Michael Norton. | Michael Norton. |
| 6. | John C. Rapp. | John C. Rapp. | Timothy J. Campbell. | |
| 7. | George W. Clarke. | James T. Griswold. | John J. Tully. | |
| 8. | Solon B. Smith. | Nicholas Bennet. | Frederick Jugel, Jr. | |
| 9. | Stephen Pell. | William P. Bensell. | William H. Dougan. | William H. Dougan. |
| 10. | Jacob M. Patterson. | F. B. Rollwagen. | F. B. Rollwagen. | |
| 11. | A. B. Cornell. | Charles P. Sykes. | F. A. Seaver. | F. A. Seaver. |
| 12. | Fred. W. Hahn. | John Dinkle. | Wm. M. Cook. | |
| 13. | Chas. Blaskie. | Christopher Fine. | Christopher Fine. | Christopher Fine. |
| 14. | Robt. B. Boyd. | James Daly. | Charles G. Cornell. | |
| 15. | Charles J. Farley. | Andrew J. Coffey. | C. Blumenthal. | J. F. Hatch. |
| 16. | Wm. Laimbeer. | Nicholas Haughton. | Peter Woods. | |
| 17. | Wm. T. Graff. | Charles C. Wilson. | Andrew Blessin. | |
| 18. | Bernard Biglin. | Peter Seery. | Wm. J. Shields. | |
| 19. | Thomas P. Callaghan. | James A. Deering. | Thomas O'Callaghan. | |
| 20. | Wm. S. Opdyke. | D. De Courcey. | John D. Coughlan. | George N. Williams. |
| 21. | Wm. Haw, Jr. | John Hart. | Chas. E. Crarey. | John Hartman. |

FOR ALDERMEN.

| Republican. | Apollo Hall. | Tammany. | National Democracy. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Samuel B. H. Vance. | William Joyce. | George B. Bradford. | S. T. Peters. |
| Peter Kehr. | James Fitzgerald. | Jereh. Kennefick. | Richard O'Brien. |
| George Koch. | William Vance. | Thomas Shiels. | David M. Koehler. |
| O. P. C. Billings. | Thos. Coman. | Fred. Zimmer. | Patrick Lysaght. |
| Peter Gilsey. | Peter Gilsey. | Nichs. Seger. | Geo. W. Plunkitt. |
| John J. Morris. | James B. Traynor. | John Reilly. | Thos. Shields. |
| Henry G. Leask. | Samuel A. Lewis. | Geo. W. Plunkitt. | John Reilly. |
| Jenkins Van Schaick. | J. Van Schaick. | Wm. T. Ashman. | |
| S. V. R. Cooper. | Sol. Mehrbach. | Patrick Lysaght. | |
| Gilbert J. Hunter. | Jos. A. Monheimer. | Edward Gilon. | |
| Rufus B. Cowing. | Chas. A. Johnes. | Richard Flanagan. | |
| Oswald Ottendorfer. | David M. Koehler. | William Salmon. | |
| Joseph C. Pinckney. | Fred German. | Robert McCafferty. | |
| Abraham Lent. | | James McLaren. | |
| Michael Cregan. | | Isaac Robinson. | |

FOR ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

| Dist. | Republican. | Apollo Hall. | Tammany. | National Democracy. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | John Ham. | Thomas Foley. | Daniel O'Connor. | |
| 2. | | John Quinlan. | Jeremiah Murphy. | |
| 3. | Thomas F. Geary. | Patrick D. Byrne. | Fred. J. Byrne. | |
| 4. | | Richard Walsh. | John C. Keating. | |
| 5. | Henry Wiser. | Henry Wiser. | Philip Ketheros. | |
| 6. | | Daniel F. Crowley. | Michael Healy. | |
| 7. | Thomas L. Thornell. | Richard Fitzgerald. | | |
| 8. | | | George A. Stauff. | |
| 9. | George F. Coddrington. | William P. Bensell. | William P. Bensell. | |
| 10. | | Joseph P. Sarack. | John Zahn. | |
| 11. | William S. Kraps. | | John Bennett. | |
| 12. | | Wm. Donnelly. | Patrick Keenan. | |
| 13. | William Wade. | S. S. Wartsfelder. | Wm. B. Carr. | Wm. B. Carr. |
| 14. | John J. Kehoe. | Arthur J. McQuade. | Wm. Gleason. | |
| 15. | Wm. P. Simpson. | Francis McDonald. | Edward Brooks. | |
| 16. | | Patrick Moylan. | George Kelly. | |
| 17. | Stephen N. Simonson. | Martin Buckley. | Chas. Feitner. | |
| 18. | Fred. H. Man. | Philip Cumiskey. | James Keating. | |
| 19. | | Henry A. Linden. | J. J. Maloney. | |
| 20. | Herman Rocke. | Michael Whalen. | Isaac Somers. | |
| 21. | Ben. Boyd. | M. J. Bannon. | John Maguire. | |

## NATIONAL AND STATE ISSUES.

### Hon. Edwards Pierrepont on the Presidential and Gubernatorial Candidates—Sound Arguments for the Support of the Republican Nominees.

From the eloquent speech of Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, at Ithaca, on the 11th inst., we make the following extracts:

The people have never distrusted Gen. Grant, and he has never distrusted them; in our darkest hour he did not doubt for one moment that the people would vote right. We are apt to trust those who trust us, and to like those who like us. When the first news of the North Carolina election came, and looked so gloomy for our cause, the President said to an old life-long friend, "General, don't be disturbed; you and I have camped out upon the Plains, and heard the wolves howl at night; you would think from the noise that there were a thousand, but we know that there were not more than three." The false howling from North Carolina did not disturb the President at all.

The news which we have just received from Pennsylvania and Ohio assures the success of Gen. Grant. His election means peace, continued and vastly-increased prosperity. All business men feel that, and many a Democrat will deposit a silent vote for Gen. Grant, rather than risk the commercial disturbance and financial distrust which would follow the election of Mr. Greeley.

I concede, that to a capitalist of colossal means, general prosperity is not always the most profitable. Disturbance and financial distress vastly increase the opportunity of such men to double their wealth. They take advantage of the depressed market, and make heavy purchases of stocks, of bonds, or goods of various kinds, and when the market turns they sell at enormous profit. The beginning of the war caused great commercial distress, and soon the great fortunes were largely increased, while many of the smaller ones perished utterly. The relative distance between the rich, and those of moderate means has widened immensely within a few years. A great millionaire can truly say that he does not fear any financial difficulty from the election of Horace Greeley; I dare say he would profit by it. In depressed times the rich grow richer, and the poor, poorer; I speak not for the very few of enormous wealth, but for the men of business generally.

Our people are awake to this new coalition of rebels, Copperheads, disappointed Republicans and ambitious politicians, and they will scatter it like chaff by the overwhelming re-election of Gen. Grant.

We hear much about the North keeping up hostile feelings, and refusing to "clasp hands across the bloody chasm." Who dug the chasm and filled it up with blood? Who prevents the green sward from growing over it? Who imposed the carpet-baggers upon the South? Themselves have done it all, and they alone are responsible. It is time to stop this senseless cant about the way the South have been treated. Badly governed they are, I grant, but it is their own mad fault. Let them accept the situation, return allegiance to the Union, and honestly aid the Government in restoring peace, good will, harmony, and just government to all, and there is not an imagined right which the generous North would not too cheerfully give. But while they allow scourgings and torture, and murder of innocent men, for opinion sake, or applaud to the echo the sentiments of their rebel chief, who tells them that all "are cowards who accept the situation," they cannot expect peace, influx of capital and new population, or any great prosperity.

The troubles in the South are the fruits of their own doings, and they are not chargeable to the North. When justice and good sense take the place of sullen pride and revengeful passions, they can have liberal treatment and prosperity without a parallel. Their bad rulers are chosen by their own voters, and the North are no more to blame for their dishonest Governors than are the South for the official thieves who have stolen our substance. Away with those false charges against the North and the Administration of Gen. Grant, in relation to the South. They are not made in the interests of the Union and the good government of the United States—they are the offspring of rebel hate, and the disappointed malice of ambitious men.

Mr. Greeley's coalition cannot capture this State. It is *sure* for Gen. Grant for the following reasons:

*First*—It was really carried for Grant four years ago, when the Democratic Party was in the height of its power, united, and in the most perfect discipline.

*Second*—Mr. Greeley cannot poll the vote which Gov. Seymour polled by more than twenty thousand.

*Third*—Gen. Grant will get a colored vote of full 17,000, which he did not get in 1868.

*Fourth*—The Tammany Ring is broken up, all their power is gone, and there will be no false counting this year.

*Fifth*—The Ring cannot rob the public treasury and debauch petty leaders by stolen money.

*Sixth*—The honest Democrats have no heart in voting for Greeley—they think his nomination by the party a blunder and a fraud, and most of them will not vote for him.

*Seventh*—The Republicans carried the State last Fall by a large majority, and most of the Reformers will now vote for Grant. It is safe to predict that he will carry the State by more than 20,000.

I shall rejoice when the vote is cast, and the election settled, for more reasons than one. It will leave the way clear for the consideration of the great questions which are sure to arise within the next five years. The question of Mexico, the question of tariff, the question of taxes, the question of finance, the question of acquisition of new territory, and the labor question. These questions will force themselves upon us, and they will get considered. I went two days ago to the office of the Board of Health, in the City of New-York, and asked for a report of the deaths in the City. I hold the report in my hand. Two thousand eight hundred and twenty-six children under five years old died in a single month this Summer. Their little dying plaint will come up some day, and ask us why we let so many die! The doctors say unwholesome food and polluted air was the chief cause. Is there no relief from unwholesome food and polluted air in this rich, sea-washed City of ours? I have no time to-night for these discussions; they will intrude themselves upon the stage before long, and you will hear about them.

I ask no better evidence of the hopeless condition of our opponents than the wild and desperate measures to which they resort. This is the first time I have seen religion made prominent in politics; the first time I have known eminent men invoke religious prejudices in favor of one and against the other candidate; and may it be the last. Let Jew or Greek, Protestant or Catholic, worship God at his conscience dictates, but do not bring his religious faith into political strife. Vote for the man who is right on the great questions affecting the union of the States and the safety of our country. Vote for him who is capable and honest, who was right on the war, and who has continued right on the questions involved in that war, and never ask whether he be Protestant, Episcopal or Roman Catholic.

On the next day after Mr. Kernan was nominated for Governor, the *Tribune* told us in a very significant article that he was "a sincere and earnest Roman Catholic." What was that paraded for? Every one knows. Did any Republican paper say that Gen. Dix was "a sincere and earnest" member of the Protestant Episcopal Church? No; nothing of the kind would have been tolerated. But we have another man—Gov. Seymour—a more adroit and skillful politician, seizing in desperation upon the religious question, and trying by cunning phrase to set voters against Gen. Dix because he is a Protestant, and in favor of Mr. Kernan because he is "a sincere and earnest Roman Catholic!" Hear him. I read from his Oneida speech, published in the Albany *Argus*, Sept. 28, as follows:

"In looking over the history of my State I find that we have never had a Catholic Governor, though Catholics constitute about one-third of the population and a very large share of the voters. One thing I cannot bear to have said; they have been voting for Protestants for nearly a hundred years, and I cannot bear to have it said that Protestants are more bigoted than Catholics, and I cannot vote once for a Catholic in return. Every public man in the State has asked Catholics for their votes. I ask them if they cannot reciprocate the favor."

Vote against General Dix—speak against him if you will, Governor Seymour, but do not invoke religious prejudice to your aid; do not bring the crosier, and the vestments, and St. Peter's key, and the triple crown from the mouldering Vatican and the old hills of Rome, and insist that free Americans shall bow down to these baubles. Don't raise such issues here; you may light a fire which you cannot extinguish, and you will bring the spirits of your New-England sires from their forgotten graves to chide their recreant son, and tell him, that to the manly soul there is one thing more dear than houses, or lands, or political success, or wife, or child, or life itself, and that is—"the liberty of enlightened conscience."

I ask you to vote for Gen. Dix, not because he is a Protestant and a good, religious man, but because he is an honest man, because he was right on the war, because he has continued right, he has always been right, and he always will be right. He took the side of the Union from the start, he has been devoted to the end. There is not a tarnish upon his long life of devoted service to his country, and we know that in his hands the government of our State will be administered with wisdom, ability, justice, and unswerving integrity.

Daniel Webster and Horace Greeley were born amid the hills of New-Hampshire. In the morning of life they breathed the same inspiring air—the air of liberty and of religion. In manly life they each moved to the great city of their adopted State. Each sought the Presidency through the same unworthy means, and each will share the like fate as sure as there is a God in heaven. The great Creator rules by laws—unerring and inexorable laws—and he who resists great moral laws will be as surely crushed as though a planet rolled over him.

Horace Greeley will not be the next President of the United States.

### The Prince de Joinville on the French Army.

The following is the text of the speech delivered by the Prince de Joinville at Langres, at the inauguration of a monument in memory of the Mobile Guards who fell in the late war:

"Gentlemen: In olden times, after wars statues were erected to the memory of great Generals. At the present time we are accustomed, in our feelings of gratitude and respect, to mingle together without distinction the names of all who sacrifice their lives for their country. This is just! Is it not to the whole army—to its military virtues—that our glorious epochs are due? And is it not the self-sacrificing spirit which animates the army that, only recently, did honor to our reverses at Wissembourg, Freschwiller, Metz and Paris, and on all the battle-fields where soldiers and marines died like heroes? Is it not, in fact, the army which, removed from all contact and intermixture of political parties, has saved the country from anarchy times out of mind! We can never too greatly honor that army, nor that which is its foundation and its strength—our young soldier! With what dash and with what admirable courage and disinterestedness does he not respond to the first call to arms—leaving his home, his friends, and all that are dear to him, to confront danger! What an example of self-abnegation, of discipline under the flag! What acts of heroism—and of heroism so touching and affecting—does he not perform ere he is struck mortally, and murmuring to his comrade, 'It is all over with me,' makes his way to a ditch to die, without being able to send to those he leaves behind any souvenir but that contained in the ominous word 'Disappeared.' This is patriotism pushed to its last limits—a great example to show—an example before which all instances of devotedness of a secondary nature, however brilliant they may seem, disappear. I wish that every department, every town and city, every village, could, like us, erect a monument to its children—children who have sacrificed their lives for France with a courage so simple and unpresuming. More than this, I wish that when the Column in the Place Vendome is re-erected—that great souvenir of our glories thrown to the ground by the Commune amid the applause of our enemies—we should simply place on its summit the statue of a soldier, as the noblest symbol of patriotism and devotedness. In these times, especially when all the youths of the country are called upon to serve their apprenticeship in the ranks of the army, we should show them that the life of the soldier is the school of duty—of devotedness, honored and glorified. May we hope that from this school every scholar will bear the spirit and sentiments of order, of discipline, and of perseverance, which are highly necessary to enable us to maintain our rank beside the strong military Powers which surround us. May we hope that contact with all the different classes of which the army is composed will inspire sentiments of good-fellowship, mutual esteem, and that solidarity which alone can arrest our descent on the fatal incline that, in less than a century, has brought upon us so much agitation, sanguinary discord, and, more than all, three invasions. May this prayer for concord—uttered here before the tomb of the victims of the last of these invasions—be heard; and may we be able to put an end to our incessant revolutions, to our disastrous dissensions, in order to unite in one object, one aspiration—the greatness of France."

## BRAZIL.

### The Anniversary of National Independence.

#### Unveiling of a Statue—Honors to a Great Citizen—A Fine Sight—The Metropolis by Night.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Friday, Sept. 20, 1872.

The fiftieth anniversary of Brazilian independence was celebrated, on the 7th inst., with more than usual ceremony. As is always the custom, the day was ushered in with salutes from the forts and a furious ringing of the church bells. Foreign war ships, decked out with flags and streamers, also courteously joined in the celebration, and fired salutes in honor of the Brazilian colors. Conspicuous among them was the United States frigate Lancaster, (flagship of Rear Admiral Taylor,) the largest war ship, I think, in the harbor, and a great favorite of the Brazilians. Toward noon, crowds of people began to pour along the main streets leading to Palace-square, where the Imperial family, attended by their various retinues, would shortly arrive to participate in the grand *Te Deum*, which is always the first ceremony of the day. They had not long to wait—first appeared the gay equipage of Her Imperial Highness, the Imperial Princess, and her consort, Conde d'Eu, coming from the direction of Palace Isabel, and then was descried the massive and gilded Imperial coach, bearing Dom Pedro himself and the Empress—the vehicle being followed by a long train of carriages filled with chamberlains, ministers, councillors and members of the great bodies of the State.

THE TE DEUM.

I thought of course that the people would throng to the Imperial Chapel in crowds to witness the *Te Deum*. But such was not the case. Having witnessed the arrival of the great folk, and seen the evolutions of the cavalry regiment, which always serves as a body-guard on these occasions, they had little mind to spend their time in the church. So the greater part moved away toward Rua Direita and up Ouvidor, where every shop appeared to have furnished something more than its usual contingent of flags and streamers to the general display. Arches of gas-pipe, placed at intervals of ten paces, over the street, and stretching from side to side, also gave promise of a goodly illumination at night.

A GREAT CITIZEN.

The *Te-Deum* finished and the customary audience over, there was a grand rush of the people for the Square of San Francisco de Paula, which was to be the principal event of the day—the unveiling of the statue of José Bonifacio de Andrada e Silva. For the past fortnight the Press had been giving us detailed accounts of the life and acts of this great man—patriarch of independence, apostle of liberty, the Brazilian Demosthenes, the Coimbra Professor, the philosopher, the martyr, the sage; there is no great place but he has occupied and adorned, no splendid service but he has rendered. This was the way the Government papers talked about him, and nothing was spared to make the intended ceremony both popular and impressive. The Emperor had announced his intention to personally assist at the ceremony, and certainly expressed by his manner, during the whole of it, how sincere was the admiration and respect he held for the character of one who had filled so large a part in the country's history. Proceeding on foot, accompanied by Conde d'Eu, the Ministers of State, and Court attendants, Dom Pedro set out from the Imperial Palace, and passed slowly through the vast crowds which filled Rua Direita and Ouvidor to the square of San Francisco de Paula, where an immense concourse was already assembled. In the Central School near by, were several of the descendants of Andrade, and these were honored with special audiences by the Imperial family, while the final arrangements for unveiling the statue were being made.

A FINE SIGHT.

At this moment the view of the square from above was fine indeed. It seemed to be literally packed with spectators, and down the whole length of Ouvidor nothing could be seen but a sea of heads. Banners and flags were flying everywhere, from house-tops, and windows, and balconies. All eyes were turned toward the statue. Every little while a band of music would strike up the well-known strains of the national hymn, and then there would be a stray vive or so from some enthusiastic individual which would only excite the laughter of his immediate neighbors. Finally, it seemed the expectant crowd were soon to receive their reward. A stir was noticed among the troops stationed near the main entrance of the Central School, and presently the tall form of the Emperor, attended by Conde d'Eu, Rio Branco and others, was seen nearing the statue. A few moments pass, while those who are to have the honor of unveiling the statue take their places. Then, a moment more, and the covering falls gracefully away. In an instant the cannon posted on the Morro of San Antonio begin to thunder; the bells of all the churches ring, and fire-rockets snap and crack by the hundred. It is impossible that the crowd can view all this and remain unexcited. So they give themselves up to enthusiastic cheering.

THE CITY AT NIGHT.

That night Rio de Janeiro presented a spectacle worth seeing. Everybody was in the streets, and tens of thousands came to view the statue of Andrada, illumined by the rays of a calcium light. Inasmuch as the Ministry had identified themselves so closely with the inauguration of the Andrada statue, it was natural that the opposition journals should find something wrong with the whole business. The statue was only another "lie in bronze," the *Reforma* bitterly declared, quoting words that had been previously spoken about the equestrian statue of the First Emperor, set up in Constitution-square. "We will put a stop to this historical lying," cries the *Republica*, "and go back to the beginning of things. You talk about Andrada," as though he were our Washington. You call him the Patriarch of Brazilian independence; but we will tell you who it was that first raised the cry of independence in Brazil—nay more, in South America. It was Tiradentes—he who, eighty years ago, struck a wild blow for republican liberty, promising emancipation to the slaves in the event of success. He it was that first preached independence, and paid for it, too, with his life. Come, then, let us erect one truthful statue—one in honor of Tiradentes."

At the time of the first Emperor's abdication in 1831, he atoned, in some measure, for the harshness with which he had treated Andrada, (to whom, probably more than to any other, he owed his throne,) by making him the tutor of his son, the future Emperor of Brazil. The feeling manner with which Dom Pedro II. replied to the orator's address, delivered shortly after the unveiling of the statue, in one of the halls of the Central School, showed too plainly how well and faithfully the tutor had performed his duty. Brazil does well to cherish the memory of José Bonifacio de Andrada e Silva.

TIRADENTES.

### A Perilous Feat—How a Dwelling was Saved from Burning.

*From the Columbia (S. C.) Union, Oct. 15.*

One of the most daring acts we have heard of for many a day was performed last evening by Mr. DeSaussure Bacot, who is stopping with his friend Major Morjan, at the residence of Judge Melton. The circumstances are as follows: The chimney of Judge Melton's dwelling-house caught fire, and was burning out, when the sparks, falling thick upon the dry roof, ignited the shingles. Just at this time the Judge happened to go out, and discovering the perilous condition of his house, was looking round for a ladder to go up and extinguish the flames, when Mr. Bacot, who, in years gone by, was an officer in the navy, saw the situation, and going to the lightning-rod, went up, hand over hand. The house is three stories, and as he neared the roof the slight fastenings by which the rod was held began to give way. A fall from that height seemed inevitable; but as quick as lightning he caught hold of the roof and the balustrade, throwing himself on the roof, and soon extinguished the fire, lacerating his hands somewhat in doing so. This daring act unquestionably saved the home of Judge Melton from destruction.

# THE PAPACY.

## The Life of Pius IX. Drawing to a Close.

### Scenes in Rome on the Death of a Pope—How Gregory XVI. Passed Away—The Approaching Pontifical Election.

From an Occasional Correspondent.
ROME, Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1872.

The excitement attendant upon the celebration of the anniversary of the emancipation of Italy had scarcely passed away, when an apparently trivial occurrence caused all the quidnuncs of the Eternal City once more to shake their wise heads, and to run in a great flurry from the Pincian to the Aventine, and from the palace of Antonelli to the Embassy of France. Marvelous rumors spread from the Vatican across the bridge into the densely-populated quarters of the city, making them swarm like troubled bee-hives, and cautious whispers exchanged at the Piazza de Colonna ended in loud exclamations at the Porta del Popolo. What had really happened was only this: Tuesday morning being fine, and promising a warm day, the Pope expressed a wish to take a short walk in the fine garden behind the Vatican; the usual attendants were at once notified, but when they sallied forth they noticed that the Holy Father was a little nervous, his hand, holding the staff on which he is obliged to lean nowadays, trembling visibly, and his eyes, which have sadly changed of late, searching with anxious eagerness all the avenues that opened before him. Nor was it less unusual to see Pius IX. venture forth upon a walk (he had not left the rooms and corridors of the Vatican for months) without being accompanied by the Cardinal Secretary, the faithful and all-powerful Antonelli. But still greater was the astonishment of all who surrounded him, when of a sudden, at a turn in the garden, a noble-looking prelate appeared in sight, who no sooner beheld the Holy Father, than he saluted him, according to the strict ceremonial of former days, but with well-feigned signs of astonishment. A few sentences, uttered with intentional emphasis, spoke of the accidental meeting, the happy chance which had thus brought the Pope and the clerical representative of France, Cardinal Bonnechose, face to face. The rumor spread with that rapidity which characterizes Roman eagerness for news, and ere many minutes had passed, eager priests and anxious laymen were seen hanging around all the entrances and gateways, to catch a glimpse of the French prelate, who had not been seen at the Pope's Court for many a month. And when it gradually became known that the interview had lasted for more than an hour, and that at the leave-taking Pius IX. had spoken most affectionately of the people of France, all Rome was astir, and dispatches were sent off to all parts of the world.

Nor was it mere idle curiosity which thus stirred up the Eternal City, but a deep and solemn feeling that found a ready echo at every court of Europe, in every nation on earth. It is well known at Rome that the days of poor Pius IX. are numbered, and every minister has long since begun to send daily bulletins to his master at home. The bent shoulders, the drooping head, the feeble gait, and above all the failing memory of the good old man, speak but too eloquently of the approach of the day on which he is to be freed of his burden. Nor does he flatter himself—as he used to do till quite recently—any longer with visions of long years of life, of great deeds yet to be done, and of thorough changes to be accomplished. His brother's recent death has made a deep impression upon his mind, and the spirit that once held up and strengthened the decaying frame, is no longer there. He knows his end is coming, and he shares with all his faithful ones the great anxiety to know who is to be his successor on the throne of St. Peter. It is even said that the dread of the last hour is weighing heavily on his mind.

He will not be blamed for this terror by those who know the nature of the last scene which is enacted at the Vatican when a Pope leaves this world. As soon as all hope is given up by the attending physician—and good care is taken to ascertain the precise moment—all ties of respect or affection are broken in an instant, and the lowest passions are unchained without shame or reserve. Prelates and priests rush away to gather around their patrons, and to worship the rising sun. Officers of the Noble Guard, State officials of every rank, and all the employes of the palace collect in haste their property to secure it against new comers, and carry away many a costly souvenir from the deserted apartments. The very servants, from the Pope's "own man" to the scullion in the kitchen, join the general *sauve qui peut*, but only after having loaded themselves with all the money, jewels or other valuable things on which they can lay hands. Such was the case in 1846, when Gregory XVI. was abandoned by all his friends and followers. A poor under gardener, who had often received a kind word or a modest gift from the Pope when walking in his garden, heard of his illness, and felt prompted in his heart to see him once more in life. He found the outer door of the palace open; not a person in the halls, on the stairs, in the passages. He knocked at a door, and, as no one answered, opened it; the room was empty; he ventured into a second and third; not a soul was to be seen. At last he enters a dimly-lighted, magnificent apartment, and to his amazement, sees there a bed, on which a huge pile of pillows and bolsters is raised on one end, while the Pope himself lies on one side of it, his head hanging down and looking deep purple. The poor gardener rushes up to his benefactor; with tender, trembling hands he places him on his bed, and then sinks reverently on his knees, asking the Holy Father's blessing. As he receives no answer, he starts up in terror, touches the body and finds it cold! Once more he kneels down, saying a *De Profundis* for the deceased, and is thus found by a servant, who enters with a pile of garments and gowns on his arm, and threatens him with dire punishment if ever a word escapes him as to what he has seen.

Not even when death has thus taken pity on the abandoned sufferer, is rest at once granted the poor body. The Cardinal Chamberlain, having been officially informed of the death of the Pope, appears with other prelates at the bedside and calls the deceased three times by name; receiving no answer, he takes from a silver salver, offered him by a high official, a silver hammer with ivory handle, and with this instrument knocks three times against the forehead of the deceased. Only then is the Pope officially dead; the Senate of Rome takes formal possession of the palace, the fisher's ring is solemnly broken and the bell set ringing, which is only heard at the death of the Pope, and—the beginning of carnival!

Then begins that most exciting of all scenes which Christendom knows upon earth—the conclave of the Cardinals for the purpose of electing a new Pope. What fearful passions, what subtle intrigues, what cunning devices, those narrow cells have witnessed, in which the electors are held prisoners till the choice has been accomplished! There are the so-called Crown Cardinals, who belong, by race or by family connection, to one of the reigning houses of Europe, and naturally favor the election of one of their own race, or at least of a man pledged to the interests of their country. Among these the German Empire will, after a long interval, appear once more at the approaching conclave, and, like Brennus, throw the victorious sword into the scales. Opposed to these are the *Zelanti*, who represent the Italian elements desirous of having a native on the Papal throne, who will take good care of friends and followers, and faithfully adhere to the traditions of former Popes.

The approaching election will, no doubt, be one of the most exciting in the annals of the Church. Although the Pope is no longer a secular Prince, he has, in the estimation of many sound thinkers and experienced statesmen, the chance of becoming all the more powerful in his capacity as a purely spiritual master of millions of souls. He will no longer be hampered by political embarrassments, his government will not be open, as heretofore, to strict criticism and loud condemnation on the score of feebleness or partiality; even his finances will be bettered, and his position infinitely higher and safer than it was ever before. But the interest of the Continental Powers lies mainly in having a Pope to deal with in the delicate questions of State and Church, who shall be liberal and enlightened. Germany, and perhaps France, will do all in their power to influence the election in this spirit; Italy and Spain, perhaps, also, some foreign countries, will as eagerly press the choice of a man pledged to continue the policy of Pius IX. While the Emperor of Germany will try to intimidate the Conclave, France will, no doubt, again have a cunning diplomat on hand who may rival his predecessor, and, like him, receive from the witty Roman people the title of "Knight of the Holy Ghost," in sly allusion to the form which declares the Conclave to be under the direct control of the Holy Spirit. The liberal powers of Europe will certainly see to it that the tiara be not placed upon the head of a man like Leo XII., (1823,) who built another wall around the Ghetto, the prison of the Jews, deposed a Roman Magistrate because he had permitted vaccination, and canonized a Spanish monk whose special proof of sanctity consisted in the frequent miracle of stripping half-roasted birds from the spit and ordering them to fly away alive.

Hence it is that all Rome is busy building castles in the air; there is not a man from the highest Monsignore to the humblest menial servant, who has not his favorite candidate for the throne, from whom he hopes preferment or alms. Patriotic Italians again are on the side of those who wish for a truly enlightened head of the Church, energetic enough to fight the great battle of the Church against the State, and yet wise enough not to risk an utter downfall of Papacy. All their speculations, however, may come to naught yet by one of two probabilities. Either a man may be chosen, like Pius IX. himself, whom even the bitter Romans only called the Good, of whom a satirical Cardinal sneeringly said that in his family even the cats were Liberals, and who yet was forced to break every promise and abandon every purpose he had formed when he was chosen. Or the Pope and his advisers may avail themselves of the last resort left in such cases—a secret council may be called together by Pius IX. and a successor may be chosen by them in anticipation of his death. The measure is warranted by dogma and precedent alike, and can only miscarry by the determination of foreign Powers not to acknowledge the choice thus made, because the ancient right of exclusion, which belongs to them, has not been admitted. Even as these lines are written, the rumor is heard in many a palace that such a meeting has taken place, and that Cardinal Panebianco has been chosen.

## FOREIGN NOTES.

The Pope has added to the list of Catholic saints the late Queen Maria Christina of Naples, Nicholas von der Flüe, the French priest Jean d'Avila, and Pope Eugenius III.

The *Indépendance Belge* announces that the tavern-keepers of Brussels have been vanquished by the consumers. Most of the establishments, in which the price of beer had been raised from twelve centimes to fourteen centimes the glass, have now been forced to abandon the augmentation in question in consequence of the former customers remaining away.

The London *Daily Telegraph* publishes a telegram from Brussels, stating that a man has surrendered himself to the Magistrates of that city, who affirms that he was an accomplice of Tropmann in the murder of the Kinck family. He also declares that he was an officer under the Commune, and had taken part in the shooting of the hostages, among whom were the Archbishop of Paris and the President Bonjean. A medical examination has resulted in the opinion that the person is of sound mind. The event has created a great sensation in Brussels.

The London *Echo*, of Oct. 16, says: "A sad remnant of the siege of Paris was discovered in the Seine yesterday. Some barges were being towed along at Bercy, when an unshapely mass came to the surface of the river. It was immediately fished on board by two men, and found to be the decomposed remains of a human body, dressed in a diving costume. The dress was riddled in several places, and on being undone, a tin box dropped out, which was discovered to contain dispatches from the Delegation at Tours to the Government at Paris. Another paper in the same box gave the name of the bearer, which was none other than Capt. Louis Legrand, of the Army of the Loire. The unfortunate deceased was a native of Choisy-le-Roi, and, owing to his intimate knowledge of the river in that part of the Prussian investment, had undertaken to get into the besieged capital. He is supposed, by the aid of his diving costume, to have walked along the bed of the river for some distance, but through miscalculation came to the surface too soon and was shot by the Prussian outposts."

The London papers record the death of Mr. Albany Fonblanque, who for many years occupied a prominent position on the newspaper Press. His father was an equity lawyer and Queen's counsel, and he was intended for the same profession, and placed in the office of Mr. Chitty, the well-known special pleader. Circumstances, however, turned his attention to literature, and he became a contributor to the *Morning Chronicle*, under the successive editorships of Perry and Black. He afterward joined the staff of the *Examiner* weekly newspaper, of which he eventually became the editor and proprietor. In that position he wrote a series of political articles, from the Radical point of view, the best of which were afterward collected by himself and republished in a permanent form under the title of *England Under Seven Administrations*. Soon after the Whigs came into power, in 1846, Lord John Russell conferred upon him the office of head of the Statistical Department in the Board of Trade, then vacant by the death of Mr. Porter. From that time Mr. Fonblanque withdrew in great measure from his connection with the newspaper Press, and from literary pursuits in general, confining himself to the duties of his department. He died in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "An enterprising member of the French clergy, inspired, no doubt, by the success which has attended the sale of Benedictine, Trappistine, Chartreuse, and other monasterial liqueurs, has availed himself of the publicity which recent proceedings have given to the grotto at Lourdes to advertise a new spirit which, taken internally, will be as beneficial to the patient as the waters of the grotto when applied externally. In a prospectus headed 'A Notre Dame de Lourdes,' this liqueur, which he has baptized 'L'Immortelle,' is announced to be made from the water of the miraculous fountain at Lourdes, with an admixture of plants and fruits from the splendid valleys of Luchon, Eaux-Bonnes, Cauterets, &c. It possesses, in addition to an exquisite perfume, qualities which render it a very valuable hygienic. Taken before a meal, it gives an appetite, but, instead of having a brutalizing and lethal effect like absinthe, it opens up the channels of the soul. Taken after food, it perfumes the mouth, accelerates the digestion, and creates a feeling of comfort greater than can be obtained from the best cognac or the most delicious Chartreuse. The most stubborn palate, the most ruined of stomachs, cannot but derive immediate benefit from this incomparable liqueur."

## The Channel Passage.

Mr. Henry Bessemer has sent the following letter to the London *Times*:

"This subject has lately undergone a most thorough and searching investigation, and one of England's most able naval architects, Mr. E. J. Reed, is at this moment busily engaged settling the details of a pair of vessels of the most improved construction, especially adapted to and intended for the Channel service. These plans are nearly ready for the builder, and the specifications for the engines and boilers are completed. It has been felt that however necessary and desirable it may be to increase the use of, and deepen our present harbors, or to construct new ones on the French coast, it is, above all things, desirable to avoid the delay consequent on such extensive works, and so run a pair of powerful steamers (at the earliest date at which it is possible to get them constructed) between the existing harbors, and thus at once to furnish the accommodation so imperatively demanded by the public, and also allow sufficient time for the harbor question to be settled on a sound basis, and the necessary works to be executed at the slow rate at which all such marine engineering unavoidably proceeds, without condemning the public to its present miseries during the time the works are in progress. These steamers are of larger dimensions than the famous Holyhead boats, but will only draw seven feet of water, and will each be propelled by engines of 750 horse-power nominal, equal to 4,500 indicated horse-power, and, consequently, with their small immersed area of midship section, be capable of running with ease at a speed of twenty miles per hour. They will be provided with a spacious saloon of 50 feet in length by 30 feet broad, and with a height of 20 feet, and be thoroughly well lighted and ventilated. At each end of the saloon there will be four private rooms for ladies and the same number for gentlemen, the whole being surmounted by a promenade deck of seventy feet in length, at a height of seven feet above the ordinary deck of the vessel. The whole of these rooms and the raised promenade deck will be so constructed that a 'steersman' can, by means of powerful hydraulic apparatus, govern and sustain the whole structure so completely and quietly that the passengers will not be subjected in the roughest weather to a greater amount of motion than is felt in an ordinary railway carriage; each of the rooms and the promenade deck will be at all times accessible by a broad staircase, free from motion and of most easy ascent, so that passengers may enjoy the fresh sea breeze on the quiet, level promenade deck, or, if the weather is unfavorable, descend to the saloon below. The arrangements for the transfer of luggage to and from the vessel are such as to prevent the possibility of injury to it in any way, while it will save much time in its transshipment; and, generally, I may state that the object kept steadily in view in the design and arrangement of these vessels is the greatest possible comfort and convenience of the passengers, the rapidity of transit, and, above all, the prevention of that dreaded malady, sea-sickness, with all its attendant horrors both to the victims themselves and to their scarcely less fortunate fellow-passengers."

## BAZAINE.

### The Marshal in Prison—Outside and Inside Scenes—Prospects of the Trial.

*Versailles (Oct. 15) Correspondence of the London Daily Telegraph.*

Some Paris newspapers have lately been publishing stories respecting the imprisonment of Marshal Bazaine, which simply prove that the writers have fertile brains for invention. I called upon the distinguished prisoner yesterday, and can testify that nothing has been changed in the surveillance exercised over him, and that his health is very much the same as it was six months ago—save that the wound he received on the 16th of August, 1870, at Vionville, from the fragment of a spent shell, has caused him considerable annoyance. To a man who, for half a century, has led an outdoor life, who for more than thirty years was on active service as a soldier, and who in mind, as well as in body, has never known what it was to pass an idle hour, five months' confinement in a very small house—with the alternative of going out into a garden some forty yards square, in which there are three sentries to overlook him and can see all he does, as well as hear every word he says—would, in all likelihood, cause something akin to insanity. But Bazaine seems to be made of sterner stuff. I found him in very good spirits, and determined, when accused before a Court-martial, to defend himself to the utmost. It is not easy to obtain permission to visit the Marshal. Those who have such permits have—as I had—first to apply to Col. Gaillard, of the Staff Corps, Chef de la Justice Militaire, who submits the name of the applicant to the Marshal himself. If the latter expresses a wish to grant the interview, a pass is given, on which Mr. So-and-so "est autorisé à communiquer avec M. le Maréchal Bazaine"—the permit being duly stamped with the seal of "La 1ère Division Militaire, Service de la Justice," and signed by Col. Gaillard—an officer who will not, I trust, take it amiss if I choose this opportunity of thanking him for his great courtesy and kindness toward me when I sought and obtained leave to visit my old acquaintance, now in his charge as prisoner.

The house in which Marshal Bazaine is confined is a small detached villa at the further end of the Avenue de Picardie, close to the grille, or iron gate, of Versailles, on the road to St. Cloud. It was for many years the domicile of an English gardener named Walter; and the place was afterward rented by Col. Waugh, an Anglo-Indian officer whose name was familiar to newspaper readers some dozen years ago, in connection with the failure of a joint-stock bank in London. The garden and the house are both small—about the size of what can be rented in the outskirts of London for £30 or £35 per annum. The gate of the garden is now of iron, and outside it is a sentry-box, with a soldier of the line on duty. When a visitor approaches the gate, he is told by the sentry not to ring, but to knock; and, this being done, a non-commissioned officer, who has charge of the premises, opens to admit him, inspects the pass, and calls the Marshal's servant, who takes up the visitor's name to his master. Once inside the garden, I began to realize the fact that the premises formed part of what are called in the permit, "*La Prison Militaire Annexe.*" There was a sentry close to the windows on the ground floor; another a little to the right of the house, some ten yards distant; a third to the "left front," as a soldier would say, of the drawing-room windows, and a fourth a little further round to the left of the last. No one could, by possibility, move in any part of the small garden without being under the eyes of at least two sentries, nor could any conversation be held in the ground without the soldiers hearing all that was said. About fifteen yards from the house, separated from the rest of the grounds by a thin hedge, are four or five bell tents, in which the guards—a Captain, a subaltern, and fifty men—are quartered. The guards are changed every twenty-four hours. The sentries inside the garden, as also those who watch around the premises outside, are doubled every night. There is also a subaltern officer, under Col. Gaillard's orders, who resides and sleeps on the premises. The Colonel himself does not sleep in the house, but comes once a day to visit the prisoner. In curious contrast to all this show of military prevention was the Marshal's little boy, Achille, a pretty child of some three years old, playing gleefully in the garden when I went in. The rest of Marshal Bazaine's children—he has five, the eldest being only seven years old—are living with their mother in a house situated in the grounds of the convent Notre Dame de Refuge, a short distance from where the Marshal is confined. They come to see him every day with Mme. Bazaine, and remain from 1 P. M. until dark, when everybody is obliged to leave the premises of the "Prison Militaire Annexe," excepting the officials. The Marshal has two Aide-de-camp, both Colonels of the Staff Corps, named Villette and Magnan. These two gentlemen have all along stood by their chief, in evil as well as in good report; and they take it by turns, in alternate weeks, to share his captivity—the one on duty for the time being considered equally a prisoner with his chief.

I found Marshal Bazaine in very good spirits, considering that for five long months he has been confined to the small house and garden he now occupies. He declares that he has nothing whatever to complain of on the part of those who have charge of him, all of them treating him with as much respect as if he were still in command of the Army of the Rhone. He told me that when, not long ago, one of his children was dangerously ill at the house where Mme. Bazaine resides, the Minister of War, unsolicited, sent word that the Marshal might go to see the child, simply accompanied by Col. Gaillard. The danger, however, passed away so quickly that there was no occasion for him to take advantage of the Minister's kindness—a kindness which, as the Marshal says, he believes to have been prompted by M. Thiers. Of the latter he speaks in the highest terms. I asked him whether he did not fear the result of the trial. He replied that, for himself, he did not in the least fear; but that, in defending himself, he would be obliged to show up the incapacity, the want of obedience, the general softness (*mollesse*) and want of energy in others, over which it would have been far better to pass a wet sponge. He confirmed what I mentioned in my former letter, that he has never been told upon what charges he is to be tried, of what crime he is deemed guilty, or whether it is of a military or of a political offense that he is accused. I spoke of the assertion from time to time reiterated by the Red Radical press, that more than once he had, while in command at Metz, held interviews with Prince Frederick Charles and other German Generals. He laughed heartily at the idea, and replied: "Now, my dear Sir, do you, who have been a military man—do you believe it possible for an officer commanding a larger army than was assembled in the Crimea to slip in and out of an invested town like a camp-follower who wants to steal a few vegetables? Is not an officer holding such a command always under the eyes of a dozen or more staff officers, aides-de-camp, officers of his escort, and the like? Would it have been possible for me to meet any of the German chiefs without the facts being known to at least five or six officers, and the news afterward getting wind throughout the city of Metz? When has any officer of the immense army I commanded ever hinted at anything of the kind? I held, of course, written intercourse with the Prince; I was obliged to do so in order to settle the terms of the surrender; but I never saw or spoke to one of them until I gave myself up a prisoner. They accuse me of not making more vigorous sorties from Metz at the commencement. Listen." Here the Marshal read me certain dispatches from officers under his orders, which showed plainly that so early as the 19th of August there existed a large amount of that *mollesse* of which he had spoken, at any rate among some of his immediate subordinates. "No," he continued, "we were, for more reasons than one, utterly unfit for a European warfare, particularly against an army which had a first-rate artillery, and in which every man obeyed his superiors without a word of remonstrance, from the private soldier who did what his corporal told him, up to the divisional General who followed out to the letter what the commander of his corps directed."

## A San Francisco Jury's Estimate of the Value of a Life.

*From the San Francisco Chronicle, Oct. 17.*

In the Fifteenth District Court yesterday, Judge Dwinelle, on motion of counsel for plaintiff, set aside the verdict in the case of G. D. Mariani against George Dougherty. The action was brought to recover damages for the death of Giuseppe Mariani, alleged to have been caused by being struck with a rock, hurled from a blast fired by the defendant while prosecuting his grading operations at North Beach. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $200. The plaintiff thought the sum too small and moved for a new trial. Judge Dwinelle, in granting the motion, said that he considered the verdict a mockery of justice. If the jury had rendered a verdict for the defendant, he would not have felt justified in disturbing it; but he could not comprehend how they could find for the plaintiff and yet say on their oaths that the life of the deceased was not worth more than $200. He thought it was trifling with human life, and he would never sanction such a verdict.

# OLD HOUSES.

## John Hopper's Homestead, Corner of Broadway and Fiftieth-Street.

### Description of a Farm-House of the Last Century—The Houses which John Hopper Built for His Sons.

As New-York was colonized in early times by two distinct nationalities, the seeker after ancient things has a right to expect that he will find some traces of both. Nor will he be disappointed. While the Beekman house presents to the imagination the beau ideal of the bowery, or country-house of the wealthy merchants of Holland, the old Hopper homestead on Broadway and Fiftieth-street represents the farm-houses built by English colonists. It is true that in the early history of New-York all the salient features are Dutch, but it must not be forgotten that from the time of the second cession a small but steady English immigration set in. There were at that era many political and religious reasons for the preference which English settlers gave to New-England, and more especially did these reasons affect persons of high standing and of liberal education. But there was in spite of this a small stream of colonists directed toward Manhattan Island, even from the days of Sir Edward Andros, the first Governor regularly appointed by the Duke of York. Among these was the ancestor of John Hopper, who, in 1749, built the homestead which is the subject of this article. His farm of 300 acres, held by a grant from Andros, marched to the eastward with the great farm of Dr. Girardus Beekman, and to the westward extended to the Hudson River. He was an exceedingly prosperous man, for while his ancestors had vegetated upon the farm, living half as farmers, half as hunters, the great increase of the City down in the southern part of Manhattan Island had made a market for him and compelled him to be rich and energetic. Providence had blessed him with three sons, and he determined to build for each a stone house, and to accompany the gift with a farm of 100 acres, reserving to himself the ownership of one, which was destined ultimately for his youngest son, Andrew. The house for his eldest son, John, was built upon the bank of the Hudson River, between what are now Fiftieth and Fifty-second streets. The house of Yellis Hopper, his second son, was erected on Fifty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, and the homestead for himself and his youngest son he built where it now stands. To protect it from the masterful west winds which howl across the Hudson in Winter time, in the most unpleasant fashion, he planted a great row of Lombardy poplars, the pitiful skeletons of which stand despairingly on Broadway to this day. The house itself has been tenderly preserved. Andrew Hopper never married during his father's lifetime, but when quite old was united to a young widow, a daughter of a Mr. Guest. She became attached to the place, and spared no expense to keep it in order, and to cultivate the garden which surrounded it. At her death she bequeathed it to her brother, from whom it descended to his daughter. Mrs. Heelas, who has sold the place to Mr. Stivers. But as in the present condition of Broadway and Seventh-avenue, building does not promise any great remuneration, he leases the house to Mrs. Heelas, and probably that family may live in it for many years. The traveler voyaging to the Central Park can hardly have failed to have noticed the unfortunate place so tumbled from its high estate. The house, which is in excellent condition, is nearly hidden from view by great, melancholy willows, on the eastern side, facing Seventh-avenue; and on the Broadway side the gloomy, broken, shattered Lombardy poplars form a kind of screen. From Fifty-first street nothing of the homestead can be seen, because a broad strip of the block has been sold at some time or other by the family, and this has been fenced off with a high wooden structure, the ground so protected being occupied by the remains of old wagons and *débris* of every description. The front on Fiftieth-street is quite pleasing, and presents a fair specimen of a cozy English farm-house, for which shingles of wood have been used in roofing instead of thatch. But the peculiarity of the thatched house, that is, its easy slope, necessitated by the manner of putting on the materials, has been preserved; and, moreover, in compliment to the American fashion of piazzas, this great sloping roof has been brought forward over the walls so as to form with its eaves the top of the piazza. This novel idea has resulted in giving the house the appearance of being all roof, and it looks pretty much as a boy of five with his father's hat on his tiny head. Located in the roof are two attic windows, with old-fashioned glass panes. The rear is exactly a counterpart of the front. At some time or other an extension was built out toward Seventh-avenue, but this was of brick, with an upper floor of wood.

Entering by the front door on Fiftieth-street, the visitor finds himself in a handsome little hall, built quite square, with the stair-case leading to the attics, which, by the bye, are quite large rooms, directly in front. To the right is the great room which, in all probability, was the parlor kitchen of the first occupants. For though the fire-place is quite handsome and the chimney-piece is of carved oak, yet the partition-wall between this room and the one in rear is of such enormous size as to warrant the conjecture that the chimney is inclosed in it, and must be of unusual size. The room in rear is of the same length, but has only one-third of the width, which would make it too narrow for the bustling labors of a farm kitchen. When the extension was built out and devoted to culinary pursuits, the great room was trimmed up and a handsome cornice added. The great, yawning fireplace, with its metal supports for the huge logs, was suffered to remain, but Mrs. Andrew Hopper's successor changed it to the restricted space of modern coal-fires. There is a third room on the ground-floor of the original stone building, which is under the stair-case and is reached by a corridor leading from the hall, arched and carved in the old style. This little room was undoubtedly the store-room, for exactly underneath it is the milk-house, built into the foundation with the largest stones that could be found. It was an awkward place to get into before the change was made in the grading, for one had to bend double before one could enter. There was a kind of rough shelving along which the pans of milk were placed, and the place was so sheltered from the sun that even in the hottest weather the milk was kept sweet and deliciously cool. Amateurs of milk in those days used to descend fearlessly into the place itself, in spite of aching backs, to quaff the fluid before it should become warmed by exposure to the outer air. Old people who remember these things say that the system was infinitely better than our modern ice, for the milk tasted better, and was healthier because the constant use of ice numbs the great ganglions in the stomach.

The attics up stairs are large, comfortable rooms, but of the four two only belonged to the original house. Mrs. Andrew Hopper added those in the rear, bringing down the roof in the same way over the piazza that constructed to correspond with the front of the house. That piazza no doubt looked out upon a beautiful garden, but now the scene is the most desolate that can be imagined. Everything has grown according to its fantasy, and the weeds, the children of the soil, have dispossessed their half-brother, the flowers. Here and there may be discerned some hardy flowering plant that still disputes the field, but the general aspect of the place may be summed up as tall, luxuriant weeds, and broken, dingy shrubs. The grass grows long and thick as if it charitably wished to hide the desolation, and waves mournfully in the wind in answer to the moanings of the great willows and the complainings of the unhappy-looking poplars. Fat hens cluck about, evidently mistresses of the situation, and run to and fro for worms and seeds through the grass-wild bushes and over the scanty patches of vegetables. There are old fruit-trees, too, on which there has been no fruit for many years, but on whose trunks are beautiful specimens of lichens and insect mysteries that would delight the soul of an entomologist. A wild-looking savage cat may often be seen hiding behind some overgrown lilacs, watching for sparrows, which she springs upon and devours with the ferocity of a tigress. No child is ever seen to wander about the place, but occasionally an old, a very old servant, a woman, with a face seamed with a thousand wrinkles, patters about the cabbage-bed, or goes to the old well. Sometimes, too, an old lady in the Spring time, and the lush Summer, wanders about what was once a garden, and inhales the fragrance of the lilacs.

The house which John Hopper, senior, built for his son Yellis, on Fifty-first-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, has completely passed away, and the site is occupied by a marble-yard. Far other has been the fortune of that which he built for his eldest son, John. That gentleman married, and had a daughter who married James Stryker, of Stryker's Bay, and the homestead was inherited by their son, the well-known Major Gen. Stryker. He died in 1868, after having dwelt there more than fifty years. During this long space of time he enlarged and modernized the house, which was, in general construction, very much like the Hopper homestead. He had inherited with the house a considerable slice of the hundred acres of farm that went with it, and of his share he retained seven acres, reaching from Eleventh-avenue to the river, and from Fiftieth-street to Fifty-second. These he converted into gardens and paddock. He was a man of considerable taste, and he laid out this large space very beautifully, though in somewhat of the old-fashioned style. He had beautiful lawns and fine flower-beds, but the two were kept distinct, and the latter were arranged in formal geometric figures, with huge borders of box-wood. The evergreens were clipped into fantastic forms, and the flowers were allowed to grow to a great height, these being principally chosen which delight more by their fragrance than their color. In short, it was something very similar to Lady Corisande's garden in Disraeli's novel. He was a lover of fine trees, and he imported English walnuts, oaks and elms, which he mingled judiciously with the American denizens of the forest. He constructed a fish-pond at the bottom of the garden, and built out beyond it a sort of fairy isle, all trellis-work and clustering vines, uniting the two with a rustic bridge. He imported a choice breed of peacocks, who have multiplied until their cheerful cry has become somewhat of a nuisance to the neighborhood. And being in his way a lover of art, he filled the winding walks of his beautiful gardens with choice statuary, rampant lions, dragons, faithful hounds, &c., of the type which the connoisseur will remember in the stellers of the manufacturers of fancy chimney pots. The General being a very popular man, and one greatly given to hospitality, was extremely fond of entertaining the distinguished men of the Democratic Party, of which he was a shining light, and accordingly the fame of the old house became great among New-Yorkers. To visit at the Stryker house was an envied privilege, and the inmates of the Hopper mansion were among the happy ones. Perhaps in those days their home did not look so desolate, but from its appearance now the surroundings must have been neglected for many years. It must have awakened queer emotions in them whenever they visited the Stryker mansion. For it had been built by the same old John Hopper, and in his time his homestead was the place of reunion for all of them, and was by far the finest and the grandest. But year by year the one house had been losing its prestige, and the other had been gaining it, until at last one had reached the position of being a Municipal lion, and the other was the most dreary house on the island. The Stryker House is admirably preserved by its present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Stryker. They keep up the garden with all the traditionary splendor, and the whole seven acres are still unimpaired. But there is a fly in the ointment, as the Arabs say; a drop of bitter in their cup. The line of Fifty-first-street will cut their house right in half, if completed to the river. Hitherto the end of this street has been left untouched, for two reasons, first, because the Hudson River Railway, as represented by Mr. Vanderbilt, did not desire it, and, secondly, because Mr. Stryker was in himself a majority of the property-owners concerned in the matter. But some arrangement must be come to sooner or later, and it is to be hoped that it will be one which will spare one of the very few beautiful spots in New-York which modern progress has left untouched. Stryker's Bay House, the old homestead, built by Jacobus Stryker, in 1640, has been devoured; the municipality might strain a point for the benefit of a descendant of one of the first founders of their City, a contemporary Magistrate with Gulielmus Beekman.

# THE FRIENDS.

### Yearly Meeting of the Society, in Baltimore—Interesting Proceedings.

From an Occasional Correspondent.
BALTIMORE, Md., Monday, Oct. 28, 1872.

The annual meeting of one great branch of the Friends is now going on here, at their meeting-house on Lombard-street, and has drawn together a much larger number of its members than usual. They represent a denomination that has been foremost in nearly all the great reforms of the age, particularly on the subjects of war, temperance, a free Gospel ministry, and slavery, or, to express it in a single phrase, their opposition to all kinds of oppression. The interest excited among many who are not members of the Friends' Society is so great that yesterday the house was three times crowded to its utmost capacity. Among the notable ministers in attendance we see the venerable Benjamin Hallowell, formerly of Alexandria, Va., where for many years he conducted a school, in which many prominent Southerners were pupils, among them the afterward-distinguished Gen. Robert E. Lee. Benjamin Hallowell is one of the originators of the present system of governmental management of Indian affairs, and is one of President Grant's most trusted advisers on this subject. He is about seventy years of age, and was once robust, but shows something of the frailty of old age. He is not a fluent speaker, but is a ready writer, and one of the best educated men in the country, being particularly eminent as a naturalist. He has written much upon social and philosophical subjects, and is one of the leading minds in the Friends' denomination.

The Janney's are also prominent members of this yearly meeting. Samuel M. Janney is a widely-known Virginian, who has also been connected with the Indian Service, having been Superintendent in charge of one Indian Department for three years, sacrificing the comforts of home and friends, and solely on account of what he felt to be a religious duty required of him, laboring for the benefit of the savage wards of the nation. His brother, Asa M. Janney, who occupied a similar position with another branch of the Indian Service, is here also. Samuel M. is another who stands high in the estimation of Friends. His principal works are a *Life of William Penn*, and a *History of Friends*, but he is a fine essayist, and a volume of poems that he published several years ago merits warm commendation. Among the other notable men of the meeting is the venerable John Needles, now in his eighty-fifth year, who has attended for sixty-four years without ever missing a single meeting. He was formerly engaged in the furniture business, but retired from trade a good many years ago and has since devoted himself to philanthropic objects. He is one of the finest, most benevolent men living. William Dorsey, a prominent and eloquent minister from Philadelphia, is regarded as one of the strong men of the meeting.

Two young men who have lately come into the ministry give, by their zeal and deportment, great promise of future usefulness. One of them is Elwood D. Conrad of New-Jersey, and the other James W. Haynes of Ohio. The former is only twenty-two, and the latter twenty-four years of age. The most prominent female minister here is Mary Lippincott, of Philadelphia.

The excellent Lucretia Mott used to attend all the meetings, but her advanced age and other circumstances have kept her away for the last two or three years. We miss, also, George Truman, the most eloquent of the Quaker preachers in this country. The most interesting feature of this yearly meeting will be a report from the Committee having charge of Indian Affairs, as it will furnish reliable information of matters on our Western frontier. Another feature of much interest is the conference of Friends from all parts of the country in reference to First-day schools—(Sunday-schools.) These were formerly discountenanced by many members of the society, but it is found that they awaken denominational interest among young persons, and are productive of much good, and the opposition to them is rapidly dying out. BONA.

## Life at the Penrhyn Slate Quarries.

In a letter from a special correspondent of the London *Daily News* we read: "In many respects—it may be said, indeed, in every respect but one—the manner in which Lord Penrhyn, as the proprietor of these vast quarries, and as the employer of the great labor power required for working them, acquits himself of the responsibilities which devolve upon him in these regards, demands the most unqualified admiration. The most untiring exertions are made to make of this busy hive a happy valley. There has not been a vestige of truck at Penrhyn Quarries for the last forty-seven years. The only deductions made in the wages of the men are for the requisite tools and blasting powder, and these are supplied at prime cost. It was but the other day, when a landslip buried a number of tools, that Lord Penrhyn gave £400 to fit out anew the men who had lost their implements. Thanks to care and science, the number of serious accidents are few—over a series of years they average, I was informed, but 4½. But when a workman is killed, Lord Penrhyn pensions his widow and rears his children. He has built an hospital, containing twelve beds, the arrangements of which are of the very best character. There is a resident surgeon, an assistant, a nurse, and two attendants; the walls of the wards are hung with pictures; for grown people there is a library; for children there are toys. The number of inmates just now is four, and it was good to see them recovering in clean beds and amid fresh air, with flowering shrubs peeping in at the open windows, and the soothing murmur of the Ogden gently audible. The subscription to the 'fund' is one shilling weekly for each workman. For this is given medical attendance and medicine, the hospital if thought needed, three shillings six pence a week of allowance in sickness to the single man not in hospital, and the same to the wife and family of a married man even although the husband should be enjoying the benefits of the hospital. It need not be said that the unsubsidized subscriptions of the workpeople could not do all this, and I am told that Lord Penrhyn's contribution to maintain this fund in its efficiency is necessarily large. The education of the young is sedulously cared for. There are four national schools on the Penrhyn property, in addition to which Lord Penrhyn subscribes to a school in Bethesda, which village does not belong to him. The two salaries of the teachers are paid, and buildings, books, maps, fires, and lights are furnished by Lord Penrhyn, the nominal charge being made of 1d. per week per child, and 1½d. for two children of one family. The house accommodation is almost invariably good. On the Penrhyn estate there are a number of cottages which, while their gardens are let at very moderate rents, and are kept in thorough repair at the proprietor's cost, every facility is given for the men to build themselves, and a large number of cottages have been so built on plots of land, held leasehold for a term of forty years, at ground rents which are next to nominal, the landlord making the roads and the sewerage, and keeping them in repair. Then there are blanket and clothing funds, and coal funds, and other kindly little institutions of a like character, all of which have their origin in the beneficence of Penrhyn Castle. In fine, it has been deeply impressed upon me that, with a few reservations I am forced to make, it is impossible for any proprietor to recognize and fulfill the obligations of property with greater assiduity and with a freer hand than does the proprietor of the Penrhyn Slate Quarries. Nor is the good work barren. The quarry folk live orderly, sober, and decent lives under the broad shadow of the wing of Penrhyn—lives very different to those led by the iron-workers and colliers of Dowlais, the proprietors of which ignore their employes till they are under the gates of the works. Generations are born, work, live, and die in the basin formed by the hills—the sole possibilities of a livelihood centred, to the primitive people, in that rock face which rises in terrace above terrace up the side of the hill with the unpronounceable name."

# NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

### Progress of the Campaign—The Republicans Active and Confident—The Democrats Alarmed and Desperate—Greeley Republicans Scarce and Straight-Outs Numerous.

From Our Own Correspondent.
CONCORD, Monday, Oct. 28, 1872.

The last week of the canvass opens with each side straining every nerve to come out ahead. Both parties have their head-quarters here in Concord, whence they communicate constantly with all parts of the State. The Liberals and Democrats occupy the same rooms, and one Secretary does the work of both. But little open work has been done by the coalition; but a week ago they waked up to the fact that nearly every town in the State has its score or half score of Democrats who avow that they will not vote for Mr. Greeley. This state of affairs, long known at the Republican head-quarters, sent a thrill of alarm through the coalition ranks, and a special meeting of both Committees was immediately called at Concord. At this meeting, which extended into the wee small hours, the Liberal Committee claimed to have a list of two thousand Republicans who are pledged to support Mr. Greeley. The Democrats were obliged to confess that they had as many who would not vote for him. To carry the State on this showing, it was clear that the refractory Democrats must be propitiated, since no more Republicans could be. It was resolved that every prominent Democrat should be put on the stump, and a corps of missionaries was organized to perambulate the State and preach to the disaffected.

The last hopes of the coalition are doomed to be blasted. The Republican State Committee have a full list of the Greeley Republicans in New-Hampshire, and they know that the number claimed by the Liberal Committee is immensely and purposely exaggerated. The canvass of the State, always remarkably reliable, shows a much smaller number of Greeley Republicans in the State than had been counted on. The Republicans will not lose over five hundred straight votes. Rockingham County has none, except in New-Market, Salem, and one or two other towns. Even in these the Republicans will gain all they lose. The Greeley Republicans in Strafford County are concentrated in Dover, where there are a dozen, and there are half a dozen more in Rochester. Carroll County is free, with the exception of here and there an individual case. Belknap County is also reported free outside Laconia, where there are a dozen, with a dozen more, perhaps, in the entire county. Merrimack County is the worst in the State, and yet in this county, outside of Concord, Bradford, and Hopkinton, the Greeley disease is not at all prevalent. Hillsborough County, the most populous one in the State, has very few Greeleyized Republicans. In the two cities of Manchester and Nashua there may be a score, not more. Cheshire is clean, except in Winchester, and so is Sullivan, except in two or three towns. The Republicans of Grafton County are undivided, and in Coos there is no disaffection except in Lancaster, the home of the Liberal Chairman.

Now look at the other side of the picture. Disaffected Democrats are to be found in all quarters. In and out of the Democratic strongholds they are to be met with—not by the score only, but by the hundreds. Some will be induced, by the personal solicitations now being put forth, to come out and vote, but it is simply impossible to shake the determination of the great body of them to remain at home on election day, or vote for Gen. Grant. It is as certain as anything can be, that the State cannot be wrenched from the hands of the Republicans, by either fair means or foul. The Republicans are sure to make large gains in Rockingham, Carroll, Hillsborough, and Cheshire Counties, and will fully hold their own in Strafford, Belknap, Merrimack, Sullivan, Grafton, and Coos. The State will be swept by Grant and Wilson by a majority ranging from four to eight thousand. If the present disaffection among the Democrats holds out, the larger figure will represent the majority.

Among the speakers on the Republican side, who have done most admirable service so far, are Senator Hamlin, of Maine, Senator Patterson, Senator-elect Wadleigh, Gov. Harriman, Hon. A. F. Pike, Hon. Daniel Barnard, and C. H. Burns, Esq. Senator Hamlin held four large and enthusiastic meetings in the State last week, and his speech was exceedingly telling and convincing. More than one Democrat left his meetings, determined never more to vote with the Democratic Party. For the present week the fresh speakers are Mr. E. A. Storrs, of Chicago; Hon. B. H. Steele, of Hartland, and Col. C. H. Joyce, of Rutland, Vt.; Hon. J. H. Ela, Gen. S. G. Griffin, Major J. F. Briggs, Major E. W. Farr, and J. L. Spring, Esq. On the coalition side Theodore Tilton is the "bright particular star." How he can spare himself from imperial New-York to perambulate rural New-Hampshire from old Strawberry Bank to the Upper Coos, is a mystery. The Republicans flock to hear Mr. Tilton, for they appreciate good declaiming, while they know that his assumed conversion of the Democracy is exceedingly distasteful to the hard-shell Democrats of New-Hampshire. During his speech at Nashua, where T. T. held forth, a Democrat seized his hat and left the hall, exclaiming to those near him as he did so, "I'll be —— if I'll stay here and hear this abolition talk any longer." The other coalition speakers are Col. John H. George, S. B. Page, Esq., Hon. E. D. Rand, Mr. Joseph Kidder, &c. The Republicans are a long way ahead both in the number and enthusiasm of their meetings and the ability and character of their speakers. Whatever else may be uncertain, set down New-Hampshire sure for Grant and Wilson by a rousing majority. M.

## English Mormons for Utah.

*From the Liverpool Albion, Oct. 17.*

On Wednesday morning the Guion screw steam-ship Minnesota sailed with the last party of Mormon emigrants who will be sent out to New-York for Utah this year. About 1,596 of the Saints appear to have gone in the course of this last season. The Mormon party formed about one-half the passenger list of the Minnesota, and most of them were men and women in the full vigor of life. The number of Mormons on board was said to be 197; comprising 144 from England, 24 from Scotland, 23 from Wales, 5 from Ireland, and 2 from the continent; the missionaries returning with them to Utah being Brothers T. Dobson, O. G. Snow, R. Harrison, Jesse Gardner, and W. H. Kelsey. The following figures show the number of Mormons who have left Liverpool for Utah during the Summer: June 12, on board the Manhattan: English, 80; Scotch, 9; Welsh, 28; Irish, 1; continental, 40; total, 217. June 26, by the Nevada—32 English, 6 Scotch, 385 continental; total, 412. July 31, by the Wisconsin—125 English, 14 Scotch, 36 Welsh, 6 continental; total, 179. Sept. 14, by the Minnesota—242 English, 30 Scotch, 46 Welsh, 7 Irish, 266 continental; total, 591. Oct. 16, by the same steamship—144 English, 24 Scotch, 23 Welsh, 5 Irish, 2 continental; total, 197. The aggregates are: 633 English, 93 Scotch, 131 Welsh, 13 Irish, 737 continental; total, 1,596.

# FRANCE.

## The Franco-American Postal Treaty.

### Fresh Obstacles to its Ratification—The Expulsion of Prince Napoleon—The "Incident Picard"—Parisians and Prussians.

From Our Own Correspondent.
PARIS, Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1872.

I have more than once referred to the forthcoming Postal Treaty, and the last time wrote very confidently of its speedy completion. But a new difficulty has arisen, and one which, like all the rest, arises from French "red-tapeism," and the difficulty of getting through the Circumlocution Office. In Cabinet council M. Thiers acknowledged the very large deficits in the postal revenue, and reluctantly confessed that there had to be a change. M. de Rémusat has favored a treaty with the United States, and a large reduction of the present rates on the broad ground of modern progress, and M. Thiers finally came to the same view, on the ground of the importance of the commercial interests between the two countries. Anything tending to increase the means of intercommunication would tend to increase the general revenue arising from taxes on commerce. As the President was reared in another school of political economy, this very simple truth had to be forced upon his mind by an unfortunate experience. But, little by little, light broke, and it was proposed to renew the negotiations broken off some time before. As the proposal came from the French side, it was presumed that no further obstacles would be found; but at the last moment a decided veto came from the Minister for Finance. If I remember rightly the law for such cases made and provided is that a treaty of this kind shall have the approval of the President and be signed by the Foreign Minister, or the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs. I do not think the Finance Minister is directly concerned in the making of the treaty. However, I do not wish to be understood as speaking positively upon this point, for the French Secretary of the Treasury has taken an exception to the treaty. What his grounds are we have no present means of knowing, but it is assumed that *amour propre* had a great deal to do with it, and that the Minister was displeased because he was not consulted before matters were arranged. I believe he thinks the price too low, and that it will ruin France if agreed to. I am sorry to note this hitch in the affair, but, owing to the importance of the question to Americans abroad, as well as to foreign goods importers, I hope President Grant will not cease to urge the matter as far as it can be done by our Government.

THE EXPULSION OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.

As you will have seen by the last English journals, the expulsion of the Prince Napoleon is universally condemned, and regarded as an error of judgment on the part of M. Thiers. In point of fact the Bonapartists are the only people who are thoroughly satisfied with the incident. It has given them another opportunity for demanding an appeal to universal suffrage, and to say: "You are constantly accusing us of conspiracy against the Government. That is a crime punishable by law. Why do you not prefer charges against us?" The Prince demanded a trial, and was refused, and now the party will fight upon that line. It has been resolved to say no more until the Assembly meet, when there will be an interpellation upon the subject. The opinions of some of the most eminent jurists in France have just been obtained, and the Prince was informed of them last evening. I should have said that these opinions were asked upon the question as to whether Prince Napoleon could enter suit against the Government for illegal arrest, and it is said that all of the magistrates were agreed in advising him not to attempt it. Their reasons were that, while he had the law on his side, unless the Government could bring some criminal charge against him, M. Thiers was above the law, and would forbid the trial, because it would tend to disturb public tranquillity. Whether or not the suit will be entered depends upon circumstances. I fancy, but the only good which could be gained from it would be to force M. Thiers to acknowledge an act of illegality or to commit another. The *Gaulois* is in ecstacies over the incident, and it was indeed a god-send to that paper. Louis Veuillot says that the President was frightened into a very stupid act, and the only way to justify it was to discover some Orsini bombs. This remark was written at the very moment a telegram was given out to the Press announcing that two thousand Orsini bombs had been discovered in France, two of which had been shown as specimens to the President. The two items appeared simultaneously, to the great delight of the spiritual editor of the *Univers*. Of course the semi-official organs insinuate that these Orsini bombs were introduced by the Bonapartists, and that they were to be used in the conspiracy hatching with the aid of Prince Napoleon. M. Veuillot was not far wrong in characterizing the whole thing as a *bêtise*.

THE "INCIDENT PICARD."

The "Incident Ernest Picard" has caused considerable amusement during the week. The other day M. Picard, Minister at Brussels, came to Paris to get something for his brother Arthur. Almost any sinecure would answer, but one in the Finances preferred. M. de Rémusat received the Ambassador coldly, and gently hinted that he would give the Government pleasure by returning to his post. M. Picard did so, but at the next meeting of the Council M. Thiers laid M. Picard's resignation before them. It was written upon the paper of the Legation, with the regular seal, and in M. Picard's hand, apparently. The Ministers were of opinion that the resignation should be accepted, when Jules Simon regarded the letter. "But *voyons*," said he, "one does not give his resignation in that way—we had better wait." The news went out to the Press that the resignation had been received and accepted. But after congratulating the Government on the occasion, news came that the letter had been pronounced a forgery. Now, what is this mystery? Who could forge the Ambassador's handwriting, the Legation paper, and the seal? There are many speculations, all very amusing, but the best is that M. Picard wrote the letter at night, full of wrath against M. de Rémusat, and left it upon his table. The cool judgement of the next morning made him change his mind; but the letter had disappeared. His secretary had put it in the post. Therefore he hastened to telegraph to Jules Simon that his letter of resignation was an evident forgery. I do not guarantee this solution, but anyhow it will answer, since M. Picard remains Ambassador at the Belgian Court.

PARISIANS AND PRUSSIANS.

An incident occurred yesterday which reminds us of the siege. A hair-dresser in the rue Tronchet had engaged two Germans, who were duly provided with Swiss passports. They had been at work some months ere their nationality was ascertained. Day before yesterday some three hundred barbers' boys and barbers assembled before the shop, armed with curling-tongs and shears, and demanded the delivery of the two Germans. The doors were closed and an immense crowd blocked up the street. The threatened violence was only averted by the promise of the boss barber to discharge his German assistants. On getting a written pledge, the crowd went away saying they should return in two hours to tear down his shop unless his pledge was faithfully kept. This scene endured for an hour, and no gendarme came in sight. How many minutes would have elapsed ere the whole force would have arrived had it been whispered that the Prince Napoleon was being shaved within!

AMERICAN REPRESENTATION.

As you will have learned by the arrival of the last steamer, our Minister has gone home on a three months' leave, and Col. Hoffman is in charge of the Legation. The change will make no manner of difference, for the Secretary's uniform courtesy to his countrymen, from all parts of the States, has won for him an enviable amount of good will.

# SANITARY MEASURES.

## Important Meeting of the Board of Health Yesterday.

### The Removal and Transportation of Brewers' Grains—The War Between the Scavengers and the Odorless Excavating Company—The Horse Disease.

A very important session of the Board of Health was held yesterday, President Bosworth in the chair.

The Sanitary Committee, to whom was referred the subject of the removal of brewers' grains from the City, presented the following report:

*To the Board of Health:*

The question of removal of the remnants of grain used in the operation of making beer, ale, &c., from the breweries and out of the City limits having been referred to the Sanitary Committee, the following is respectfully submitted: The quantity of shells of grain, generally barley, produced in the making of beer, ale, &c., in the sixty odd breweries within our City limits is very large, amounting, perhaps, to a million of bushels, if not more, within a year. The value of this so-called brewery-grain as food for cattle and hogs is not represented by the low price the brewer gets for it, for once in the rural districts it is worth four times the amount paid for it in the City. Nearly all the phosphates of the grain, as well as a portion of its fatty and oleaginous compounds, are retained in the shells obtained by the process of washing, constituting it a valuable nutriment in the fattening of domestic animals destined for the meat market, as well as for milk cows.

During the season of beer-making these grain-shells are accumulating in the breweries so fast and in such large quantities as to become a burden and impediment to the brewers, if no provision for their speedy removal is made. This inconvenience, within a brief time, would be so great as to completely block up the business of the just-named tradesmen. A nuisance in a sanitary respect the grains in question can only become through carelessness and the want of proper precaution in the loading and removing of the same. If the material is allowed during the hot season to stand exposed for hours or days to the rays of the sun fermentation will set in, and by degrees it will turn sour and putrid; the same change will take place with the drippings from the cars, if allowed to soak the ground, instead of being washed off and carried into a sewer. All these complaints, however, could be easily removed, if permits containing the following provisions would be granted to the manufacturers and carriers of the brewery grains:

*First.* The grain loaded at the breweries shall be carried in wagons sufficiently tight as regards their boxes to avoid any dripping from the same while passing through the streets or public thoroughfares.

*Second.* The unloading of said wagons in the railroad yard shall be conducted in a careful manner, and the grain falling to the ground not suffered to remain and accumulate, but be taken up and removed with the rest.

*Third.* The railroad yard when the grains are received and loaded on the cars shall be provided with proper gutters, connected with the sewer, in order to have the drippings washed off and carried into it.

*Fourth.* The grains sliding off the cars must not accumulate in said gutters, but be likewise taken up and carried away.

*Fifth.* Except in severe winter weather no loading of brewery grains outside the yard of the railroad company, or on any street or public thoroughfare, shall be allowed, and the loaded cars shall not stand on the same exposed to the sun beyond a reasonable time; in other words the removal shall take place daily, if not oftener.

*Sixth.* All the foregoing provisions do also apply to cases where the removal of brewery grains from the City is effected by water or in any other manner. The Committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

*Resolved,* That the Attorney of the Board be and is hereby instructed to draw the form of a permit for the removal of brewery grains from the City, embracing within said form the restrictions and provisions above mentioned.

(Signed,) G. CECCARINI, Chairman.

The recommendations contained in the report were adopted, and the Board directed that permits be issued to Messrs. F. & M. Schaeffer and one other brewer, in accordance with the new requirements.

The Sanitary Committee also presented the following elaborate report in respect to the emptying of privy vaults and cess-pools and removing their contents:

The undersigned members of the Sanitary Committee respectfully submit the following report on the several petitions and communications relating to the business of scavenging, and the ordinance thereon referred to the Sanitary Committee.

The removal and disposition of night-soil in such manner as to avoid the nuisance liable in handling such offensive material, and to protect the public health, is a most important duty devolving upon the Board of Health. The method of scavenging hitherto in vogue in this City have been recognized as exceedingly imperfect, and have been the subject of constant complaint by citizens. The work was done in the rudest manner, and was no improvement upon that practiced fifty years ago. It was as follows: The contents of sinks were taken out in buckets and poured into a large open tub. When this was filled it was carried, uncovered, through halls or alley-ways to the street, and emptied into a loosely-covered watertight cart. The result was that the contents of the sinks were thoroughly agitated and exposed to the air, and gave out volumes of nauseous gases which filled the whole neighborhood and penetrated every adjacent dwelling. The offensive matter was also scattered in the yards and halls, rendering them foul for several days. During the transportation in carts imperfectly covered, the semi-liquid materials often [illegible] the streets through which the carts passed [illegible] compelled to close their windows. Nor did it unfrequently happen that loaded carts broke down, and deposited their contents in the street, thus creating a new and most disgusting nuisance. To obviate as far as possible the necessary nuisance created by this method of scavenging, ordinances have been adopted requiring scavengers to work only late at night, when the people are in bed, to disinfect the contents of sinks before removal, to have covered carts, and to go to and from their places of business through the least built-up streets, and generally by the most circuitous routes.

The undersigned have long regarded this method of scavenging as a great sanitary evil. The air of densely-populated blocks is nightly filled with the most poisonous and disgusting emanations from the contents of sinks for the removal of which low forms of fever, diarrhœa, dysenteries, &c., are thereby created or seriously aggravated. During the warmer months, when this work is most actively carried on, there has been such an increase of these diseases, that it has been deemed advisable to discontinue the business until the colder months. But no adequate remedy has until recently been offered, and the evils of the old system had to be endured. Within the past year, however, parties have introduced into this country the method of scavenging now adopted and practiced in the cities of Europe. On application to this Board for a license as scavengers, the Sanitary Committee was directed to examine their apparatus and its operations, and report the results.

The apparatus consists of an exhaust-pump, worked by hand, placed upon a wagon; from this pump on one head a four-inch hose, nicely jointed, is carried through the alley-way to the sink, where it is screwed to a metal section perforated at its extremity. This metal section is carried to the bottom of the sink. On the other head a section of hose proceeds from the pump to an air-tight receiver of eighty-five cubic feet capacity. When the exhaust pipe is set in motion the contents of the sink are drawn out from the bottom and delivered into the receiver without the slightest exposure to the air. The contents of the sink are not agitated at all, except immediately around the pipe, where an instrument is thrust down to prevent the materials, like cloths, sticks, &c., obstructing the perforations. On the removal of all the semi-liquid materials, the stones, bricks, ashes, and other accumulations are removed in cans, lowered, when practicable, into the vault, and tightly covered when filled. When the receiving tank is filled it is driven to the boat and emptied by attaching a hose. The Committee witnessed the operations of this apparatus on many occasions, and under a variety of circumstances. The work was carried on in the day time, in crowded thoroughfares, and no passer-by was aware of the nature of the business. When the air-tight receiver, or tank, was conveyed to the boat it passed through the streets at midday without any one suspecting the nature of the contents.

The Committee came to the unanimous conclusion that this method of scavenging was a great and necessary sanitary improvement, and recommended the adoption of an ordinance requiring the work to be done by means of an air-tight vessel, or in a manner to prevent the escape of gases.

On the 31st day of July the Board accordingly adopted an ordinance, which was subsequently amended, and now reads as follows:

SECTION 178.—From and after the 1st day of September, 1872, no part of the contents of any privy, vault, sink, cesspool, except substances other than excrements insoluble in water, or any accumulation of any offensive fluid, liquid or semi-liquid substance or material being in any excavation, cellar or place within the limits of the City of New-York, shall be removed therefrom, nor shall the same be transported through any of the streets or avenues of said City, unless and except the same shall be removed and transported by means of an air-tight apparatus, or in such manner as shall prevent entirely the escape of any noxious or offensive odors therefrom, and by a permit from this Department.

Since this ordinance took effect, several parties have applied to the Board for license as scavengers, but as yet but one party, viz.: "The Manhattan Odorless Excavating Company," has furnished the requisite apparatus, and performed the work properly. This Company received a license on the 1st day of September, and since that date have been actively employed in the work of scavenging. We have almost daily inspected their work, and are entirely satisfied with its results. Petitions for and remonstrances against this method of scavenging and other papers have been, from time to time, referred to the Committee. These petitions and remonstrances of citizens are of about equal weight and importance, and do not affect the merits of the question. The objections made to the new method are as follows:

*First*—The laboring men formerly engaged by the scavengers are thrown out of employment. This is not true, as the Company now at work engage to employ them. But even if it were true, it is the same objection that has always been urged when labor-saving machines have supplanted hand work.

*Second*—It is alleged that the solid contents of sinks are not pumped out, but are removed in cans. This objection has no weight whatever, as these must require to be shoveled, of course, cannot be removed by a pump. Cans with air-tight covers are lowered into the sink when possible, and when filled are covered and conveyed without being opened or disturbed to the boat.

*Third*—It is alleged that the Company overcharge. This is an old complaint made against all scavengers. As the ordinance limits the charge, any person aggrieved can make his complaint to this Board and obtain redress.

*Fourth*—It is alleged that the ordinance creates a monopoly. This is not true. The ordinance is based upon the fact, demonstrated to the Board, that scavenging may be so done as practically to remove it of all offense. There are many methods of effecting this object. The machinery employed by the Manhattan Odorless Excavating Company is but one of many kinds that will secure this end. But as yet that Company is the only party that has complied with the ordinance. In New-Orleans, Chicago, Cincinnati, and other cities in this country, the same improved method of removing the contents of sinks is required as by the ordinance of this Board, and several different kinds of apparatus are employed. In conclusion, the Committee are of the opinion that the ordinance should not be repealed, but should be rigidly enforced. As the Manhattan Odorless Excavating Company use apparatus that fully complies with the requirements of the ordinance, a license should be granted to it. Licenses should also be granted to all parties who supply themselves with apparatus of whatever kind which enables them to do the work properly.

The Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

*Resolved,* That a license as scavenger be granted to the Manhattan Odorless Excavating Company.

*Resolved,* That licenses as scavengers be granted to all responsible parties who do the work in such manner as to fully comply with the ordinance of this Board.

GIOVANNI CECCARINI, M. D.,
STEPHEN SMITH, M. D., } Committee.
MAGNUS GROSS,

Mr. Manierre said that the ordinance was passed on the last day of July, and but three days were allowed for a change in a system which had been in use over fifty years. He considered this too short a time to give the scavengers, who were thus thrown out of their business. They should have had several months to experiment with different apparatus. There was now, as he understood it, but one apparatus, and that was patented. The scavengers were entitled to more consideration. He moved, therefore, to grant permits to all persons using air-tight cans. He believed that the Board had acted hastily and unwisely, and that the ordinance was "sprung" upon the Board during his absence.

Dr. Smith said that the Commissioner might as well move to repeal the ordinance at once.

Mr. Manierre said he would do that even, to oblige Dr. Smith. He insisted that the ordinance had been adopted unwisely and hastily, and while he was absent from the City, during its passage, he read a report in the TIMES in which the President was reported as having denounced the matter as a "job."

Dr. Ceccarini interrupted excitedly, saying, "Where's the job? where's the job?"

Dr. Smith said that he saw no reason why the greatest sanitary improvement which had been made in this City for years past should be now abandoned. It was a well-established fact that persons had been killed by the inhalation of noxious and unwholesome gases emitted from old scavenger-carts passing through the streets.

President Bosworth explained that unless it was the intention to amend the ordinance the motion of Mr. Manierre was unnecessary. The Board could repeal the ordinance and re-enact it to take effect at a later period. That was the only way to meet the question squarely.

Dr. SMITH—And honorably.

Mr. Gross said that he favored the motion of Mr. Manierre, because he was in favor of open competition between the scavengers and the Manhattan Odorless Excavating Company. If both systems were allowed to be used for a few months the public would soon be able to judge of the superior merits of the different systems. He thought it improper for the Board to take part between two systems, or to make itself a part of a project for the benefit of one system.

Mr. Manierre said that, while he was not opposed to the Company, he did not think that the scavengers had been allowed sufficient time to conform to the ordinances of the Board, and it was, therefore, wrong.

Mr. Barr made a forcible appeal in behalf of the Company. He said that the apparatus had been tested for several months before it was adopted, and the scavengers were aware of it. Instead of inventing some machine to beat the apparatus of the Company, they contented themselves with throwing every obstacle in the way of the operations of the Company. Every new invention and improvement had been denounced as a monopoly. Let the scavengers go into Yankee land and see Yankee wit go to work to invent a better machine. Although he had formerly opposed the ordinance, he was now firmly in favor of it, as it was without doubt a great sanitary improvement.

President Bosworth said that when the ordinance was first proposed it was referred to the Committee on Laws and Ordinances, and remained in their hands three weeks. At a regular meeting of the Board, when the Chairman was the only member of the Committee present, the report was called for, and Mr. Henry Smith moved that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject and the ordinance adopted. This mode of procedure was so singular, and the matter was pressed so hard, that he did at the time remark that it looked like a "job."

The vote was then taken on the adoption of the resolutions as above, and they were adopted by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Barr, Bosworth, Ceccarini, Gross, and S. Smith. Nays—Messrs. Manierre and Mullaly.

An application was then presented from the night scavengers asking for permits to clean privy vaults, &c., under the old system, with some few modifications, and this application was referred to the Committee on Law and Ordinances.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

The Sanitary Committee reported that during the past week they have continued their investigations of the epidemic prevalent among horses. In the belief that a thorough and exhaustive study of the origin, cause, and nature of this epizootic may throw much light upon the causes and methods of prevention of epidemic diseases as they prevail in man, the Committee are desirous of more ample means for pursuing these investigations. They have also undertaken an examination of the condition of the cattle, hogs, and sheep brought to this market, and are of the opinion that a vigilant inspection should be maintained of all the stock arriving here, and a careful examination by experts should be made of sick and dead animals. The Committee recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

*Resolved,* That the Sanitary Committee is hereby requested to continue the investigation of the cause and character of the disease now prevailing among horses, and that the sum of $1,000 be and is hereby appropriated for such purpose, to be expended under the direction of the Committee, and that the Committee be and is hereby authorized to investigate the disease said to exist among beef cattle, swine, &c., and to take the necessary means to that end, and to make a detailed report of expenditures, &c., to the Board.

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

A communication was received from Dr. Adams, of No. 62 West Fourteenth-street, stating that two cases had come under his notice where men had taken the horse disease from horses, and asking the Board to prevent all travel by horse-power for a few days. Referred to the Sanitary Committee.

Messrs. Kane & Ryan, contractors for the removal of manure from stables in this City, applied for permission to dump straw which had been used for bedding in stables on their lots extending from the foot of Forty-fifth to Forty-eighth-street along the East River during the prevailing epidemic. Referred to Sanitary Committee.

The Sanitary Committee submitted the following report of the work of the different bureaus for the week ending Oct. 26, 1872:

The City Sanitary Inspector reports a total of 1,[illegible] inspections by the Health Inspectors, as follows: Two public buildings, [illegible] tenement-houses, [illegible] private dwellings, 12 other dwellings, 1 uninhabitable dwelling, 8 manufactories and workshops, 42 stores and warehouses, 116 stables, 45 slaughter-houses, 22 fat-rendering establishments, 1 gut-cleaning establishment, 24 manure dumps, 1 market, 25 sunken and vacant lots, 63 yards, courts and areas, 35 cellars and basements, 44 waste-pipes and drains, 432 privies and water-closets, 29 streets, gutters, and sidewalks, 4 cisterns and cess-pools, 14 dangerous stairways, 14 other nuisances and 15 visits of the Health Inspectors to cases of contagious diseases. The number of reports thereon received from the Health Inspectors was 390. During the week 80 complaints have been received from citizens and referred to the Health Inspectors for investigation and report. The disinfecting corps have visited 15 premises where contagious diseases were found, and have disinfected and fumigated 15 houses, 15 privy-vaults, together with clothing, bedding, &c.; 15 cases of small-pox were removed to hospital, and 1 dead body to the Morgue by the ambulance corps. Permits have been granted to 38 vessels to discharge cargoes and vouchers from the Health Officer of this Port. During the week 39 families have been visited, in whom vaccination was offered, and 61 vaccinations performed, of which 9 were primary and 52 secondary. The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases for the two weeks ending Oct. 19 and Oct. 26, 1872:

Oct. 19—Typhus fever, 7; typhoid fever, 13; scarlet fever, 25; measles, 2; diphtheria, 15; small-pox, 1.

Oct. 26—Typhus fever, 5; typhoid fever, 15; scarlet fever, 28; measles, 4; diphtheria, 22; small-pox, 16.

Dr. Charles P. Russell, Registrar of Records, reports as follows: During the past week there were registered 440 deaths, being a decrease of 48 from the previous week, and 50 less than for the corresponding week of 1871. Zymotic diseases occasioned 140 deaths; constitutional, 109; local, 158; developmental, 22, and violent causes, 11. The fatal cases of small-pox increased from 3 to 8; those of measles from 3 to 4; those of diphtheria and croup from 24 to 32; those of typhus fever from 1 to 2, and those of remittent, intermittent and cerebro-spinal fevers respectively from 4 to 5. The mortality of scarlatina declined from 20 to 6, that of whooping cough from 6 to 4, that of typhoid fever from 11 to 5, that of typhomalarial fever from 4 to 3, and that of diarrhoeal diseases from 26 to 21. The deaths by phthisis-pulmonalis amounted to 55—an increase of 7, and those by the local respiratory complaints, 54—an increase of 10. There were 14 deaths from Bright's disease, and 4 from puerperal affections; 70 deaths took place in hospitals and other institutions; 30 deaths were certified by Coroners. There were 2 suicides and 11 deaths due to accidents or negligence; 195 deaths occurred among children less than five years old, and 24 among persons of seventy years old and upward. The following were the principal meteorological features of the week, as recorded for this Department, at the Cooper Union: Maximum temperature, [illegible]; mean temperature, [illegible]—being [illegible] higher than that of the corresponding period during the past ten years. Mean reading of barometer, 30.[illegible] inches. Mean degree of humidity, [illegible].

The Attorney reports as follows: Number of actions commenced for all causes, [illegible]; number of actions discontinued upon evidence of abatement of all causes of complaint, 75; number of judgments obtained, [illegible]; pending actions, 15; number of complaints by Health Inspectors examined and form of order indorsed thereon, 173; number of such complaints examined and returned for further examination and report, 62.

The Captain of the Sanitary Company of Police reports the following as the amount of meat, fish, &c., seized and condemned as unfit for human food: Sheep, 1; hogs, 10; veal "carcases," 6; lambs, 1; beef, 341 pounds; poultry, 183 pounds; game, 12 pounds; fish, 125 pounds.

In regard to the sudden increase of small-pox during the past week, referred to above, Dr. Janes, the City Sanitary Inspector, reported that seven of the cases were of one family residing at No. 29 Chrystie-street, the first case being an infant, who died without medical attendance, and the case was reported from the Coroner's office two days after death. The whole family were vaccinated the next day, but too late to save them from contagion, and each member of the family was successively attacked. The child had never been vaccinated, and the other members of the family had not been vaccinated since infancy. The Sanitary Committee will take the matter into consideration.

# THE HALL TRIAL.

## Continuation of the Argument for the Defense.

### All the Charges Denied in Toto—The Difference Between Garvey and Hall—The Accused a Persecuted Man.

The trial of Mayor Hall was resumed yesterday, before Judge Brady in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Mr. Stoughton commenced to sum up at the opening of the Court, and continued until the adjournment at 4 o'clock, when he concluded. Mr. Tremain will sum up today, but it is not probable the case will be submitted to the jury until to-morrow. Mr. Stoughton, in proceeding to sum up for the defense, regretted that the duty did not devolve on an abler counsel, but assured them that in whatever he said, whatever reference he made to tainted or uncontradicted evidence should be based upon his own honest convictions on the facts of the case. He felt personally as great an interest in the safety, honor, and welfare of the City as any of the gentlemen who appeared for the prosecution, and if he believed that Mayor Hall was guilty of the charges imputed to him, he was one of the wickedest men living, and deserving of the severest punishment. The charge was specifically a conspiracy with other wretches to rob the City of $6,000,000, and no man in this community rejoiced more than he did at the unearthing and exposure of those gigantic frauds. The air was filled with the wildest rumors, the people were roused to the highest state of excitement; the Press, generally, teemed with denunciations of the thieves, but he lamented that in that condemnation there was not the slightest discernment, and the innocent were denounced with the guilty. For twelve years Mr. Hall filled the onerous position of District-Attorney with honor and ability; he was re-elected to the office of Chief Magistrate of the City, and disregarding his position as counsel for the defendant, he boldly declared his personal belief in his perfect and complete innocence. For upward of a year he was the victim of these depreciatory charges, and when he saw the jury impaneled to determine upon his guilt or innocence, his heart rejoiced within him, for he found that his deliverance was at hand. Mr. Stoughton drew the attention of the jury to the confessions of the guilt and crime on the part of Garvey, adverting particularly to his admission that he honestly believed in Mr. Hall's ignorance of the frauds to which he was an innocent party. He was not aware of the circumstances of the bargain which induced Garvey to appear in Court and bespeak his own infamy, but he declared on the best legal authorities that such testimony should be wholly ignored. Garvey's plea was simply necessity. With others he fled the City to escape the people's vengeance, but Mr. Hall, conscious of his integrity, boldly challenged an investigation and assisted the prosecution in its efforts in that direction. Garvey knew it well. His belief in Hall's innocence if truthfully expressed was actual knowledge. Counsel pointed to Mr. Peckham's opening to bolster up the weakest of weak cases, and claimed that the prosecution had substantially abandoned the charge altogether. From specific charges of immense frauds they had come down to a simple case of negligence, and a professional zeal alone justified its submission to the jury. Political animosities and personal hate had been brought to bear everywhere against Mr. Hall and two of the ablest private counsel in the State were engaged to usurp the place of District-Attorney. But their efforts hardly established the slightest technical offense. It was conceded even by the prosecution that not a dollar of these millions was in his pockets, and what could be his motive to enrich others, his only reward being his own degradation? Active and prominent in the political life of this City for twenty years, Mr. Hall's reputation for integrity and honor was never questioned until now, on the evidence of Davidson, Garvey, and Keyser. When these men were on the stand, the faked, fraudulent, and fictitious bills were introduced and admitted in evidence on the statement of counsel that he would connect Mr. Hall with them. What evidence was there adduced to substantiate the statement of the prosecution? He presumed that that statement was made under the belief that he could establish it, but if Garvey so gave him to understand, even perjury in the face of Mr. Hall was dumbfounded. He maintained that the testimony was clearly inadmissible; that it was tendered with an ulterior purpose, not by the counsel, but by those outside the case, with a view to affect political and individual interests. Where was it proven that Mr. Hall was a guilty participator in the frauds connected with Garvey's checks, which the prosecution proposed to establish. Failure, miserable failure attended the effort. Throughout the land Hall had been condemned, and, if guilty of those crimes, he was justly consignable to eternal infamy. But, in the failure to connect him with them, he asserted fearlessly that, before such an offer should have been made, better evidence of its proof should be discovered than the word of a self-convicted thief. After the developments of these robberies, Mr. Hall continued to discharge his duties faithfully, his appointments of such men as Mr. Green were deservedly applauded, he was most pertinacious in hunting up the thieves, and not one of his alleged associates had the temerity to breathe criminality against him. A strong point of the prosecution was, that the largeness of the amount of the bills presented for signature should have attracted the Mayor's attention. An honest man was incapable of a mean suspicion of that nature. Others, chosen by the people, like himself, were equally instrumental in the payment of those bills, and when he began to suspect their integrity it was a natural presumption that they should suspect his. Suspicion was the inevitable sequence of self-guilt, but here was a man, genial, kind-hearted, unsuspicious, and friendly, and the last idea that would be likely to possess him would be one so ungenerous and dishonorable. Mr. Stoughton called attention to the present of the piece of silver spoken of in Garvey's testimony, *en passant* speaking of Mr. Tremain's nomination for a high office, and his vehement denunciations of the idea that such presents to public men should be regarded in the light of a bribe. But here the present, light and trivial, did not originate with Garvey, and altogether the suggestion simply indicated the effort of a failing case to catch at the merest straw. He ridiculed the supposition that while Mr. Hall was engaged in a conspiracy to rob the City of millions of dollars he refused to sign a warrant for $40,000 until he received this little present. Nothing was more ridiculous, except, perhaps, supposing that he would furnish written evidence of his guilt by sending such a letter as Garvey attested to. As regards Garvey's conversation with Mayor Hall, and the latter asking if the bills presented were those Mr. Tweed was interested in, counsel asserted that the true and only interpretation was this, that Mr. Tweed, being on the Street Commission, gave those bills to Garvey in the ordinary course of business, and the expression was a simple and commonplace one. Taken in connection with Garvey's belief in the Mayor's innocence, his wish that he had not known of these robberies before, and his advisement of Garvey to commence suits against the City, no other just and reasonable conclusion could be arrived at. Counsel read the evidence of Mr. Smedley relating to Garvey's conversation with Mayor Hall, in which Garvey asked the Mayor if the commencement of a suit against the City would change their relations. The Mayor replied that it would not, and Garvey's remark proved conclusively that it was no concern of the Mayor's. The counsel on the other side, Mr. Tremaine, in a speech delivered by him on Friday evening at Newburg, spoke of the trial of Hall, but declined to pronounce an opinion as to his guilt or innocence until the termination of the proceedings. He wished his learned brother success in all things, and if he failed in convicting the Mayor he hoped he would succeed in getting elected. [Laughter.]

Mr. TREMAIN—What paper did you read?

Mr. Stoughton said he only read it in one paper—the TIMES—an authority which he would not dispute. [Laughter and applause.] Coming down, however, to the main issue, he described the case against the defendant as dust and ashes, and one which ought never to have been brought into a Court of Justice. He read the law on the case, and contended that it provided punishment only for wilful neglect of duty, and not for an improper discharge of said duty. He cited the authority of Judges Miller, Potter, and Parker, reported in 3d Lansing in support of his theory, contending that persistency in refusing to discharge a duty and not negligence or want of knowledge, was the punishable offense. The statute was not intended to punish misfeasance, but only wilful non-feasance. Did the law declare that if a man intending to perform his duty, performed it imperfectly, was guilty of a crime? Undoubtedly not; the only real inference was directly the reverse. The Auditors met on the 5th of May, 1870, and determined on the quality of the evidence on which they would certify. In signing bills signed by the other two, and the County Auditor, the Mayor refused and neglected to audit them he would be guilty of every one of the charges. The resolution of the 5th of May was that the Clerk should bring before them for audit bills which had been approved by the Supervisors and the authentication of that approval was to be the signature of the Board of Audit and the Clerk of the Supervisors. He could hear the defendant say, "There are many bills, some fraudulent, floating around the City; some of them have been before the Supervisors; let us agree as a Board not to audit any of them unless we have proof that they passed the Supervisors." Surely that was not neglecting to audit.

It would have been an outrage on the part of the Mayor to suspect his associates of wrong without justification; but when it was made evident, through the public Press, he called upon Connolly to resign, and suggested the appointment of a committee of citizens to investigate the accounts, and out of that came the Committee of Seventy.

Counsel concluded: I have but few words to say. We have all suffered by the frauds, but let us not think of inflicting a wild justice, a brutal justice. I am shocked that a man so stainless, as this case shows my learned friend to be, should be charged with a crime, technical or otherwise, which would bring with it such social consequences. I trust that whatever you do acquittance, you will be justified.

At the conclusion of Mr. Stoughton's address the Court adjourned.

# LOUISIANA.

### Election Prospects—Warmoth's Proposed Scheme to Count His Ticket In—Vindictiveness of the Southern Greeleyites.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1872.

The reports of those gentlemen who have just returned from a canvassing tour of this State are favorable as to the success of the Republican ticket by from ten thousand to twenty thousand majority. On the other hand, Gov. Warmoth and his friends claim that the opposition will have a large majority. There is no doubt, that if there is no fraud perpetrated by Warmoth and his satellites, the Republican majority will be quite large. It is now generally understood among the leaders of the Democratic-Liberal Party that, with the aid of the election machinery in the hands of their friend Warmoth, the Republican ticket is to be counted out, without regard to the number of votes which may be polled for it. Under the Election laws of this State the entire registration and manipulation of the ballot-boxes is under the control and management of the Governor and his appointees. The amendments which were passed by the late Legislature, under a spasmodic fit of reform, changing the system of appointments of election officers, were not signed by the Governor, and were never intended to be. Gov. Warmoth had made the appointment of such men as he knows and feels assured will perform their duty in such manner as is suited to his ambitious purposes.

He is a candidate for the United States Senatorship, to succeed Hon. W. P. Kellogg, and, in order to attain the object of his ambition, all the necessary arrangements have been made to count in the McEnery-Penn ticket, with legislative and parish officers of the same stripe. These members of the Legislature are pledged beforehand to elect Gov. Warmoth United States Senator, in return for which the ticket headed by McEnery is to be declared elected. The compact thus made also includes the commissioning, by the Governor, the most of the candidates of the Liberal-Democratic Party for parish officers, including this city and parish. In the counting of the votes for State and parish officers, after the closing of the polls on the 4th of next month, the presence and attendance of the United States Supervisors of Election, after the canvassing of the Presidential and Congressional ticket, is to be entirely ignored by the State registrars and supervisors. The State and parish boxes are to be kept separate from the Presidential and Congressional, and the canvass of the former is to be made by the State appointees at some place separate and apart from that where the latter was made, and the results certified according to the prearranged plan of Warmoth and his allies. Thus the people of the State are to be cheated and defrauded, and its Government is to be placed in the hands of the enemies of the Administration. In the event of this plot and conspiracy being consummated, as it is now the purpose of the parties to it to do, then, on the 1st of January next, the people of the State will witness the spectacle of a dual Government—that is to say, two Governors, two sets of State officers and two Legislatures. It is quite well understood that if the attempted fraud is executed by Gov. Warmoth, and the McEnery-Penn ticket is announced as elected by him, contrary to the actual vote of the people of the State, that Senator Kellogg will announce himself and his colleagues upon the Republican ticket duly elected, call together the Republican members of the Legislature, and proceed to the organization of the regularly-constituted State Government, and request the authorities in Washington to sustain him in maintaining a republican form of government. Gov. Warmoth, as is well known to the people of this State, will use every means which he can command, whether legal or illegal, to accomplish the one purpose of his ambition, to go to the United States Senate, and that there will be trouble on account of it, to the injury and detriment of the people of this State, is the opinion of many who know the man and his antecedents.

All the local conventions of this city and parish have met and made their nominations. Nowhere throughout the country has there been so much open and corrupt bribery in the purchase of delegates for the nomination of the various city and parish offices which are to be voted for at the present election. For every office there were at least fifty candidates, and, according as the office was considered a profitable one, so was the bidding of the competitors. In the so-called Republican Convention, composed principally of negroes, the system of bribery and corruption was disgraceful. There were to be nominated a Mayor, seven City Administrators, a Civil Sheriff, a Criminal Sheriff, eight District Judges, eight Clerks of District Courts, and three Coroners. The price of the Civil Sheriff nomination was $17,000, which was paid by Mr. Sauvinet, the present incumbent; the Mayor cost between $10,000 and $15,000; the Criminal Sheriff, $10,000, the several Administrators from $5,000 to $8,000, the Judges and Clerks of Courts about the same price. In the Liberal-Democratic Conventions about the same system prevailed, so that Louisiana and New-Orleans may be considered *par excellence* the paradise of conventions. Verily, there is need of reform here, and the sooner it begins the better.

In connection with the canvass of the State of Mississippi, showing the vindictiveness of the enemies of the Republican Party, is the following: Senator Ames, with other Republican speakers engaged in advocating the measures of the present Administration, were at a place called Nest Point, on the evening of the 22d inst., when, after addressing a large number of people, they went to a neighboring hotel, where they had taken lodgings for the night. These gentlemen, consisting of Senator Ames, State Senator Sullivan, and Capt. Pease, were placed in a part of the house, whether from design or not has not been developed, where in case of fire they would be entirely cut off from egress by the stairways leading from the first to the second and third stories of such buildings. After the party had retired for the night, and when all were wrapped in profound sleep, the house was fired, it is said, by a political incendiary, and Senator Ames and his party barely escaped with their lives, the Senator letting himself down from the second story by the sheets of the bed on which he lay. The matter is now undergoing investigation by the local authority, as it is charged that the object of attempting to burn this hotel occupied by these gentlemen, was that they might be thus consumed, and as an atrocious act of vengeance on the part of the unforgiving Kuklux of that State. S.

## Accident to Gen. John C. Robinson.

*From the Binghamton Republican, Oct. 29.*

On Thursday night last Gen. John C. Robinson, our candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, met with an accident of a kind which threatened very serious personal injury, but from which he escaped with only a few slight bruises. Gen. Robinson spoke at Fredonia in the evening, and at the close of the meeting was conveyed to Judge Barker's house in the village. There the soldiers gave him a fine serenade. At about 11 o'clock he started in a carriage, with Hon. George Ishman, for Dunkirk, three miles distant. The night was dark; nobody could see a foot ahead; but the horse plunged forward rapidly. It was soon apparent that the animal was beyond control, and the wheels passing into a rut, the driver, Mr. Ishmen, was thrown out, while Gen. Robinson retained his seat. There he sat, having no reins and the horse running fearfully. He rode about half a mile. The carriage then upped and threw him out. On the solid ground he rolled over a few times; the carriage passed on without injuring him, and he continues the campaign. He will speak at several places this week.

## Loss of the Brig Emily, of New-York—The Captain and Crew Rescued and Brought to this Port.

Capt. Eldridge, of the brig Emily, makes the following report: Sailed from Jacksonville Bar Oct. 14, with a cargo of yellow pine lumber; had north-east winds to Cape May, when the wind hauled to west-south-west; passed Barnegat Oct. 26, at 4 A. M., Fire Island Light bore north by west; at 5 P. M., Oct. 27, off Block Island, had a heavy squall from north-west; [illegible] by the wind, which veered round to north-east, vessel heading east-south-east; at 10 P. M., wind increasing to a gale, and the vessel leaking badly, all hands at the pumps; at 6½ wore ship to the westward; Oct. 28, at noon, saw pilot-boat No. 9, to leeward; kept off to speak her; at 5 P. M., the leak increasing, and the vessel settling fast in the water, (water being then nearly up to the deck,) concluded to abandon her; 6 P. M., went on board the pilot-boat; at 9 P. M. the brig capsized, head down; was transferred from the pilot-boat to the steamship Italy, and brought to this port. The Emily was twelve years old, built in New-York, was 233 tons burden, and owned by E. P. Sherman and others. Capt. Eldridge wishes to return his thanks to Capt. Henderson, of pilot-boat No. 9, and also to the Captain of the steamship Italy, for their kindness while on their respective vessels.

# SCHUYLER COLFAX.

## Speech of the Vice-President at Grand Rapids.

### Vigorous Defense of the Republican Party and its Measures—Why President Grant Should be Re-Elected.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 30.—At a large Republican meeting here today Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Vice-President of the United States, delivered an address of nearly two hours' duration. Although the day was rainy, the Rink, which accommodates 4,000 persons, was unable to hold all who desired to gain admission.

MR. COLFAX'S SPEECH.

Mr. Colfax said he was glad of this opportunity to speak to the assembled thousands of Western Michigan, in vindication of the noble and patriotic party whose record was gloriously written on the most brilliant pages of our nation's history. Circumstances with which all were familiar had prevented his more active participation in this canvass. Ever since he returned from Washington, in June, the shadow of sickness, and sorrow, and suffering had been over his house; and before the Indiana State election he had only been able to speak eight times in his own city and counties near by, whence he could return to his post of affectionate duty every night. Since returning health had lifted the shadow from his heart and home, he had consented to speak ten or twelve times more in four North-western States; and the gratitude he owed to Michigan Republicans, who had always honored him at National Conventions as one of their own sons, had brought him here today. He had felt restrained also, by that old-fashioned public opinion, which forbade Presidents and Vice-Presidents from participating actively in the criminations and recriminations, the asperities and the personalities of Presidential canvasses. But, though he had already spoken more in this campaign than all of his predecessors combined in all the Presidential canvasses of our history, he had scrupulously avoided all personal criticisms, and had neither answered railing with railing, nor aspersion with invective. There was, however, no official impropriety in reminding one's fellow-citizens of history, nor could any official restraint prevent him from saying publicly and privately alike, that he marched only under the flag, and kept step only to the music of the grand old Republican Party of liberty and loyalty, with whose history and triumphs he had been so intimately associated.

RECORD OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

When the country, he said, was in the terrible agonies of civil war, and in spite of golden and living sacrifices heaped up on our country's altar, it was doubtful whether the Republic could be saved from destruction, there was only one party out of whose millions not a single man fired on the flag or struck at the nation's life; only one party not one of whose millions branded faithful soldiers as "Lincoln hirelings," or poured out vials of wrath and calumny on the faithful President who never despaired of the Republic. At that hour, when there was a united South and a divided North, when every measure to put down the rebellion was warred on as unconstitutional, and when predictions that the rebellion could not be subjugated mingled with arguments that you had no constitutional right to coerce a State, if the Republican Party had been stricken out of existence you would have had no country today. With parties as with individuals, the only safe, indeed the only orthodox rule is, to judge a tree by its fruits. "You cannot gather grapes from thorns, nor figs from thistles. An evil tree will not bring forth good fruit, nor will a good tree produce evil fruit. By their fruit shall ye know them." In power in the nation as the Republican Party has been but a little over ten years, compare the United States of 1872 with the United States of 1862. In no other land, since the footsteps of time have been counted, has any political organization done so much in a single decade for liberty, for justice, for humanity, for nationality, for progress, or for reform, as the Republican Party of this nation. It calls upon no one to forget its past, but it turns its thoughts, not its back, toward that past, in which it has achieved so much for country and mankind.

ITS DEFENSE OF LINCOLN.

Again: When Abraham Lincoln struck at slavery, as the enemy of the Union, with the battle-axe of war power, there was only one party that stood by him, holding up his hands in that great contest. Denounced, as he was, as usurper and tyrant, as a violator of his oath, for attempting to shatter this giant wrong and to destroy it forever, the millions of the Republican Party stood by him as one man, defying prejudice and opprobrium alike, as they resolved to break every yoke and let the oppressed go free; and they conquered, because they were inspired by the right. But if you could have stricken out of existence the Republican Party of 1864, slavery would still disgrace and dishonor the nation today, as threatening, as tyrannical, as oppressive, and as inhuman as ever.

ATTEMPT TO DESTROY THE PARTY.

Again, in 1866, a President and Cabinet, with many Senators and magnates of the Republican Party, who had been honored by the confidence of that great organization, proclaimed that it was time for the Republican Party to disintegrate, and for other political associations to be formed. The wish was father to the thought; but the millions of the Republican Party decided then, as now, that, if its work had been good, it was not wise to disband the workmen. And at the polls they won as great a victory as before. But if you had stricken the Republican Party out of existence then, every rebel State would have gone back under the same rebel rule that but a few years before had used the power and authority of their States to organize and consolidate the rebel Confederacy, and to put its armies in the field against the Union.

REASONS FOR RESISTING THEM.

Why, then, destroy such a party with such a magnificent record? Its history has been a history of the triumphs of great reforms year after year, and canvass after canvass; and now, as in the past, it has the will and the ability to correct, from time to time, all existing abuses, and to enact all needed reforms. The very men who demand now that it should give place to another organization, to be controlled and dominated by the overwhelming majority of our opponents, would reject such counsel in every other sphere of life. Suppose you were improving your farm to make it the model farm of the State, amid the derision and malignity, the misrepresentations and obstructions of antagonistic and unfriendly neighbors. When you had succeeded over their opposition, and in spite of it, if they were to demand that you should retire, and that they should then enter upon its management and control, would you assent to it? Suppose some great railroad enterprise is finally carried through to success over the bitterest and most relentless opposition, would you think it right to turn out those who had triumphed by their perseverance and fidelity, and have the nearly-finished work controlled by those who had so persistently opposed its construction? Let me take an historical illustration. When the German Army, flushed with victory, were at the gates of Paris, the Communists rose against the Government that was striving to save France, and sought to overthrow it. At last they were put down and peace came. What would you have said then if the Communists, while accepting the situation, had demanded that the Government they had warred upon should abdicate, and that they should govern France in its place? Allow me to add one more illustration from the sacred record. When Jerusalem had become a reproach among the nations, its walls broken down, and its name a by-word, Nehemiah and his faithful associates determined to rebuild its waste places, to reconstruct its dilapidated walls, and to again make it an honorable place in the world. But Sanballat and Tobiah ridiculed and derided them, pointed the finger of scorn and contempt at them, and sought to thwart them in their patriotic work. Nehemiah answered them grandly that the work they derided and opposed should be a success, but that these enemies of it should have no power in the reconstructed city. The work was carried through in triumph, and when Nehemiah, after a brief absence, returned and found that Sanballat and Tobiah, through an unfaithful High Priest, had dared to exercise power and authority there, he drove them out. Those only who had been faithful in the dark day were allowed to rule in the hour of successful prosperity. But, when you ask why the Republican Party should be driven from power, the answer is that a change is needed. And the saddest thing in the canvass is that some who have been with us in all the contests of the past, sharing with us in the opprobrium and invectives that our opponents heaped upon us, but sharing in our triumphs also, have joined hands with their old enemies in this work. A part of them [illegible] that they have been read out; but [illegible] has power to read out even the humblest member of our organization. If they have read themselves out, it is because they read themselves out; and for one, I should gladly read them back again into the ranks, and as many more who would indorse our platform, support our standard-bearers, and prove, as they can only prove by their ballots, that they are earnest and sincere Republicans.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S ERRORS.

When you ask for specifications, some will answer, "We don't like Grant," and when you inquire why, they reply that he has committed this, that, or the other mistake. Well, admit that he has. There never was a President, nor a Senator, nor a Representative, who, if he told you the truth, would not acknowledge that he had frequently committed mistakes. I know I have; and, canvass after canvass, I used to tell the constituents who, for a lifetime have been such faithful supporters and friends, that every public man with his multitudinous responsibilities and constant cares, must necessarily commit mistakes. You know that a President can only see the forty millions of people of the Republic through the eyes of others, and must often make mistakes in selecting office-holders, even more than a Representative, who knows his constituents quite well, and yet quite often commits mistakes in his selections. A President is burdened with many cares. All our intercourse with foreign nations is through him. He has to examine the thousands of acts in the hundreds of laws presented to him first for his signature, and finally to be carried out and administered by him. He has to supervise and be responsible for all the Executive Departments, and to give audience to scores of Foreign Ministers, to hundreds of Congressmen, and to tens of thousands of the rest of mankind. It is impossible that he should not make mistakes.

But let me try this audience by a less severe test. Here are farmers and mechanics, bankers and merchants, lawyers and laborers. You have none of these grave and engrossing cares that a President has. Did you never make a mistake in your home life here? Have you not done things one year that the next year you were convinced might be better done some other way? Whoever here has never committed a mistake, let him hold up his right hand. Is there not one? Then let him that is without fault cast the first stone.

PERSONAL CHARGES.

I will not attempt to answer these personal charges. You will all look back at them after the excitement of the election is over with wonder, and regret that they could have formed so large a part of the issues of this campaign. As to myself, my rule in sixteen years of Congressional canvassing was to let personal charges pass unanswered, only asking my constituents to inquire after election of my calumniators if they really believed them themselves, and they told me they never found one that would acknowledge then that he did. But in regard to the Administration, instead of replying to these personal assaults, I would ask you to rise to a higher plane. Suppose in 1868 I had pledged to you if you elected Gen. Grant, that before the next Presidential election his Administration would have paid off over three hundred and fifty millions of the national debt, would have reduced your annual interest account which you are taxed to pay, over twenty millions, would have made the greenbacks in your pocket worth twenty per cent. more in gold, would have reduced one hundred and seventy millions of your general taxation, would have received from Great Britain the public expression of her regret for her course toward us during the rebellion, and fifteen millions in gold to pay the Alabama claims—would not such a prediction then have been declared impossible of realization, and as rather the dream of a political enthusiast than the prefiguring of what could possibly occur? Yet all this has been realized; and it will be but a few years till nearly the whole American people will speak of the grand results of the Administration of Gen. Grant with the same pride with which they now speak of the Administration of the once cruelly-criticised Abraham Lincoln. I was reading, but a few days ago, a letter of President Washington's, in which he wrote:

"Every act of my Administration has been tortured and the grossest, and most insidious misrepresentations of them made in such exaggerated and indecent terms as could scarcely be applied to a Nero, a notorious defaulter, or even a common pickpocket."

Thus did the President write of the unjust and bitter attacks to which he had been subjected, but it was not President Grant, but President Washington. When the pure and patriotic Administration of the Father of his Country could be so attacked as to cause him to write thus in 1796 of the calumnies that so wounded him, no Administration in these days can expect exemption from similar treatment.

WHY A CHANGE IS NOT DESIRABLE.

But we are told by those opposing us that the country wants a change. No, gentlemen, no. The great interests of the country do not want a change, and the election will prove that they do not intend there shall be a change. Men of property and business, do you want a change? Now you have stability and the prosperity that follows stability—no experimenting, no testing of new theories, no agitation of disturbing experiments. Tranquillity gives security. Do you want a change, or do you not prefer to let well enough alone? Laboring men, do you want a change? With slavery abolished and labor thus made more honorable, with wages higher than are found elsewhere throughout the world, with a larger share of the product of toil going to the laborer than in any other nation, with larger deposits of the savings of industry in the savings bank than ever known before, do you want a change? Men of foreign birth do you want a change? Until Republicanism came into power your protection against demands on you by the nations in which you were born, was by no means assured and guaranteed. But a new era commenced when Republican rule commenced. It demanded of all foreign nations, from which immigration had come to our shores, that they should recognize the expatriation of our naturalized citizens by solemn treaties. And thus, finally, the American doctrine that perpetual allegiance was really perpetual bondage, and made a man a slave of the soil where he was born, was acknowledged throughout Christendom, thanks to Republicanism. And in the Fourteenth Amendment, which we carried into the Constitution triumphantly, the additional safeguard of constitutional protection was, for the first time, thrown around the naturalized citizen of the Republic. Surely they do not want a change in this policy. Poor men, do you want a change? Where, throughout the world, can you find forty millions of people happier, more prosperous, better paid, better clothed, better housed, or with a brighter future before them if they are honest, industrious and saving? Go to every land and ask the poor man, as he sits down with his family to their meagre meal of potatoes and salt, in what land they would hope to better their condition? And from the lips of millions, of every clime and nation, of every creed and language, will come the response that their hearts and hopes and prayers are that they may be able to reach America. There they have heard that, under republican rule, all men are made equal under the law; that the nation protects the humblest as faithfully as the mightiest, and guards with jealous care the rights of all.

THE REPUBLIC OF THE FUTURE.

What you Republicans have done for this country has not only made it peerless among the nations of the earth, but is today drawing millions toward its shores. Let them come. There is room, and to spare, if they come here to be thoroughly Americanized and cast in their lot with us. Our vast and illimitable mineral fields beckon them to come, and without fee or reward, dig the gold and silver from the hills in which the Creator placed it in the morning of creation. Or, if they prefer agriculture, the Republican Homestead bill offers them free farms on the millions of acres of the public domain. Or, if they prefer the workshop or the factory, they still find there, under Republican policy, daily wages that will procure them more of the necessaries and comforts of life than a day's toil will procure them elsewhere throughout the world.

Mr. Colfax, in the course of his remarks, alluded to the many newspaper paragraphs in circulation relative to himself, and stated that he was not a candidate for any position, editorial or Senatorial, State or national. But that, after nearly twenty years of active participation in the stormiest era of our country's history since the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he intended to enjoy again the luxury of living at home as a private citizen, as in the days of his youth.

The speaker continued at some length, indorsing his successor on the ticket, Senator Wilson, and defending and vindicating Republican legislation, showing that what is denounced as centralization was simply guaranteeing the same national protection, if necessary, to the poor man at home, against organized conspiracy and murder, that we guarantee to our naturalized citizens abroad against the most arrogant or powerful empire that might assail or oppress him, and closed with an appeal to stand by the old Republican flag, whose political victories had compelled all parties in the land to, at least, profess allegiance to the doctrine we had fought into triumph, that no matter how poor, or humble, or friendless, or defenseless one might be, "a man's a man for a' that."

# COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, pkgs. | [illegible] | Leather, sides | [illegible] |
| Broom-corn, bales | [illegible] | Rosin, bbls. | [illegible] |
| Cotton, bales | [illegible] | Beef, pkgs. | [illegible] |
| Dried Fruit, pkgs. | [illegible] | Cut meats, pkgs. | 211 |
| Eggs, bbls. | [illegible] | Lard, pkgs. | [illegible] |
| Flour, bbls. | 17,[illegible] | Lard, kegs | 225 |
| Wheat, bushels | [illegible] | Pork, bbls. | [illegible] |
| Corn, bushels | [illegible] | Butter, pkgs. | 4,023 |
| Oats, bushels | [illegible] | Cheese, pkgs. | [illegible] |
| Malt, bushels | 2,000 | Tallow, pkgs. | [illegible] |
| Barley, bushels | [illegible] | Rice, pkgs. | [illegible] |
| Flaxseed, bags | [illegible] | Spelter, pieces | [illegible] |
| Grass seed, bags | [illegible] | Sugar, hhds. | [illegible] |
| Corn-meal, bbls. | 1,[illegible] | Starch, boxes | 400 |
| Hemp, bales | [illegible] | Tobacco, hhds. | [illegible] |
| Hops, bales | [illegible] | Whisky, bbls. | [illegible] |
| Hides, No. | [illegible] | Wool, bales | 207 |

ASHES—Have been quite sparingly dealt in on the basis of $8 25 for Pots ⅌ 100 lbs. Pearls scarce and of uncertain value.

BEES-WAX—Has been slow of sale, with western and Southern quoted at 32½c.@34½c. ⅌ lb. offerings more liberal.

BRICKS—Trade has been less active, with values quoted as before. Common quoted about steady at $[illegible] Jersey and North River; at [illegible]; Croton, $[illegible]; Philadelphia Front, $40@$45, ⅌ thousand.

CANDLES—There has been a limited movement noted in all kinds at former figures, including Adamantine, [illegible]; Paraffine, [illegible]; Sperm, [illegible]; Stearic, [illegible].

CEMENT—Has been quiet, but steady: Rosendale, $1 60 ⅌ bbl.

COAL—Has been more sought after at stronger prices; Liverpool Gas-Cannel at $14 [illegible]; House do. $[illegible] ⅌ ton of 2,240 lbs. Anthracite, $4 [illegible] ⅌ ton, for cargoes. At the auction sale of Scranton Coal today, 70,000 tons were disposed of at generally firmer prices, including of Lump, 5,000 tons at $[illegible]; Steam-boat, 1,000 tons at $[illegible]; Grate, 17,500 tons at $[illegible]; Egg, 10,000 tons at $[illegible]; Stove, 25,000 tons at $[illegible]; Chestnut, 15,000 tons at $[illegible] ⅌ ton of 2,240 lbs.

COFFEE—A very firm but quiet market has been reported for all kinds of stock today. Quotations unchanged.

COTTON—Has been quite active for early delivery, but rather easier as to values, though the official figures have not been altered. Sales, 4,670 bales (of which 1,[illegible] bales were to arrive) including 1,[illegible] bales to shippers, 1,307 bales to spinners, and [illegible] bales to speculators. For forward delivery, the dealings have been more extensive, with October contracts quoted off ⅛c. ⅌ lb. and other months a shade easier. Sales, 22,750 bales, (4,000 bales last evening, and 18,[illegible] bales today,) basis Low Middling, with October contracts closing at 19⅛c.; November, 18⅞c.; December, 18 11-16c.; January, 18⅞c.; February, 19⅛c.; March, 19⅜c.; April, 19 9-16c.; May, 20⅛c. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 15,919 bales, and thus far this week 51,318 bales, against 76,016 bales same time the preceding week, and since September 607,[illegible] bales, against 494,405 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

*Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.*

| | Uplands. | Alabama. | N. Orleans. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 16¾ | 16⅞ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ |
| Good Ordinary | 18⅞ | 19 | 19⅛ | 19⅛ |
| Low Middling | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | 20 | 20⅛ |
| Middling | 20 | 20⅛ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ |
| Good Middling | 20⅞ | 21 | 21⅛ | 21⅛ |

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a livelier business reported in State and Western Flour, largely in shipping grades of State and City Extras, especially the latter, for export, at somewhat steadier prices. Sales have been reported of 12,800 bbls., including very inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 50@$6 25, chiefly at $5 90@$6 10; inferior to good Extra State, $6 70@$7 15, chiefly at $7@$7 15; good to extra choice do. at $7 15@$7 [illegible]; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $6 70@$7 [illegible]; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $[illegible] ⅌ bbl.; and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales were some 5,[illegible] bbls. shipping Extras, within the range of $7@$7 75 ⅌ bbl. Southern Flour has been quiet at about former rates, with sales reported of only [illegible] bbls. at from $[illegible] for very inferior to very good, and $8@$12 50 for very good to very choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been scarce and in demand at from $[illegible] for inferior to fancy, ⅌ bbl.; sales, [illegible] bbls., chiefly at $[illegible]. Corn-meal has been in request, at from $3 20@$3 50 for Yellow Western, and $3 [illegible] for Brandywine; the reported sales were [illegible] bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been moderately dealt in within the range of from $3 75@$4 [illegible] for State, and $4 [illegible]@$4 25 for Pennsylvania, ⅌ 100 lbs., as the extremes.

GRAIN—Domestic lots of Spring Wheat have been more sought after at a partial improvement of 1c.@2c. ⅌ bushel, on lighter offerings. The inquiry has been mostly for shipment. Winter Wheat has been quoted steady, but has been quite sparingly dealt in. Sales have been reported since our last of 126,000 bushels at $1 61 for prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring; $1 55 for strictly prime No. 2 do.; $1 52@$1 54 for fair to good do.; $1 47@$1 50 for ordinary to strictly prime No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 3[illegible]@$1 42 for ordinary to fair No. 3 Spring, with $1 45 asked for choice do.; $1 65 for Red, and $1 75 for Amber Western, and $1 [illegible] for White State, the latter from store....Corn has been in reduced supply, and again quoted a shade higher, with a fair export and trade demand noted for prime samples. Sales have been reported since our last of 187,000 bushels at 64½c.@65c., chiefly at 64½c.@64¾c. for sailing-vessel grades of Mixed Western, afloat; 64c. for do., from store; 65c.@65½c. for High Mixed do.; 63c.@64½c. for steamer grades new Mixed Western, afloat; 65½c.@66c. for Yellow Western; 67c.@69c. for White Western delivered....Rye and Malt dull within the previous range....Barley in fair demand and held firmly. The difficulty of making prompt deliveries impedes business. Sales have been reported of a boat-load of very good Canada at $1 13, with $1 [illegible] asked for prime, of which the last sale was made at $1 [illegible], as reported in our last....Oats have been quoted about as before as to values, on, however, a limited business, the forwarding movement having been greatly retarded by the horse plague. Sales have been reported since our last of 44,000 bushels at 41½c.@45½c. for ordinary to very choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 44c. for good do.; 41c.@[illegible] for ordinary to good Black and Dark Mixed, 45c.@[illegible] for White Western, and 41c. for prime old Mixed Western, in store.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been held more firmly, but have been inactive. We quote Bags at 14¼c.@1[illegible]c.; Gunny Cloth at 10½c.@11c.; Domestic Cloth at 12c.@12½c.

HAY—A fair average business has been reported in both Hay and Straw, considering the difficulties in the way of prompt deliveries, and prices have been well supported. We quote at from 90c.@$1 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 55 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw quiet at from 75c.@$1 10 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been dealt in reservedly, but have been quoted steady.

HOPS—The demand has been fair, mainly for desirable lots wanted by brewers, with prices ruling firm. We quote: New Crop, 30c.@[illegible]c.; older growths, 10c.@20c.; Foreign, [illegible].

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—Eastern Laths have been quoted down to $2 25 ⅌ thousand, on a less confident demand....Other kinds of stock moderately sought after, within our former range.

LEATHER—The movement in the leading kinds have been comparatively light, but no important alterations have been noted in values. Desirable stock offered moderately.

MOLASSES—Very dull within the previous range; offerings quite moderate.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin quiet; Strained [illegible] pressed and quoted at $4 25; sales, [illegible] bbls. Pale at $[illegible] ⅌ 280 lbs....Tar dull but firm....Spirits Turpentine sold to the extent of 350 bbls., in lots, at [illegible]@61½c., closing firmly at [illegible]; also 50 bbls. New-York pkg. at [illegible] ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Trade has been unusually tame in this line, with Crude quoted weak here at 14¼c., in bulk; Refined at 24½c., and Refined at Philadelphia, at 23½....Case Oil and Naphtha dull at former figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and quoted lower, on a restricted business. Sales have been reported of 1,550 bbls. [illegible] at about $15 75 for new Western Mess, chiefly [illegible]; [illegible] for job lots; [illegible] Western Prime Mess; $13 for Prime Mess, and $13 [illegible] Extra Prime. Included in the sales were 1,000 bbls. [illegible] to-morrow, on private terms. For forward delivery, no important sales were reported, and values were somewhat nominal.... City-dressed Hogs and Pigs have been in less request, and heavy Hogs have been quoted lower. The range was from 6c.@7¼c., as the extremes. Cut meats have been rather slow of sale, and irregular as to price, with Dry-salted and Pickled Hams ranging from 12c.@14½c. for usual averages; Shoulders at [illegible]@8c., and Bellies at 7½c.@9½c.; Smoked Hams at 15c.@17c.; Smoked Shoulders at 8c.@8½c. ⅌ lb.; sales include 400 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders, December delivery, at Chicago, at 4½c.; 50 boxes Short-cut Hams, 15 lbs. average, first half of December, and 250 boxes do., January to March, on private terms....Bacon has been in better supply and weaker as to price, on a moderate demand; sales have been reported since our last of 250 boxes Long Clear, early deliveries, at 6¾c.@6⅞c.; 450 boxes do., November delivery, at 6½c.; 150 boxes do., first week in December, at 6c.; 300 boxes Long and Short Clear, January and February, on private terms; and 750 boxes Long and Short Clear, January to March, at 7[illegible]c. and 8[illegible]c., respectively....Lard has been generally quoted heavy, on freer offerings of stock, and has been quite moderately sought after. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,100 tcs. and bbls. for early delivery, at 8¾c. for prime old Western Steam; 8⅝c. for new do.; 8⅞c. for Western Kettle-rendered, 8¾c.@9c.; chiefly at 8⅞c.; No. 1 City [illegible]; 9¾c. for No. 1, and 9¼c.@9⅜c. for Refined. For forward delivery sales were reported of 500 tcs. prime Western Steam, October delivery, at 8¾c.; 500 tcs. Kettle, first half of December, and 500 tcs. do. January, at 8c. And of Refined, 100 tcs. November at 9½c....Barreled Beef continues quiet within the range of from $8 75@$7 75 for inferior to fine brands Old Mess, and $9@$11 for Old Extra Mess, and $12 [illegible]@$14 50 for New do. do.; sales, 140 bbls. Tierce Beef [illegible] Beef Hams in demand, especially for [illegible] quoted at $27@$28 [illegible] for [illegible] for Old Prime Mess, [illegible]; for New Prime Mess and [illegible]; for New Extra [illegible] Mess. [illegible] India Mess at private terms....New Beef Hams have been quoted up to $27@$30, on lighter offerings and a moderate inquiry....The best grades of Butter are in fair request for local and near-by trade, at [illegible] prices. Other grades of stock in light demand, and somewhat irregular. We quote: Butter within the range of from 20c.@40c. for inferior to very choice State; 15c.@25c. for poor to strictly fine Western; 11c.@15c. for Grease Butter....There has been rather more inquiry noted for desirable lots of Cheese at very firm prices. We quote the range from 8½c.@15½c. for poor to extra fine Factory, chiefly at 14½c.@15¼c. for fine to extra fine goods; 7c.@14c. for common to strictly choice Dairy, and 3c.@8½c. for Skim, ⅌ lb.

RICE—The inquiry has been fair for Carolina and Rangoon, which have been held with more confidence. We quote Carolina at $7 50@$8 50; Rangoon, $6 75@$7, and Patna, $7 50@$7 75. Sales, 75 tcs. Carolina and 1,000 bags Rangoon at full rates.

SALT—Has been of ready sale, in a jobbing way, where prompt deliveries were assured, and prices have been well maintained.

SOAP—Has been quiet, but quoted steady, including Castile at 10½c.@11c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¼c.; Family, [illegible], and No. 1, 6½c., ⅌ lb.

SPICES—The inquiry has been on a restricted scale for all kinds within the previous range.

SUGARS—Raw have been in good request, chiefly on refining account, and again quoted firm, with fair Refining at 9⅛c.@9¼c.; good do., at 9⅜c.@9½c., and prime do. at 9½c.@9⅝c. ⅌ lb. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,250 hhds. and 100 boxes, including 770 hhds. about good refining Cuba, at 9⅛c.; 100 hhds. common do., on private terms; 450 hhds. fully good fair refining Porto Rico at 9½c.; 500 hhds. French Island at 9¼c.; and 100 boxes Clayed Havana at 9½c. ⅌ lb. Refined fairly active and quite firm, as last quoted.

TALLOW—Has been purchased to the extent of 200,000 lbs. at 9¼c.@9⅜c. for ordinary to choice, chiefly at 9⅜c.@9½c.

WHISKY—Quiet, at 94½c.@95c., chiefly at 94½c.; sales, 125 bbls.

WHALEBONE—There has been some export demand for stock, at steady rates. We quote on the basis of $[illegible], gold, for North-west; $1 [illegible], currency, for Arctic, and 80c., gold, for South Sea, ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS—Business in the line of berth freights was fair, though not active, and rates were about steady. The chief call was for room for Grain, Flour and Cotton. Steam room was offered with reserve. The chartering business was moderate, with the main demand for vessels for the Petroleum and Grain trade, on comparatively steady basis as to rates. Vessels for the Cotton trade and for general cargo were in some request....For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 32,000 bushels Corn, in bags, at 11½d. ⅌ bushel; and by steam, 1,500 bales Cotton, at [illegible] 7-16d. ⅌ lb.; 2,200 boxes Cheese, at 45s.; 400 boxes Bacon, at 40s. ⅌ ton; and 450 bbls. Apples, mostly at 4s. ⅌ bbl. Also, the British steam-ship Alice, 800 tons, [illegible] Cotton from New-Orleans, at [illegible]d., with privilege of Havre or Bremen, and three ships, [illegible] tons, and 777 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For London, by sail, 2,700 bbls. Flour, part at 3s. [illegible] ⅌ bbl....For Bristol, by sail, 7,500 bushels Wheat, reported at 11[illegible]d. ⅌ bushel....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,500 bbls. Flour at [illegible] ⅌ bbl., and 31,000 bushels Grain at 11[illegible]d.@[illegible] ⅌ bushel; a British ship, 700 tons, with Deals, from St. John's, at [illegible]....For Cardiff, by steam, 300 bbls. Flour at 3s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; 50 boxes Bacon at 40s., and [illegible] Tobacco at [illegible]....For Cork, for orders, an Austrian bark, 775 tons, with [illegible] quarters Grain....A British bark, 570 tons, with about 4,000 quarters do.; another [illegible] tons, (to arrive,) with about 3,600 quarters do.; a Norwegian bark, 388 tons, with about 2,800 quarters do., all from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Dundalk, a British brig, 250 tons, with Deals, reported [illegible]....For Antwerp, by sail, [illegible] Lard at [illegible], and some Staves on the basis of [illegible] for Pipe, and by steam, 40 boxes Bacon at 50s....For the Continent, a German bark, 458 tons, with about 2,200 bbls. Petroleum, at [illegible]; a British bark, with about [illegible] bbls. do. from Philadelphia, at 7s. 6d., excluding Amsterdam....For Rotterdam, by steam, 40 boxes Bacon at 50s....For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian brig, 300 tons, with about 2,300 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms....For [illegible], a bark, with staves, &c., on private terms....For a direct port, Mediterranean, an American brig, [illegible] tons, with about 2,100 bbls. Petroleum and Naphtha at 7s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For Genoa or Leghorn, an Italian brig, 270 tons, with about 2,000 quarters Grain on private terms....For Cardenas, a British bark, [illegible] tons, with Shooks, from St. John, N. B., and a brig, 293 tons, with Boards, from do., at $[illegible] privilege of orders....For Havana or Matanzas, an American bark, 312 tons, with Shooks, from St. John, at 30c....For Rio Janeiro, a German brig, 280 tons, with Flour, from Richmond, at about $1 20 ⅌ bbl.... For Boston, a British bark, 323 tons, with Wool, reported from Port Elizabeth, C. G. H., at [illegible] ⅌ lb.... For New-York, a British bark, 323 tons, with Wool, from Port Elizabeth, C. G. H., [illegible].

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 31, 1872.

## REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

*FOR PRESIDENT,*

**ULYSSES S. GRANT,**

OF ILLINOIS.

*FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,*

**HENRY WILSON,**

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 5th January, 1871.*

## STATE REFORM NOMINATIONS.

*For Governor,*
Gen. JOHN A. DIX.
*For Lieutenant-Governor,*
Gen. JOHN C. ROBINSON.
*For Canal Commissioner,*
REUBEN W. STROUD.
*For State Prison Inspector,*
EZRA GRAVES.
*For Congressman at Large,*
LYMAN TREMAIN.

## CITY REFORM NOMINATIONS.

*For Mayor,*
WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER.
*For Supreme Court,*
NOAH DAVIS.
*For Superior Court,*
HOOPER C. VAN VORST.
*For City Judge,*
JOSIAH SUTHERLAND.
*For District-Attorney,*
BENJAMIN K. PHELPS.
*For Coroner,*
ADOLPH KESSLER.

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition | $12 |
| The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition | 10 |
| The Sunday Edition, per annum | 2 |
| The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra | 3 |

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

| | |
|---|---|
| The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum | $1 00 |
| The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum | 2 50 |

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Although the Greeleyites feel in their bones that they are going to be horribly beaten next week, they still hope that they will snatch such a victory in the Congressional Districts as will enable them to harass and obstruct the Administration during its next term. That is all the Democrats are now fighting for. As the *World* let out yesterday, they want to "build up so formidable an opposition as will give the Grant party pause." We must frustrate this scheme. It would be very unfair to the Administration to elect it without giving it an adequate support in Congress. We say then, again and again, look after your Congressmen. Do all you can to help the good men, and to defeat fellows like the "Big Judge," JAMES BROOKS, FERNANDO WOOD, &c. Do not let us leave our work half done. We entreat our friends everywhere to pay the utmost attention to the constitution of the Forty-third Congress. Upon it the success of the Administration will mainly depend.

We all know by this time the sort of "principle" which has induced a section of the Democratic Party to take HORACE GREELEY as its candidate. It is as well, however, to hear the reasons occasionally from Democratic mouths. The New-York *World* of yesterday thus makes a clean breast of it: "It is evident that if GRANT is re-elected, no Democrat will have a place in his Cabinet, or any influence in his Administration; whereas, if Mr. GREELEY is the next President, a majority of his advisers will consist of Democratic statesmen." There you have the mask stripped off with a vengeance. The issue is put plainly before us—if GREELEY is elected, the Democrats will seize the Government. And not only the Democrats, but the very worst class of Democrats in the land, for respectable men are, as a rule, standing aloof from the conspiracy. Are the people willing to accept Democratic rule of such a kind and under such conditions?

The *Tribune* of yesterday has the following ungrateful stab at CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, E. O. PERRIN, FERNANDO WOOD, A. M. BLISS, ERASTUS BROOKS, and a long list of other old Know-Nothing politicians, who have been working hard all Summer in writing and making speeches for HORACE GREELEY:

"Your neighbor who frankly tells you that he will vote for no man of your religious faith, and therefore votes against you, fights you fairly and openly. But if that same neighbor were to sneak by night into a closed lodge-room, and there take an oath that he would never vote for a man of your faith, keeping such oath a secret from you, he would treat you most unfairly and unjustly."

Now, CHAUNCEY DEPEW, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, has done the very thing which the *Tribune* here condemns. He has taken a secret oath never to support any Catholic—and yet he is on the same ticket with a Catholic. What, then, are we to think of CHAUNCEY DEPEW?

"It is very true," says the Professor, "that the country owes much to Gen. GRANT's persistence and military skill during the war." This is a new discovery on the part of FENTON's pupil. For the last four or five months, he has continually sneered at GRANT's military record. Now he finds that even the remaining readers of the *Tribune* object to the process of throwing mud on the uniform of the conqueror of LEE, and he is forced to confine his libels to President GRANT, instead of abusing with equal impartiality GRANT the soldier and GRANT the statesman. Or, is it possible that, as a last desperate attempt to defeat the Republican candidate, the *Tribune* is to ostensibly advocate him? That would, indeed, be a heavy blow to the Republican cause.

We have abstained from making any comment on the merits of the case against Mayor HALL while the trial was in progress. The correction of a statement made by Mr. STOUGHTON, yesterday, on behalf of his client is not a breach of the rule we have observed. The counsel for the defense endeavored to make a little capital for the accused by claiming for him the credit of appointing Controller GREEN. The facts are these: When Controller CONNOLLY, on the advice of Mr. HAVEMEYER, appointed Mr. GREEN his deputy, in September, 1871, and practically resigned to him the charge of the Finance Department, Mayor HALL not only refused to accept the official oath of the Acting Controller, but refused to acknowledge his official position at all, and sent a circular round to the heads of the various local departments, advising them to take a similar course. Mayor HALL pressed the acceptance of the Controllership, which he held had become vacant by CONNOLLY's act, upon Gen. McCLELLAN, as well as upon other persons whom it was thought the Ring could trust. It was only on account of the impossibility of getting anybody to accept the position that a violent conflict for the possession of the Controller's office was averted. Mr. HAVEMEYER received the resignation of Controller CONNOLLY on the understanding that it was only to be given up in exchange for the appointment of Mr. GREEN. For several weeks Mayor HALL refused to comply with this condition, and it was only after the vote of the 7th of November last had left no doubt that the doom of the Ring was sealed that the Mayor signed the appointment of Mr. GREEN "for the full term." As to the amount of credit which he can claim for a course of action like this, we may safely leave the public to decide.

During the past two months we have announced the loss either by fire or wreck of four large ocean steam-ships, and today a fifth disaster is added to the list, with circumstances, as to loss of human life, even more terrible than any that have preceded it. We cannot think that those in charge of the ill-fated *Missouri* were properly informed as to their duties, the manner in which one boat after another was swamped inevitably suggesting this conclusion. Certainly, if Government investigation shall substantiate this supposition, some other results ought to attend it than mere formal censure, and vague recommendations regarding neglected precautions.

The hope of the future is in the young men of today, and all sincere Reformers will lose faith in the possibility of good government in this City if the Young Men's Municipal Reform Association fails to give as effective aid to the cause of Reform as it did last year. The struggle in favor of public honesty needs, at the present juncture, just such energy, activity and intelligence as these young men can bring into its ranks. They can help us to bring out a full vote, can guard unwary voters against the tricks of politicians, and can, in a dozen different ways, strengthen the hands of the people who are honestly striving to start the City on a new career of honest administration and general prosperity. The aid of the young Reformers cannot be dispensed with this year, and the resolve to finish a good work well begun ought to be sufficient incitement to renewed effort.

The signature of nearly every prominent business house in the City, will be found appended to the call for a mass-meeting to be held at the corner of Wall and Broad streets on Friday, at noon, to ratify the nomination of Mr. W. F. HAVEMEYER for Mayor. We trust that the signers of the call will not only be present to assist in making the meeting the imposing demonstration it ought to be, but that as soon as possible after 6 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 5 they will cast their votes and see that their friends do the same, for the Reform candidates.

### The Fresh Fight for the Union.

The fight of next Tuesday is really a fight for the Union. To be sure, it is not fought with shot and shell, like Gettysburg or Vicksburg. But that which is fought for is so far the same, and those who fight are so far the same, that the struggle becomes almost identical. Precisely the same men yearn for the defeat of Gen. GRANT now, who yearned for his defeat in the Wilderness and at Five Forks. Precisely the same men who abused President LINCOLN, stirred up revolt against the draft, hung negroes to lamp-posts, in New-York, and approved of their crucifixion at Fort Pillow, are now rampant for GREELEY and opposed to the party of the Union. Victory or defeat now, as then, means the encouragement or discomfiture of the principles battled for from '61 to '65, and which aimed to assure the permanence and solidity of the Republic. Victory or defeat now, as then, would shape, and in a serious measure determine, nearly all those vast issues of public policy, to settle which the American people rose in their might and put down the rebellion.

These are strong statements, but not too strong. We have shown, over and over again, how the prominent men in the South, who were Secessionists and are Greeleyites, are exactly the men who go about talking of the ultimate triumph of the "Lost Cause," and breathing mysterious prophecies of the means that are to revive it at an early future. We have shown how the Northern men who were always obstructing the Government at critical moments during the war, are now, as then, in the same faction. JEFF. DAVIS and JUBAL EARLY are for GREELEY now, just as Gen. DIX and SHERMAN and SHERIDAN are for GRANT. Let the Greeleyites say what they will about particular questions of rebel pensions and States rights and carpet-baggers and finance, the stubborn fact remains that the people augur sinister results from their possible success, and that this has been made clear at every turn. When the Federal troops lost a battle, gold went up and stocks went down. So it has been with every political encounter, the effect of which seemed hopeful for GREELEY. When the Federal troops won a battle, gold went down and stocks went up. And so, during the campaign, have like political mutations been followed by parallel results. This has been so uniform and so remarkable as, of itself, to warrant positive conclusions. The Wall-street barometer is a pretty trusty one, and no "fresh looks at the tables" can possibly upset its teachings. If we turn to the public journals we find the same lesson. The same pure and delicate metropolitan sheet that did its best to help the rebel cause is now doing its best to help GREELEY. Go through the whole country and, with few exceptions, you see a repetition of the same story: and the readers naturally reflect the opinions—or originate them—which are given forth by their favorite newspapers. The same portions of the old Democratic Party whom Mr. GREELEY used to call "drunkards, pimps, and cutthroats"—the men, we mean, of the Sixth Ward and corner-grocery stripe, are now all hot for the "Sage of Chappaqua." And so, too, all the old "Brick" Pomeroy and "Ben" Wood gang, the people who think the *Express* a "high toned" paper, and who used to prate about "bastiles," and maunder about States rights when the Government was in a life and death grapple with the rebellion, are now hoarse with yelling for GREELEY, and telling each other what a nice kind of President he would make.

It is impossible to mistake these things, and impossible to deny them. They mean, we repeat, that this is another fight for the Union. It is all very well for our opponents to say it is nothing of the sort. But when troops march into the field, with the same uniforms and the same standards, and blowing the same trumpets and exchanging the same watch-words, that we all know so well in the four years after Sumter, we stick to our own opinion, and think that those whom Mr. LINCOLN used to call "the plain people" will stick to it, too. To them, everywhere, we now address ourselves, and say: You must come out in your strength next Tuesday, as your noble army did, and give this fresh treason against the country its death-blow forever. You must work on Tuesday from sunrise to sunset, heartily, incessantly, you, and all the friends and neighbors you can muster. Remember it is really for the good old flag. All its old enemies are marshaled against it. We are still too near the war to let them have even a show of success. We have crossed most of the stream, but there is an ugly bit of marsh and quagmire still, and the time to "swap horses" has not yet arrived. Let every Union man, every wife, mother, sister, who had a soldier in the war, work from this moment, then, in the good cause; and by next Wednesday morning there will be no more to be seen of the wretched hulk of Greeleyism than there was to be seen of the *Alabama* off Cherbourg, on that fine day in June, eight years ago, after her brief but unpleasant encounter with the *Kearsarge.*

### A Good Judicial Nomination.

Our merchants are now about collecting their November dividends. Our Banks and Insurance Companies and Life Companies and Trust Associations are beginning to make up their books for the year. People with invested property are looking at their securities, and wondering what the interest from them will be during the coming year. One and all will find a new and heavy charge against their property in the shape of increased taxation, owing to the frauds of the Ring last year. Bank dividends are smaller, returns from Life and Fire Insurance are diminished, all securities in this City are of less value—because WILLIAM M. TWEED, SWEENY, CONNOLLY, INGERSOLL & Co. were to be permitted to indulge in marble stables and fast horses and magnificent villas, and great estates, stolen out of the public treasury. But it is not merely the rich who feel these frauds. Every man, woman and child in this City is paying now, in higher rents and increased taxes, for all the plastering and plumbing and furnishing which helped, for a few years past, to make up the robberies of the Ring. The twenty millions come out of all our hard-earned wages and salaries.

In considering how they will vote next Tuesday, it would be well for our citizens to remember these facts, and to ask, "Which one of the local candidates will be most likely to check frauds?" "Which one will be most committed to Reform?" If we recall the robberies which have made us all poorer, we shall see that there was one element which especially rendered them possible. No TWEED or SWEENY could have succeeded thus if it had not been for a corrupt Judiciary. A BARNARD and CARDOZO made a CONNOLLY or TWEED what they have been. Such gigantic swindling would never have been attempted had there been pure and incorruptible Judges on the Bench. These public robbers always knew that they held the Judges by their pockets; and that, if they were brought to bay, the Court-room would shelter them.

Far more important for any voter is his vote for Judge than for any other office. It is an unfortunate system which puts the appointment of the Judiciary in the hands of the constituencies. But as it is there, each citizen must do his duty conscientiously; and the upper Courts are as important as the lower. All should have pure men on the seats, which tradition and public weal require should be kept free from all contamination. We have spoken frequently of many of our Judicial nominations, but we desire, in the public interest, to especially commend one. We mean that of Mr. HOOPER C. VAN VORST, by the Committee of Seventy and the Republican Party, to the Superior Court. Mr. VAN VORST is one of those gentlemen whom this City needs in public life—a man of elevated character and fine culture—interested in education and all enterprises of humanity and philanthropy, with a sound judicial mind, and much experience as a lawyer. He has been one of the most active promoters of Municipal reform, and was President of the Reform organization of the Nineteenth Ward. In the Board of Education, his services as Commissioner have been most valuable. As Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, to which seat he was appointed in 1867, he distinguished himself by the clearness and impartiality of his decisions. He is an honest, conscientious Judge, and would protect the interests of our citizens and of justice as they should be protected. Let every voter remember that in voting for Judge VAN VORST, he helps to guard himself and the City against future frauds and rascalities, and to inaugurate "the rule of honest men."

The danger before us, next Tuesday, is too great confidence. Our merchants will stay at home, because they are sure GREELEY is to be beaten. But remember, we are not sure about any of our City nominations. We must work if we would succeed with them; and upon them depends much of our prosperity and comfort during the next few years.

### The Last Meeting of the Canvass.

The Wednesday meetings at Cooper Institute were closed last evening. They have been in many respects noteworthy. Without recourse to any extraordinary means to collect a crowd, and with entire abstinence from fire-works, &c., these meetings have every week been attended by large and intelligent audiences; and they have been ably addressed by some of the best public men of the country. They have done great good to the Republican cause, and the moderation and good sense with which they have been conducted have been highly creditable to the State Committee. The meeting last evening was a very large one, the hall of the Union being packed to suffocation, and every available inch of standing-room occupied.

We ask all our readers' attention to the list of officers. It is the strongest ever made up for a political meeting in this City. Contrast it with the lists of officers of the Greeley meetings, and judge on which side the men most respected for character and ability in this community are to be found. Every calling contributes its most eminent members. Law, medicine, the clergy, and the Press are represented by distinguished names; and the mercantile class throughout the country will know the value of the long list of influential names included among the Vice-Presidents. There are too many to recite even the most prominent, here. Let every one read the list for himself.

The reception given to Mr. BOUTWELL was a very hearty one. He was loudly cheered when he rose to speak, and his clear and forcible address was listened to closely and frequently applauded. The Secretary made a plain, straightforward statement of his conception of Gen. GRANT's character, a brief explanation of the objects contemplated in the Treasury policy, and a sharp criticism of Mr. GREELEY's financial notions. He studiously refrained, not only from *ad captandum* appeals, in which he never indulges, but even from any attempt to arouse party feeling in his audience. His testimony concerning the President was simple, dignified, and conclusive. His analysis of Mr. GREELEY's pet lunacies in finance was severe, but couched in perfectly courteous terms. Touching his statement of the Treasury policy, it was very plain that the audience understood and approved it. The Administration, according to Mr. BOUTWELL, had aimed to collect the taxes thoroughly, to reduce them as rapidly as possible, and to pay as much of the public debt as it could. It had collected the taxes so thoroughly that the same tax laws yielded forty-seven per cent. more under GRANT than under JOHNSON. It had reduced taxation by over one hundred and fifty millions a year. It had paid over three hundred and fifty millions of the debt. The record is one of simple honesty and common sense, and the audience greeted it in a way that showed how closely it conforms to the popular ideas. If there ever had been a chance of the Democracy capturing the Government under cover of Mr. GREELEY's name, that gentleman's confused, shifting, uncertain theories of financial management would have made that chance of no avail.

Speaker BLAINE was received with even more feeling than Mr. BOUTWELL, and in a way which showed that the constant and base attacks on his character have not shaken the popular confidence in him. They have, in fact, only made him better known, and the thorough refutations of them have brought his solid qualities to the attention of the people. His address was cogent and argumentative. He summed up the really great issues of the canvass in a powerful manner, and appealed only to the reason and conscience of his hearers. His speech was a fitting conclusion to the long and valuable series of arguments and appeals made in these Wednesday evening meetings.

### Facts to be Remembered.

On Jan. 1, 1869, the debt of the City and County of New-York amounted to $36,293,929. Today, the City and County debt exceeds one hundred millions of dollars. Increase in less than four years, sixty-four millions of dollars.

In 1869 the rate of taxation was $2 27 per $100; in 1872 it is $2 90 per $100. The two per cent. rate of 1871 was an egregious swindle, as it failed to provide for nine months' expenditures, and left a debt of over twelve millions of dollars to be added to the liabilities of the City.

The rate of 1869, had there been honest government in the interim, would have amply sufficed for our wants now. A small property-owner, therefore, who pays taxes on, say, ten thousand dollars of real estate, has the satisfaction of paying this year sixty-three dollars to account of the stealings of the Tammany gang of office-holders. This must be continued for several years to come, because our debt was trebled by three years of misrule, and we are merely paying interest on it, and can but very slowly pay it off.

Were our local obligations to be allowed to increase at the rate they did during the reign of Tammany, it would take less than thirty years to make the City and County debt equal to a mortgage of fifty per cent. on all the real estate of Manhattan Island. Long before this, of course, the City would be hopelessly bankrupt, its commerce gone, its industries transferred, and its property worthless.

For the sixty-four millions added to our debt, the Tammany Ring left us next to nothing. The Central Park was practically completed before 1869; money enough had been paid before then to build and furnish the new Court-house twice over; the expenditures on the new piers and docks were only begun; and the work on the City parks and the Croton Aqueduct could easily have been paid out of the current receipts from taxation.

Four millions is a very ample allowance to make for the value of all the permanent works left by Tammany in exchange for sixty-four millions of new permanent debt. Net result—sixty millions stolen, in addition to the sums filched out of assessments on property-owners and out of current taxation.

Of the above, about five millions of dollars were spent on wholly unnecessary public advertising, as a bribe to stop the mouth of the Press. Of this at least half a million went back into the pockets of the Ring through the medium of the *Transcript*, of which TWEED, SWEENY, and others, were owners.

The same corrupt organization which is responsible for these things, appeals again, through a new set of leaders, for a fresh chance to get its hand into the local Treasury, its nominee into the Governor's chair, and its tools into the Legislature.

Let the citizens of New-York take a fresh look at their tax-papers, and then say whether they can afford to risk another three years of Tammany rule.

### The Sixth Congressional District.

We know that Dr. ADOLPHE G. DUNN, the Republican candidate for Congress against JAMES BROOKS, is an able man, with qualifications for the office far above those of most candidates. He ought to be elected by a decided majority over his opponent, who has misrepresented the district for years. BROOKS owes his seat in Congress solely to Tammany. Personally he has neither fitness for the place nor popularity. Tammany sent him and has kept him there, and has received in acknowledgment the utmost subserviency on all occasions and in all ways. In the long fight with Tammany, neither BROOKS nor his paper helped the people a particle. On the contrary, the charges and proofs of corruption were studiously suppressed in the *Express*, and to this day have never been given to its readers. What Tammany found in BROOKS worth buying, it is hard to see. The price it paid in the Congressional nomination was, however, of little account to it, for to Tammany's immediate plans it mattered very little who was in Congress or who was out of it. We may be sure that the bargain was satisfactory to BROOKS, or he would not have closed it. Doubtless he has made it pay, and there have been lobbyists in Washington who might tell how. It is to be hoped, however, that the time has come when the election of a Congressman in this District is not controlled by Tammany. It is certain that the honest people there have a chance of choosing an excellent representative in Dr. DUNN. We trust they will improve it.

### Tammany.

Whatever may be the result of the election in this City on Tuesday next, it is reasonably certain that the nominees of Tammany Hall will be the last and lowest in the race. It may also be safely predicted that this is the last election in which any respectable candidate for office will deem it essential to his success, or desirable for his reputation, to have the indorsement of that political organization. If there is any association, combination or thing in this country that ought, above all things, to crave death and oblivion it is the "Order of St. Tammany." The very name of Tammany has become a stench in the nostrils of the whole American people. Any attempt to revive it, or "reform" it, or to perpetuate its existence in any shape, is the height of shortsightedness and folly. There is a strong inclination, we are aware, among some people, to prolong the life of a political party, organization, or name that has been great and powerful in the past. There were men who could not bear to see the old Whig Party lose its name and identity, and be heard of no more in the political arena. But they had the consolation of knowing that it had been a noble and a glorious party in its day, and that, if it had become palsied with too much conservatism in its old age, it would at least die full of honors, and leave behind it a bright and untarnished name.

Not so with Tammany. That organization has committed the unpardonable sin for which there is no reparation or atonement. It was never highly respectable, as the world goes; it was always rough, boisterous, and rowdyish—given to muscle and passion rather than to intellect and reason; but since it transferred its head-quarters to Fourteenth-street, it has made its new domicile a very den of thieves and robbers. The "fire-water" of the sachems has been turned into the fire of political debauchery and crime. The new edifice has become a haunted house, uninhabitable for any man or association of men who desire to escape the finger of scorn. Its walls echo with perjuries and blasphemies and the wrangling voices of highway robbers. Its cellars are full of blasted reputations, murdered characters, and dead politician's bones. Not all the money of corrupt railroad companies, nor all the fogyism of AUGUSTUS SCHELL, nor all the political craft of SAMUEL J. TILDEN will ever be able to restore the Wigwam to a reputable habitation, or make the name of Tammany anything but an object of loathing and curses with all honest people.

The last thing, and the only fit thing, that can be done with Tammany is to bequeath the name to posterity as a synonym for thievery and all forms of political rascality, and to transform the wigwam into a stable, or a circus for performances like that of the great "combination" which now has a renegade Republican for its figure-head.

### The Coming Ox.

When, in the first days of the horse disease, it was proposed that oxen should be brought into the City to supply the place of the dead and dying horses, no one, probably, imagined that the proposal would be seriously adopted. Nevertheless, so great has been the interruption of business in consequence of the dearth of horses, that oxen have already made their appearance, chiefly in connection with market-wagons, while it is understood that large numbers of draymen have sent into the country in search of teams of oxen wherewith to resume their interrupted occupation. It is thus possible that, should the horse disease prevail for any length of time, the ox would become as familiar a feature of our streets as the horse has been; and it is by no means certain that he would not win as high a place in our respect and affection.

The ox is undoubtedly a slow and methodical beast. He lacks the fiery energy of the horse, and is ill-adapted to meet the views of the cabman or hearse driver of racing proclivities. The omnibus driver who wields the ox-goad instead of the horse-whip would find it difficult to instigate his team to the playful joke of carrying away the wheels of obnoxious carriages; and the wild butcher boy could not amuse himself with driving his two-wheeled ox-cart over the toes of near-sighted old gentlemen. The ox being, moreover, a prosaically sure-footed beast would fail to gratify that numerous part of the community whose apparent occupation it is to watch the struggles of horses who have fallen on the Broadway pavement. Certainly the ox would be a failure if he were expected to lend his aid to fast driving, or to any other recognized form of popular amusement. He has, however, certain well-understood virtues which might more than compensate for the shortcomings just imputed to him.

For example, he is the most placid and peaceful of beasts. Not even the malignant ingenuity of the small boy has yet devised a plan to irritate him into running away. Broadway might be crowded with the frequent ox, but the spectacle of a run-away team, now an every-day sight, would never be offered. The thoughtful ox, when tethered at the curbstone, and wrapt in meditation upon the meadows of his rural youth, might sometimes abstractedly lunch upon the brilliant skirt of a passing lady, or, dreamily tossing his huge head, hint his presence with unintentional horn to the lounging policeman; but in neither case would his conduct deserve indignant censure. His work would undoubtedly be performed with the utmost slowness and deliberation, but it would never be shirked under the weak pretense of "staggers," as is the reprehensible habit of the vicious horse, while his very slowness would recommend him to those express companies whose delight it is to delay as long as possible the delivery of trunks intrusted to their care. It is possible, too, that his habitual deliberation and persistent practice of wayside meditation might exert a wholesome influence upon our overworked business men, and lead them, by the force of example, into easier and healthier habits of life. The ox has undoubtedly been sadly unappreciated by our citizens, and inasmuch as to know him is to respect him, and to recognize his solid virtues may very possibly prove the first step to their imitation, it will perhaps be a substantial gain to the Metropolis should the ox take up his permanent residence among us.

## MINOR TOPICS.

According to Mr. DICKENS, the counsels and instructions of a veteran criminal were necessary in order to make accomplished thieves of Fagin's youthful friends. In this City, the juvenile instinct for crime needs no instruction. The young New-York pickpocket would resent with scorn, the suggestion that he should enter a class such as Fagin had under his charge. He steals by the light of nature quite as skillfully as does the regularly-educated London thief. It should also be noticed, in comparing the efficiency of our juvenile criminal with that of the young thief of the British monarchy, that here, alone, has the small boy proved himself a capable and accomplished burglar. On Monday night, a burglar aged twelve, assisted by a confederate aged ten, broke open a store with the aid of a diminutive jimmy, and proceeded to confiscate property with much coolness and judgment. Let the despots of Europe point, if they can, to a similar instance of juvenile precocity among their down-trodden subjects.

Whenever a municipal election is at hand, the target companies appear in the glory of red shirts and portable calcium lights. It is perfectly well understood that the majority of these associations are made up of the lowest class of Democratic politicians, banded together in order to "strike" candidates for money, under the pretext of buying prizes for which to shoot. Of course it is to be expected that the target shooters will get drunk, and engage in riot and robbery, such being their only idea of rational enjoyment. To what extent the target company that visited Hamilton Park on Monday was responsible for the disorder and crime that followed in their wake is not clear. It may be true that the thieves who followed the company to the entrance of the Park, and subsequently beat and robbed every passer-by, were as obnoxious to the company as they were to [illegible] have occurred had not the drums of the target company called out the thieves of the entire district in search of prey.

The *Tribune* is now publishing a series of attacks on Attorney-General BARLOW, which are said to be written by DAVID DUDLEY FIELD. The *Tribune* has distinguished itself during this campaign by deliberately forging Speaker BLAINE's name to a document, by which it was made to appear that he had accepted bribes to an enormous amount; and it has also published numerous other libels, of almost equal atrocity, on other honorable men. The fact that these attacks upon Gen. BARLOW appear in such a sheet would alone render them undeserving of any attention. Moreover, the public, suspecting their author, fully comprehends their contemptible character. Gen. BARLOW need give himself no trouble to answer any pretended charges that either DAVID DUDLEY FIELD or the *Tribune* may bring against him.

Few people outside of Paris had any idea of the extent to which Minister WASHBURNE aided and protected Germans during the recent French and German war. From a statement recently made by him, it appears that he aided thirty thousand Germans to leave Paris and return to their native country, after the decree of the French Government driving all German residents out of the city. He subsequently protected three thousand destitute Germans, who had remained in the city during the perils and privations of the siege. More than this, he interposed and rescued from a violent death more than a hundred Germans who were arrested as spies by the Communists. A record such as this entitles Mr. WASHBURNE to the gratitude not only of the German race, but of all humane men, and it is pleasant to learn that Prince BISMARCK has warmly acknowledged the services of the fearless American Minister.

On Tuesday a gentleman was suddenly killed as he was passing a new building at the corner of Wall and Broad streets, by a large piece of timber, which fell from the roof and struck him on the head. That accidents like this do not occur daily in this City is a matter of wonder. When a new building is being raised, or an old one being repaired, no adequate protection is afforded to the public. Instead of putting a roofed gallery on the sidewalk, as is done in every European city, people are permitted to pass directly under heavy beams and blocks of stone suspended in the air, and are saved from death or maiming only by the strength of the rope in use, or the vigilance of the workmen. The latter are often inexcusably careless and reckless, and we shall probably have a series of accidents like that of yesterday, until builders are strictly compelled to carry on their work with more regard to human life.

The Yankee, especially he of the Connecticut variety, is unquestionably an extremely ingenious person, and has given to the world a large number of exceedingly useful inventions. His last effort is, perhaps, the most ingenious of all his inventions, though there may be some doubt as to its practical usefulness. The naked condition of our trees during the Winter months is by no means attractive, and it is, therefore, a benevolent idea of a particularly benevolent Connecticut person, to prevent the falling of leaves by the artificial warming of the trees. He asserts that a system of steam pipes twining among the roots of shade trees, and kept hot by steam from an ordinary furnace boiler, will have the effect of persuading the trees that the cold of December is merely a delusion, and that it would, therefore, be folly to lay aside their Summer foliage. It is not known that this plan has been tested by actual experiment, and it is possible that the average tree may decline to be deceived by the device of artificial warming.

## OBITUARY.

### Mrs. Horace Greeley.

The wife of Mr. Horace Greeley died in this City yesterday morning, at the residence of Mr. Alvin J. Johnson, No. 323 West Fifty-seventh-street. The immediate cause of death was a very severe attack of lung disease, a complaint which had caused her much continued suffering for nearly twenty years. Mrs. Greeley's maiden name was Mary Young Cheney, and she was born at Litchfield, Conn., in the year 1814. Enjoying unusual educational advantages, Miss Cheney became a school-teacher of rare abilities. Becoming an ardent believer in the hygienic teachings of Dr. Graham, the famous dietist, she frequented the Graham House Hotel, in this City, and there made the acquaintance of her future husband. In the beginning of 1836 she accepted an engagement as teacher in Warrenton, N. C., and married Mr. Greeley at that place in July of the same year.

During her last illness, Mrs. Greeley was attended by Mr. Greeley and her two daughters, the Misses Ida and Gabrielle. From the first it was feared that the attack would have a fatal tendency, and her death was anticipated this week as inevitable, so that her friends were fully resigned to the worst. The funeral will take place in Dr. Chapin's Church, on Friday, at the hour of noon, and will be quite private. The body will be conveyed to Green-Wood and buried there in the modest vault which belongs to the family. Her loss will be deeply felt by her family and a large circle of friends.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### Musical.

ITALIAN OPERA—MME. LUCCA IN "LA FAVORITA."

A welcome change was made last night at the Academy by the production of Donizetti's "Favorita." The performances of opera have been a trifle ragged of late, and the representation named was the more acceptable for being smooth and correct, in an uncommon degree. The fire and dramatic force of Mme. Lucca's *Leonora* deserve all the strong praise they have received at competent hands abroad. It is certainly one of the lady's best characters. Her audience was with her last night from the outset. Twice called before the curtain at the end of the first act, the compliment was repeated again and again during the rest of the performance, and the enthusiasm thus indicated was assuredly spontaneous. Parts that call for depth of feeling, for the *abandon* of passionate emotion, are the ones perhaps best suited to Madame Lucca's abilities, excellent as she is in the homelier range that on the English stage would pertain to what we call the domestic drama. Her efforts on this hearing were strengthened by vocal conditions of an auspicious nature, and in all respects the impersonation of *Leonora* was thus made delightful to the crowded audience. Signor Abrugnedo was also in better voice than heretofore, and sang to the real satisfaction of his public. Certain passages have been rendered here to better advantage, no doubt, yet, on the whole, the gentleman's *Fernando* was an effort the symmetry and completeness of which deserve full recognition, and are not easily to be surpassed. The *Alphonso* of Signor Sparapani was very creditable, and was honored with no little applause; and the *Balthazar* of Signor [illegible] Coulon was dignified and effective. The concerted pieces were given with considerable care, and altogether this performance of "La Favorita" was an advance on the majority of representations furnished by the present company. The opera will bear repetition, and we can conscientiously recommend the public to listen, in hearing it, to an entertainment of genuine merit, not on the part of the admirable artist sustaining the chief character alone, but in the surrounding and subordinate figures and accessories. Were all the work given by the troupe as praiseworthy as that of last night, criticism would have little to except to, and the manager and public would be equally well satisfied.

# ABOUT CANDIDATES.

## Look Out for Your Congressmen and Assemblymen.

## Men Who Ought to be Left at Home.

## Why They Should Remain in Retirement.

## Candidates Who Ought to be Elected.

## Remember, Election Day is a Legal Holiday.

**Look Out for Your Congressmen and Assemblymen.**

It is most important that men like James Brooks and De Witt C. Littlejohn should be shut out from the next Congress and State Legislature. Dr. Dunn is running against James Brooks, and can beat him if our Republican friends will do their duty. Mr. Fort is Littlejohn's antagonist, and is an honest man—which Littlejohn is not. The latter has always been a supple *tool* of Tammany—and has further distinguished himself by the basest treachery to all who have lent him a helping hand. If sent to the Assembly, Littlejohn will inevitably "sell out" his constituents whenever he gets a chance, and laugh at them afterward.

Husted and Alvord are also candidates for the Assembly, and ought to be sent home. Let us secure a good representative body, and not be saddled with the men who ruined all reform measures last session.

**Michael Connolly, Another "Reformer."**

The voters of the Ninth Congressional District can scarcely need to be told that Mike Connolly, "the Big Judge," in office and out, as a citizen and a judicial officer, has given his sympathy and countenance and association and aid to that class of the community who contemn law and make light of morals, and who has grown strong, if he is strong, by an aggregation of constituencies who sympathize with his groveling political views and actions. He has been intrusted with the duties of arraigning criminals. He has so exercised that function that the offender has not feared him, but the Policeman and the agent of the law has often felt the weight of his denunciation, and trembled under his threats. Ignorant himself to a degree that is amazing, he has reversed the maxim of the common law, that "ignorance excuseth no man," and translated it so that it reads in his vocabulary, "ignorance excuseth all manner of offenses." If the voting population of this Congressional district desire to be represented by a person of such a grade, the opportunity presents itself this Fall.

**John Hardy, a Candidate for Congress.**

In response to the call of President Lincoln for troops to put down the rebellion, just then inaugurated by the first act—firing upon Sumter—the Governor of the State of New-York, Hon. E. D. Morgan, wrote a patriotic message recommending a compliance with the call. The Committee of the House of Assembly reported a bill, the provisions of which were intended to supply the quota of troops due from this State to the Federal Union. The bill was passed rapidly through the preliminary stages of legislation, and on the 15th of April, 1861, it became a law, by 102 Union votes to 6 Copperhead secession votes. The six votes in opposition to this patriotic measure were Cozans, Hardy, Kenny, Varian, Walsh and Young. And this Mr. John Hardy is the identical person who has enjoyed the confidence of Tammany, been their fostered pet in Municipal office, was conspicuous as a sympathizer in the riot of July, 1863—in fact, the emissary of the mob, and a spokesman in its interest. This Mr. John Hardy now appeals to the voters of the Ninth Congressional District to intrust him with high official functions in the same Government which, in 1861, he was not only unwilling to defend, but was not willing to have defended. Persons who, with this record before them, vote for Mr. John Hardy, will be subjected to the suspicion that their action is dictated by sympathetic approval of his extraordinary career.

**New-York City Congressmen.**

Dr. Dunn in the Sixth, John D. Lawson in the Eighth, D. B. Mellish in the Ninth, and Wm. A. Darling in the Tenth Congressional Districts are candidates that every honest man should vote for. Compare them with Fernando Wood, "Big Judge" Connolly, John Hardy, James Brooks, and it is difficult to see how the decent people of the City will be content to accept the latter rather than the former.

**Election Day.**

Do not forget that Tuesday next will be a legal holiday, and that the polls open at 6 A. M. and close at 4 P. M. It is important that every friend of reform should take the trouble to vote—every vote is of value to us. In the City, vote for all the candidates nominated by the Committee of Seventy.

**Not Withdrawn.**

Dr. Adolph G. Dunn, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Sixth District against James Brooks, has not withdrawn, as has been erroneously stated. Dr. Dunn proposes to remain a candidate, and he should be warmly supported on Tuesday by all who desire to see the Sixth District worthily represented in the next Congress.

**The Third and Fourth Congressional Districts.**

In the Third District, Gen. Woodford is as sure of an election as any man can be before the votes are polled; but his friends owe it to him and to the country to give him in Congress the help which only a strong constituency can give. He will make a useful and creditable member. In the Fourth District, Gen. Cooke ought to be elected. He is an upright man, in whom the people of Brooklyn have confidence. If the full vote is brought out, he will be returned.

**Tardy Repentance.**

The *Tribune* yesterday remarked that "the game of announcing people as speakers of political meetings on the strength of their having been invited to speak, and in defiance of the fact that they are known not to be in sympathy with the object of the meetings, is beginning again." So it appears that Mr. Cochrane's Committee has decided to return to the plan on which the first Greeley meeting in this City was engineered, when, as will be remembered, Carl Schurz and other prominent Liberals, who never had any intention of being present, were announced as speakers. Indeed, the ingenious *Tribune* frankly asserts that its advertising columns "give some striking illustrations of it"—meaning by "it" the "game" of falsely announcing people as speakers. In the column in question a long list of Liberal speakers is presented, numbers of whom have not the least intention of appearing at the meetings where the *Tribune* assures its readers they will speak.

**The Professor at His Old Tricks Again.**

To tell preposterous falsehoods and to then immediately proceed to show their falsity, is the latest folly of the *Tribune*. For example, it said on Wednesday that "when the notorious maladministration of the New-York Custom-house by his [illegible] and Tweed's favorite, Murphy, became intolerable to the merchants of New-York and the President was forced to dismiss him—the only case during his Administration whom he has paid even the slightest respect to public opinion—he not only allowed Murphy to name his successor, but insulted and defied the public by sending him an open letter strongly approving his course."

It is untrue that Mr. Murphy was unendurable to the merchants of New-York, for the most eminent of them certified that under his administration the Custom-house had been managed better than it ever had been before. It is also untrue that Mr. Murphy was dismissed, the fact being that he resigned. When the *Tribune* goes on to say that the President publicly and strongly approved Mr. Murphy's course, it shows the falsity of the pretense that he was removed, and when it asserts that the President "removed" him out of "respect to public opinion," it nullifies its charge that in so removing him the President "insulted and defied the public."

**Rumored Resignation of the Tammany Judiciary Candidates.**

It was generally conceded in political circles yesterday that the Tammany candidates for Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, City Judge, District-Attorney and Coroner would resign their nominations. A reporter of the TIMES called upon several of the nominees last night, but failed to learn anything definite. Judges Bedford and Leonard pronounced it untrue, though it is generally believed to be true by many.

## HAVEMEYER FOR MAYOR.

**A Public Meeting Called by the Business Men of the City.**

The following call for a public meeting in favor of Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer, as reform candidate for the Mayoralty, has been issued by nearly all the prominent business men of the City. It is understood that Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Gov. Salomon and other prominent citizens will address the gathering:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1872.

The undersigned invite all citizens of New-York interested in the maintenance of good government and an honest administration of the City finances to attend a public meeting, to be held at the junction of Wall and Broad streets, on Friday next, the 1st of November, at 12 M., for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer for Mayor:

Phelps, Dodge & Co., John Crosby Brown, Vermilye & Co., Anthony & Hall, William Watson & Co., E. O. Tufts & Co., E. S. Jaffray & Co., Wm. Lattimer & Co., Perry, Wendell, Fay & Co., Aborn, Moir & Co., Fredk. Victor Achelis, Lewis, Ballard & Co., E. N. Tailer, Jr., & Co., Watt & Sherman, Hoyt, Sprague & Co., H. B. Claflin & Co., Low, Harriman & Co., Garner & Co., Spaulding, Hunt & Co., Bauendahl & Co., Williston, Knight & Co., W. W. Huntington & Co., Denny, Poor & Co., John Slade & Co., A. De Greiff & Co., Stanfield, Wentworth & Co., B. Oelbermann & Co., E. H. Smith & Co., Hardt & Co., H. W. T. Mali & Co., Chase, Stewart & Co., James L. Little & Co., Pomeroy & Plummer, Loder & Lockwood, Collins, Whitin & Co., Bennett, Smith & Paddock, Porter & Dickey, Passavant & Co., George A. Clark & Brother, H. Hennequin & Co., White, Browne & Co., A. Rusch & Co., Pleitmann & Co., Martin, Bates, Jr., & Co., L. M. Bates & Co., Peake, Opdycke & Co., Pastor, Walkinshaw & Co., Schultz, Southwick & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., McKillop, Sprague & Co., N. Gano Dunn, Geo. W. Lane & Co., Wm. Turnbull & Co., D. H. & M. Arnold & Co., J. C. Howe & Co., Kutter, Lukemeyer & Co., E. W. Holbrook & Co., Francis Baker, Kebbe, Chaffee & Co., Shreve & Co., Martin, Mills & Co., Ross, Campbell & Co., James W. White & Co., Rhodes, King & Co., Herman Bernheimer, Son & Co., Wm. B. Kendall, Geo. S. Moulton, Frothingham & Co., Geo. C. Richardson & Co., S. B. Chittenden & Co., Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co., Dexter, Abbott & Co., J. S. & Wright & Co., Albert Klamroth, J. D. Vermilyea, Eugene S. Ballin & Co., Chas. Watrous, J. M. Halsted, John Wheeler, Simon Stern, J. M. Ulman, Emil Sauer, Benj. B. Sherman, Wm. H. Neilson, John T. Daly, Joseph H. Choate, Converse, Richardson & Co., Howard, Sanger & Co., James S. Noyes, W. L. Strong & Co., Teffts, Griswold & Kellogg, Hayes, Whitney & Co., Tillinghast, Wight & Co., Kesler & Co., Mackintosh, Green & Co., Lehmaier Brothers, Leland, Allen & Bates, Stadler & Co., William Ewart & Son, E. B. Strange & Brother, Booth, Webster & Co., Julian Scott, Lanmemann, Wehry & Co., Caslin, Brundrett & Co., Henry Collins, Lester, Whitman & Co., Oswald Ottendorfer, Van Valkenburgh & Haines, David N. Lord, Lord, DeBost & Co., Chas. E. Boradorff & Co., Thomas P. Cornhart, Mills & Gibb, Buckley, Welling & Co., J. W. Wertz & Co., John M. Davies & Co., Faulkner, Page & Co., Bliss & Allen, Seth B. Hunt & Co., Rice, Goodwin, Walker & Co., Webster, Lee, Twosdy & Co., Halsted, Haines & Co., Diggs, Cunningham & Co., Stokes, Caldwell & Co., Curran, Fay & Co., Adriance, Robbins & Co., Butler, Broome & Clapp, Ammidell, Lane & Co., Effingham Townsend, H. J. Libby & Co., Hazlehurst & Brother, E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co., Thomas & Co., Wheelwright, Anderson & Co., H. Gitterman, Mollers & Martens, W. Moller & Sons, F. C. Havemeyer, D. J. Ely & Co., David Valentine & Co., Eli Mygatt, Jr., Harding, Colby & Co., Alloy & Co., Benkard & Hutton, Samuel McLean & Co., Paton & Co., John W. Mason, Dale Brothers & Co., Fred. Butterfield, Jacobus & Co., Brinckerhoff, Turner & Co., N. Sullivan & Co., Fairbanks & Co., Oberholser & Keefer, Henry Clews, J. J. Stuart & Co., Thomas Rahn, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Robert Lenox Kennedy, O. M. Bryan & Co., Warner & Co., Leonard, Sheldon & Foster, Wm. C. Browning, F. W. & M. Brown & Co., E. D. Morgan & Co., Drexel, Morgan & Co., Morton, Bliss & Co., Howes & Macy, James B. Colgate & Co., H. C. Fahnestock, Turner Brothers, Henry F. Vail, Robert Winthrop & Co., John Munroe & Co., Robins, Powell & Co., E. L. Bolles, Kountze Brothers, Walker, Andrews & Co., Cammann & Co., Lockwood & Co., Edward Matthews, Wm. A. Wheelock, J. M. Lane, S. G. Williams, Wm. A. Thompson, James Buell, Geo. S. Coe, A. G. Agnew, F. D. Tappen, A. N. Stevens, J. M. Morrison, J. J. Hartung, Wm. L. Jenkins, Robert Jaffray, Moses Fry & Co., Blake Brothers, Jarvis Slade, M. Freeman Hunt, Charles E. Rogers, J. Q. Jones, D. R. Mangam, A. G. Apgar, E. H. Perkins, Jr., John E. Williams, Geo. J. Seney, Cornelius F. Simpson, Jno. J. Donaldson, W. B. Meeker, P. Carswright, James D. Fish, R. W. Weston, Spencer, Montague & Co., Sturges & Co., B. G. Arnold & Co., Smalld & Bacon, Wm. A. Booth, Frothingham, Baylis & Co., Bowie Dash, G. Hodges, John M. White & Co., Jonathan Sturges, J. J. Astor, W. B. Astor, Bartlett, Beery, Reed & Co., J. B. Hoyt & Co., Faucett, Benedict & Co., Thos. L. Smull & Co., Mattison & McCoy, M. Armstrong & Sons, John Bullard, Thomas McFarland & Co., Hoyt Brothers, Tatham Brothers, Wm. H. Schieffelin & Co., George Cabot Ward, Wm. M. Evarts, Ward, Campbell & Co., A. Keiln & Co., John J. Cisco & Son, Thomas Munaford, Sheppard Gandy & Co., J. Muller & Bastian, George C. Collins & Co., Sanger, Beers & Fisher, Geo. H. Taylor, J. S. Rockwell & Co., Simon de Visser, H. J. Brooks & Co., McLean & Co.

**Mass-Meeting to Ratify the Nomination of David B. Mellish for Congress.**

Over 1,500 persons assembled, last night, in Neumann's Hall, No. 475 Ninth-avenue, to ratify the nomination for Congress of David B. Mellish. The enthusiasm exhibited throughout was unbounded. The President, Benjamin K. Phelps, Esq., occupied the chair, and delivered a stirring speech, during which he highly eulogized Mr. Mellish, and challenged any man to point out one stain in his record. Mr. Robert Sewell spoke of the services rendered the country by the Republican Party in freeing four millions of human beings. He said that the people could not so soon forget its record, and that Horace Greeley would be the worst defeated man who ever aspired for the Presidency.

Dr. Adolph G. Dunn spoke in German, urging his countrymen to vote the reform ticket headed by Havemeyer, and for the Republican, State, and National nominees. Col. B. T. Morgan and others followed in able speeches, after which the meeting dispersed, with cheers for all the Republican and Reform nominees.

**Reception to Edmund Yates by the Faust Club, Brooklyn.**

On Tuesday evening the members of the Faust Club, in Brooklyn, assembled in their handsome Club-house, on Remsen-street, to do honor to Mr. Edmund Yates, the English novelist and lecturer. Among those present were Hon. S. B. Chittenden, Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, Hon. S. S. Cox, Hon. J. M. Van Cott, Major-General Slocum, Hon. J. S. T. Stranahan, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Father O'Reilly, Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, Rev. A. P. Putnam, Mr. Wm. Hart, and Mr. R. L. Edwards. Mr. Yates reached the Club-house about 10 o'clock, after having delivered his lecture on "Princes of the Pen." He was greeted with warmth, and recognized among the gentlemen present several whom he had met soon after his arrival here. Mr. Thos. Kinsella introduced Mr. Yates to the members of the Faust Club collectively, and then formally welcomed their guest in a neat speech as a "Prince of and an Ambassador of the Princes of the Pen." Alluding to the injustice English authors suffer from American publishers, he said the remonstrance to an international copyright is yielding to the feeling that we cannot longer afford to be dishonest in this particular, as we are too rich in literary promise. Mr. Kinsella concluded with some pleasant allusions to the ferocity of the Presidential contest.

Mr. Yates replied in an exceedingly happy vein, alluding in complimentary terms to the oratory of the President of the Club, and of Mr. Beecher. He had pondered over the name of the Club as having great possibilities for hidden meaning beyond his comprehension, and it occurred to him that, from their manner of [illegible], they had taken the name to recall the time upon earth when good-fellowship restored amiable middle-aged or old men to their pristine youth and vigor. If such were the signification, and that the purpose, he invited them to try it upon him.

Rev. Mr. Beecher, Rev. Mr. Talmage, Mr. Cox, Rev. Mr. Putnam, and Mr. Woodford were called upon to speak, and a series of short and witty speeches followed. Frequent references were made to the national facility in speech-making, and Mr. Woodford, in order to remove a misapprehension which might find lodgment in the mind of Mr. Yates, that an American could not avoid making a speech, said that we had found one who could, and at once made him President of the United States. [Applause and laughter.]

After a musical treat, contributed by some of the artists of the Italian Opera and one or the members of the Club, and the reading of letters of regret from several prominent gentlemen, the guest took his departure about midnight, and the pleasant and brilliant entertainment terminated.

## CRUELTY ON WARD'S ISLAND.

**Supposed Death of a Lunatic from Ill Treatment—An Inquest to be Held To-day.**

Lewis C. Samuels, a lunatic confined in the hospital of Ward's Island, died on the night of Monday last under painful and peculiar circumstances. The deceased is described in the books of the hospital as an Englishman, aged thirty-two years, and a commercial traveler by occupation. He entered the hospital on the 13th of August last, and enjoyed excellent physical health until within a week of his death, when he was seized with a severe attack of diarrhea, which caused great prostration. However, on Saturday last, when Dr. Echeverria, who had attended him since his admittance to the hospital, visited him, he found that his physical condition had much improved, and that even his mental condition gave marked indications of a change for the better. On Sunday morning, at 6 A. M., the doctor again visited him, and found him utterly prostrated, his body being quite blue and chilled. The unfortunate man complained that his attendant, one McDonald, had, at 4 o'clock that morning, forced him into a cold bath, despite his energetic protests. The doctor taxed McDonald with this act of cruelty, and he did not deny the charge. Stimulants were then given to the patient, and the attendant was severely reprimanded. On Monday morning Dr. Echeverria again visited his patient, and found him locked up in a small room. He observed the poor fellow's condition to be much worse, and again he heard complaints of the cruelty of the attendant McDonald. This time the lunatic charged his attendant with having beaten him severely on the knees, on the stomach, and in the face. On these portions of the man's body the doctor found marks and contusions which fully verified the patient's statement. On Monday night, at about 12 P. M. the sufferer expired, and the doctor when called in refused to give a certificate of death, but insisted upon having a coroner's inquest. The man McDonald was recently appointed to succeed Farrell, lately discharged for cruelty, and already has been before the Board of Commissioners charged with cruelly treating a patient named Cassidy. Yesterday Gen. Bowen, a member of the Commission, visited the Island, and heard the above details from Dr. Echeverria. An investigation will shortly take place in reference to this matter, and other abuses and irregularities which are of daily occurrence in the Lunatic Hospital of Ward's Island. To-day Dr. Cushman, Deputy Coroner, will hold an inquest upon the body of Samuels in the hospital, where it now lies.

**The Congressmen at Large.**

Inasmuch as the Election law of 1872 for the City and County of New-York requires that all the officers to be voted for in which all the voters alike participate (except in certain cases designated) shall be upon one ballot, which shall be indorsed "General—Number Two," it is hereby mutually understood and recommended that the candidates for Representative in Congress at large be printed on *the City and County of New-York* upon the tickets indorsed "*General—Number Two*," and not upon the ballot indorsed "Congress," as in the other counties of the State.

(Signed.) LYMAN TREMAIN,
S. S. COX.

## THE NEW-YORK CAMPAIGN.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.
ALONZO B. CORNELL, Chairman.
JOHN N. KNAPP, Secretary.
HENRY CLEWS, Treasurer.
Public meetings will be held as follows:

*Thursday, Oct. 31.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Hornellsville, (P. M.) | Gen. B. F. Butler. Hon. Butler G. Noble. Gen. J. H. Warwick. |
| Binghamton | Hon. John Sherman. |
| Hudson | Hon. James G. Blaine. |
| Little Falls | Hon. Glenni W. Scofield. |
| Lyons | Hon. William Williams. |
| Waterford | Hon. Henry Smith. |
| Twentieth Ward Wigwam, Brooklyn | Gen. Stewart L. Woodford. Hon. J. A. Taylor. James Duane. E. A. Taft. |
| Lattimer Hall, Brooklyn | Gen. J. T. Owen. |
| Dansville, (P. M.) | Gen. Isaac R. Sherwood. Gen. John C. Robinson. Gen. B. F. Bruce. |
| Bay Shore | Gen. Wm. Henry Anthon. |
| Brooklyn | Gen. Wm. H. Morris. |
| Greenwich | Hon. Wm. P. Fiero. |
| Fonda | Gen. John C. Caldwell. |
| Sag Harbor | Gen. John M. Thayer. |
| Little Valley | Hon. James A. Briggs. |
| East Bloomfield | Hon. Seth L. Milliken. |
| Kinderhook | Hon. A. W. Tenney. |
| Jordan | Hon. John O'Donnell. |
| Hancock | Hon. Allard Anthony. |
| West 30th-st. Church, New-York | Rev. L. H. King. James Cushing, Jr. |
| Fulton | Hon. Horace V. Howland. Hon. John H. Selkreg. |
| Fifteenth Ward Wigwam, Brooklyn | Horace Russell. Hon. Robert Sewell. |
| Stephentown | Hon. Martin I. Townsend. |
| Moira | Col. Albert D. Shaw. |
| Woodstock | Hon. Geo. L. Maynard. |
| Stamford | Hon. E. Delafield Smith. |
| Lisle | Hon. Geo. Becker. |
| South Salem | Hon. W. T. B. Milliken. |
| Alpine | Hon. Chas. T. Mills. Hon. Jesse Lyon. |
| Fishkill, on Hudson | Rev. Henry H. Garnet. |
| Morrisville | Hon. Austin A. Yates. |
| Syracuse | Matthew J. Dolphin. |
| Carlisle | Col. Anson S. Wood. |
| Armonk | Hon. C. D. Murray. |
| Natural Bridge | F. G. Gedney. |
| Barkerville | Hon. Neil Gilmour. |
| Bloomingburg | Geo. W. Bungay. |
| Canadea | W. F. Bement. |
| Prussian Settlement | Major J. C. F. Beyland. |
| Oyster Bay | Willitt Denike, Jr. |
| Lansingburg | Hon. George W. Hoxie. |
| Marion | J. T. M. Davie. Rollin Tracey. |
| Sand Bank | Hon. W. E. Lansing. W. H. Baker. |
| Marathon | Hon. George A. Kennedy. Harrison Hoyt. |
| Columbus | H. N. Aylesworth. |
| McDonough | Wm. H. Hyde. Charles Shumway. |
| Sherburne | Hon. E. H. Prindle. Isaac S. Newton. |
| North Pharsalia | D. L. Atkins. J. J. Sayles. |
| Stephentown Flats | Hon. M. I. Townsend. |
| Spring Brook | George Wadsworth. Elmer S. Ellison. |
| Southampton | Col. T. B. Thorpe. |
| Schuylerville | Hon. Francis Silvester. |
| Halsey Valley | Hon. Wm. Smith. Capt. E. B. Gere. |
| South Warsaw | Lawrence Mix. |
| Bridge-st. Church, Br'klyn | Rev. W. F. Butler. |
| Unadilla | George S. Gorham. |
| Pierrepont Manor | Gen. Bradley Winslow. P. C. Williams. |
| Point Peninsula | Fred. Lansing. Edgar C. Emerson. |
| Henderson | Hon. C. L. Merriam. Charles R. Skinner. |
| Omar | Joseph Mullin, Jr. Charles H. Waltz. |
| New-Baltimore | C. Whitaker. |
| Greenville | Col. J. G. McNutt. John Sanderson. |
| Kiskatom | Joseph Hallock. J. M. Fiero. |
| Rockland Lake | David J. Blauvelt. Henry E. Abell. |
| Savannah | Gen. C. D. McDougall. John H. Camp. |
| Odessa | Hon. Charles T. Mills. M. M. Mead. |
| Monterey | Hon. R. W. Woodward. L. M. Gano. |
| Dolly Bridge | C. E. Sanford. |
| Potsdam | G. E. Erwin. |
| Baldwinsville | L. W. Hall. |
| Rouse's Point | Hon. Geo. W. Palmer. |
| Dannemora | Paul Girard. |
| Scriba | J. R. Van Wormer. |
| Barryville | Hon. James L. Stewart. |
| No. 221 West-st. | Gen. F. F. Millen. |
| East Walton | Gen. F. Jacobs, Jr. Smith H. White. |
| Rushford | Col. A. H. Baxter. |

*Friday, Nov. 1.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Dunkirk, (P. M.) | Gen. B. F. Butler. Hon. B. G. Noble. Gen. J. H. Warwick. |
| Albany | Hon. James G. Blaine. |
| Ithaca | Hon. John Sherman. |
| Rondout | Hon. Glenni W. Scofield. |
| Academy of Music, Brooklyn | Gen. Stewart L. Woodford. Gen. Phillip S. Crook. Hon. A. W. Tenney. |
| Glens Falls | Gen. John C. Caldwell. |
| Ellicottville | Hon. James A. Briggs. |
| Patchogue | Gen. John M. Thayer. |
| Lima | Hon. Seth L. Milliken. |
| Westfield | Gen. J. H. Warwick. |
| Palmyra | Gen. Isaac R. Sherwood. |
| Bath | Hon. John O'Donnell. |
| Masonic Hall, New-York | Hon. Allard Anthony. Rev. L. H. King. |
| Geneseo | Gen. B. F. Bruce. Gen. John C. Robinson. |
| Kendall Mills | Hon. F. L. Pitts. |
| Whitehall | Hon. Martin I. Townsend. |
| Walton | Hon. S. F. Miller. |
| Genoa | Hon. Horace V. Howland. |
| Fort Covington | Col. Albert D. Shaw. |
| Sayville, Long Island | Gen. Henry E. Davies, Jr. |
| Phoenicia | Hon. George L. Maynard. |
| Stottville | Hon. Francis Silvester. |
| Prattsburg | Hon. H. Boardman Smith. |
| Republican Hall, 23d-st. and Broadway | Rev. Wm. F. Butler. |
| Chestertown, (P. M.) | Col. F. S. Lambert. Hon. Henry Smith. |
| Melrose | Rev. Henry H. Garnet. Willitt Denike, Jr. |
| Sammonsville | Hon. Austin A. Yates. |
| Saxon Hill | Col. Anson S. Wood. |
| Mecklenburg | Hon. Charles T. Mills. Hon. Jesse Lyon. |
| Whitestone | Horace Russell. |
| Cuba | Col. A. H. Baxter. |
| Highland Falls | Hon. C. D. Murray. |
| Carthage | Frederick G. Gedney. |
| Wurtsboro | George W. Bungay. |
| Groshan | Major J. C. F. Beyland. |
| Croton Falls | Hon. Thomas D. Adams. |
| Redhamton | Col. T. B. Thorpe. |
| Sandy Creek | Hon. W. E. Lansing. W. H. Baker. |
| Hartford | Hon. J. H. Selkreg. Hon. George N. Kennedy. George B. Jones. |
| Norwich | Hon. George Y. Gilbert. James W. Glover. |
| Williamsville | Sherman L. Rodgers. George J. Bryan. Col. M. Weddrick. |
| White's Corners | Hon. L. L. Lewis. Hon. George Balla. |
| Waterloo, (P. M.) | Hon. Henry Smith. Hon. S. Springsted. |
| Rensselaerville, (Eve'g.) | Hon. Henry Smith. Hon. S. Springsted. |
| Dobb's Ferry | W. T. B. Milliken. Hon. George Becker. |
| Windsor | T. F. McDonald. |
| Perry Centre | Hon. Byron Healy. |
| East Pike | Lawrence Mix. |
| Chaumont | Hon. C. L. Merriam. Dr. G. S. Hendee. Charles R. Skinner. |
| Black River | Watson M. Rogers. Hon. Geo. W. Hendee. |
| Greenbush | Dr. H. S. Hendee. |
| Stone Mills | Col. J. G. McNutt. John Sanderson. |
| Leeds | E. S. Beers. |
| Delta | H. J. Coggeshall. John H. Knox. |
| Knoxboro | J. H. Camp. |
| Macedon | Hon. George W. Coles. |
| Huron Lower House | Wm. H. Clark. |
| North Walcott | Hon. R. W. Woodward. |
| Reading Centre | L. M. Gano. Hon. A. X. Parker. |
| Parish Centre | J. A. Vance. |
| Potsdam | Hon. William A. Dart. |
| De Kalb Junction | T. H. Swift. James O'Neil. |
| East Chazy | Hon. George W. Palmer. |
| Woodhull | Col. A. H. Chase. |
| Boonville | Hon. M. Griffin. W. H. Johnson. |
| North Kortright | A. R. Douglas. Rev. A. Schriver. |
| Harvard | H. F. Davidson. |
| Masonville | Gen. F. Jacobs, Jr. Hon. H. R. Washbon. |

*Saturday, Nov. 2.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Republican Head-quarters, Twenty-third-st. and Broadway, New-York, (Evening) | Gen. J. M. Thayer. Horace Russell. Rev. L. H. King. Rev. Henry H. Garnet. |
| Rochester | Hon. E. Delafield Smith. |
| Lockport, (P. M.) | Gen. B. F. Butler. Hon. Butler G. Noble. Gen. J. H. Warwick. |
| Mineola, (P. M.) | Hon. George Wm. Curtis. Gen. John M. Thayer. Hon. H. J. Scudder. |
| Warwick | Hon. Emory A. Storrs. |
| Troy | Hon. John Sherman. |
| Rome | Hon. Roscoe Conkling. |
| Poughkeepsie | Hon. James G. Blaine. |
| Oneida | Gen. Isaac R. Sherwood. |
| Hoosic Falls | Gen. John C. Caldwell. |
| Yonkers | Hon. A. W. Tenney. |
| Cuba | Hon. Jas. A. Briggs. |
| Attica | Hon. Seth L. Milliken. |
| Saugerties | Hon. Glenni W. Scofield. Gen. George H. Sharpe. |
| Marathon | Hon. John H. Selkreg. |
| Burke | Col. Albert D. Shaw. |
| Ellenville | Hon. George L. Maynard. |
| Chatham | Hon. Charles L. Beale. |
| Belmont | Col. A. E. Baxter. |
| Wappinger's Falls | Hon. W. T. B. Milliken. |
| Butternuts | Hon. H. R. Washbon. |
| Wayland, (P. M.) | Gen. John C. Robinson. Gen. B. F. Bruce. |
| Monterey | Hon. Charles T. Mills. Hon. Jesse Lyon. |
| Herkimer | Frederick G. Gedney. Hon. C. D. Murray. |
| Corner 30th-st. and 8th-av., New-York | Col. F. S. Lambert. |
| Mount Kisco, (P. M.) | Gen. Joseph C. Jackson. Hon. Thomas D. Adams. |
| West Hebron, (P. M.) | Col. L. H. Bowan. Hon. J. S. Smart. |
| Chittenango | Hon. Wm. E. Lansing. J. F. Crawford. |
| McGrawville | Hon. D. J. Mitchell. |
| Apalachin | Major F. W. Hopkins. |
| Wyoming | Hon. G. G. Hoskins. |
| Gainesville | Lawrence Mix. Byron Healy. |
| Pillar Point | Gen. Bradley Winslow. Edgar C. Emerson. |
| Worthville | Fred. Lansing. Prof. Hannibal Smith. |
| New City | David J. Blauvelt. H. E. Abell. |
| North Hector | Hon. C. T. Mills. |
| Beaver Dams | A. S. Nye. L. M. Gano. |
| Afton | Hon. George W. Palmer. |
| Albany, Eleventh Ward Wigwam | W. H. Johnson. |
| Downsville | Hon. E. D. Wagner. Gen. F. Jacobs, Jr. |
| Andes | Hon. M. Griffin. E. R. C. Judson. |
| Betty's Brook | A. R. Douglas. Abram C. Crosby. |
| Van Ettenville | Hon. T. M. Hite. |

*Monday, Nov. 4.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Nyack | Hon. Emory A. Storrs. |
| Hempstead | Hon. A. W. Tenney. |
| Peekskill | Rev. L. H. King. Hon. W. T. B. Milliken. |
| Morris | Hon. H. R. Washbon. |
| Haverstraw | Gen. Dennis F. Burke. |
| North Franklin | Hon. S. F. Miller. |
| Lyric Hall, Sixth-av., New-York | George W. Bungay. Rev. H. H. Garnet. |
| East Boston | Hon. James B. Jenkins. |

Mr. Brentano, No. 33 Union-square, has received by the Java his usual copious supply of English periodicals. Among the weeklies the *Illustrated London News* appears with some very fine pictures and a colored supplement of highly artistic finish. The *Graphic* is up to its usual standard of excellence; *Punch* has some first-rate cartoons, and the *Saturday Review*, *Spectator*, *Nature*, the *Academy*, &c., have all their accustomed standard of merit.

**The Horse Epidemic.**

Eighteen thousand sick horses in New-York—3,000 in Brooklyn—3,000 in Jersey City—boats and produce upon the canals at a standstill—men carting merchandise through our cities—street railroads and omnibuses unable to move—the Government stopping the importation of horses from Canada—are a part of the evidences of the terror and loss already occasioned by this terrible disease, and its ravages seem to have just commenced.

The immediate treatment of the disease, both to restore horses already afflicted, and to prevent others from taking it is what every one desires to know.

While the air is surcharged with this endemic malaria animals must not be overworked. They must be fed soft food—like bran-mash, carrots, and salted hay—not allowed to drink cold water—must be well blanketted, kept warm and have plenty of clean bedding. Those which are sick, in addition to the above should be given warm flax-seed tea, Muriate of Ammonia, and Belladonna or Aconite, and Sweet Spirits of Nitre—the nostrils and eyes kept clean with a soft sponge well rinsed in warm water, and the windpipe, throat, chest, belly, and legs, bathed and wrapped in some penetrating emollient. And for this nothing seems to be so well adapted as Centaur Liniment. This article is very penetrating—is quickly absorbed by the system, and appears to act alike upon the glands, muscles, and lungs. It is a certain preventive, and superior to Opodeldoc, Turpentine, or Capsicum. Well horses treated as above will not take the disease in either of its three forms—Catarrhal—Rheumatic and Gastro-Erysipelatous, all termed *Epizootic Influenza*. Unless something be immediately and effectively done to avert this terrible malady, the national industries will be paralyzed, and a financial panic ensue.—*Tribune.*

**St. Louis Custom-House and Government Building.**

The bids for the stone contract for the Government edifice at St. Louis were opened Saturday, as was stated in a telegram, and the principal competitors were the owners of a stone from the Ohio River and those of the St. Genevieve sandstone quarry near St. Louis. The reports from St. Louis and other places where the St. Genevieve stone is largely used are unanimous as to its being the best sandstone deposit in the country, being uniform in texture and color, and of great durability. The bid for this stone was thirty per cent. under its competitors, and would thus save the Government about $150,000, besides furnishing a stone, equal, if not superior, to any in the country. We hope therefore, that it will be accepted.—*Cleveland Herald.*

**Special Auction Sale of Sewing-Machines.**

The Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-machine Company held their third special sale in New-York of double-thread sewing-machines, yesterday, at No. 732 Broadway. Mr. Daniel Matthews selling. The goods offered comprised a very large collection of all the leading kinds of lock-stitch and other double-thread sewing-machines, which have been taken in exchange by the Company in New-York and vicinity during the past three months as part payment for the Willcox & Gibbs machine. There were, of course, none of this last class of machines offered, the object of the sale being to dispose of the constantly growing accumulation of double-thread machines in the hands of the Willcox & Gibbs Company, by whom they continue to be received at a fraction of their original cost from parties who desire to exchange them for the Willcox & Gibbs machine.

The machines sold were over seven hundred in number, and occupied the entire first floor and basement of the extensive sales-rooms. They were arranged in convenient lots, and in most cases were sold separately, with the option to the purchaser of taking one or more machines in the lot at the price. The catalogue comprised a very large number of Wheeler & Wilson, and also a good proportion of Singer, Grover & Baker, Howe, Weed, Florence, and other double-thread machines. The collection was a very fine one, all the machines having the appearance of being in good condition, many being evidently almost new. They were in every case in the same condition as when first received from the customer.

The attendance at the sale was very large, comprising not only dealers, but to a considerable extent the public, this being evidently a first-rate opportunity to obtain good second-hand, double-thread machines cheap. A large number Wheeler & Wilson averaged from $8 to $20; Singer, $9 to $18; Grover and Florence, ditto; Howe and Elliptic, $8 to $14; Domestic, $[illegible]; Weed & Davis, $8 to $[illegible]; Grover & Baker, $3 to $15; Singer, $4 to $20, and others in proportion. A few choice cabinets, &c., realized higher figures.

The sale was only partially concluded yesterday, and will be resumed this (Thursday) morning, at 10½. —*Advertisement.*

**Nicol, Davidson & Co.,**

No. 686 Broadway, factory No. 4 Great Jones-street, Decorators of Porcelain, offer a splendid assortment of ORNAMENTAL, DINNER, TEA, and DESSERT SERVICES; also WHITE FRENCH CHINA, IRISH CHINA, &c., by the set or piece.

Articles of taste decorated to order in the highest style of art with crests, monograms, fruits, &c. Also, GLASS-WARE, PLATED WARE, &c.—*Advertisement.*

In order to insure prompt deliveries during the prevalence of the horse epidemic, consumers of the STERLING CANNEL COAL are requested to order a day or so ahead.
GEO. MERRYWEATHER,
Rooms Nos. 4 and 5, No. 5½ Pine-st.
—*Advertisement.*

**To the Public.**—The tickets in the GREAT PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY for the drawing Dec. 7 are nearly all sold. $500,000 is now on deposit in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank to pay all prizes awarded at the drawing. EX-GOV. THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, Agent. Branch office, No. 609 Broadway, New-York. Tickets, $10; halves, $5; quarters, $2 50.—*Advertisement.*

At E. LORD'S new cleaning and dyeing office, Nos. 530 and 534 Broadway, dresses, shawls, laces, sacques, feathers, gloves, &c., beautifully cleaned; coats, pants, vests, cleaned like new.—*Advertisement.*

Protect your horses from cold and wet with RUBBER HORSE COVERS, from GOODYEAR'S, No. 205 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

**To Beautify the Hair.**
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

**"A Slight Cold," Coughs.**—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "slight cold" which would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES give sure and almost immediate relief.

**Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.**—Persons who have been taking Cod Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. WILBOR has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure oil and lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless and who had taken the clear oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, 166 Court-st., Boston. Sold by all druggists.

**A Sure Remedy for Horse Asthma.**—Give OLIVE TAR internally, and apply it to the neck, forehead and breast; place OLIVE TAR over hot water, and charge well the air of the stables with it. It will give great relief to the lungs. For Coughs, Sore Throats or Distemper, saturate a cloth with OLIVE TAR and tie it around the hat, when using the horse. Relief will be immediate. Sold by all druggists.

**Missisquoi Spring Water.**
This is the original and only Spring Water which has wrought so many wonderful cures in cases of Cancer Scrofula and diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by druggists. A fresh supply just received by JOHN F. HENRY,
No. 8 College-place.

**The Planting Season.**
R. B. PARSONS & CO. offer a large assortment of well-grown
ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS.
Catalogues on application at
Flushing, Long Island.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world**—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

**New 7-octave Pianos, $250.**—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $50, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

**Wedding and Ball Cards, Latest Styles.** Orders of dancing. J. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

**For a first-class Dress or Business Hat** go to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

**Wedding Cards, Elegant Styles,** at WM. EVERDELL'S SONS', No. 104 Fulton-st.

**Remember Lecture on French this Evening** at Cooper Union.

## MARRIED.

BURCH—TITUS.—On Thursday, Oct. 10, at the First M. E. Church Syracuse, N. Y., by Rev. Thos. H. Burch, T. R. BURCH, of New-York, and Miss EVA J. M. TITUS, of Syracuse.

FAYE—MARTIN.—Tuesday, Oct. 29, at Church of the Heavenly Rest, by Rev. J. H. Tuttle, Pastor of St. Luke's Church, JAMES J. FAYE and MARIA LOUISE, daughter of the late John Martin, Jr., all of this City. No cards.

HAY—WYNKOOP.—On Wednesday, Oct. 30, at the Madison-avenue Reformed Church, by Rev. Hervey D. Ganse, assisted by Rev. Jos. Greenleaf, THEODORE F. HAY, Esq., to VIRGINIA, daughter of the late Rev. Richard Wynkoop, all of this City. No cards.

SMITH—ROSE.—At Christ Church, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, by Rev. Hugh Thompson, WILLIAM T. SMITH to MARCELIA ROSE, daughter of the late Martin H. Rose.

SMYTHE—MOREHOUSE.—On Tuesday, Oct. 29, by Rev. Samuel Alexander, HENRY L. SMYTHE to ELIZABETH F., daughter of Catharine A. and the late Stephen B. Morehouse, all of this City.

SUFFERN—ADAMS.—At Montclair, on Tuesday, Oct. 29, by Rev. W. I. Budington, D. D., EDWARD L. SUFFERN and ALICE DE RIEMER, daughter of P. C. Adams. No cards.

TOFFEY—SISS.—On Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1872, at the residence of the bride's mother, Vroom-st., Jersey City Heights, by Rev. Mr. Ammerman. W. VREELAND TOFFEY to EMMA L. SISS, all of Jersey City Heights.

## DIED.

BAILEY.—On the morning of the 23d inst., of congestion of the brain, LUCY, daughter of the late Joseph T. Bailey, of Philadelphia.

CUSHING.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, the 29th inst., suddenly, JOB CUSHING, in the 62d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his son-in-law, Chas. Corey, M. D., No. 411 Carlton-av., on Friday, Nov. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

COZZENS.—On Monday, Oct. 28, 1872, Mrs. MARGARETTA COZZENS, in the 86th year of her age.

Funeral on Friday, Nov. 1, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. E. Finch, No. 452 West 43d-st., at 10 A. M.

☞ Newport, R. I., papers please copy.

DOW.—At Walpole, N. H., on Tuesday, 29th inst., ELIZA BELLOWS, relict of the late Joseph G. Dow, aged 68 years.

DANFORTH.—At Madison, N. J., on Monday evening, the 28th inst., suddenly, EDWARD J. DANFORTH, in the 14th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held in the South-street Presbyterian Church, at Morristown, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Train for Morristown leaves New-York from foot of Barclay-st. at 12 o'clock. Carriages in waiting at depot.

GILLIS.—At Cornwall, N. Y., on Wednesday, the 30th inst., JENNIE TAFT, wife of Jas. K. Gillis, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, Daniel Taft, Friday, Nov. 1, at 1 P. M.

GALLAGHER.—Suddenly, in New-York, Oct. 29, LUTHER C. GALLAGHER, of Bloomfield, N. J., aged 29 years.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his father, Rev. Jos. S. Gallagher, on Friday, Nov. 1, at 11½ o'clock. Trains leave foot of Barclay and Christopher sts. for Bloomfield, at 10:40 A. M., returning at 1:40 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Ridgewood Station.

GREELEY.—On Wednesday, Oct. 30, MARY Y. C. GREELEY, wife of Horace Greeley, aged 58 years.

Funeral services at the Church of the Divine Paternity, 5th-av. and 45th-st., on Friday, Nov. 1, at 12 M.

HARRIMAN.—At Trinidad, W. I., on April 15, 1872, ELIZABETH GRANGER, wife of J. Neilson Harriman, and daughter of J. W. Hancox, in the 24th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, at Greenville, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 2, at 12½ o'clock. New-Jersey Central Railroad train from foot of Liberty-st., at 11½ A. M.

HOLDREDGE.—Suddenly, of disease of the heart, at his residence, Mystic Bridge, Conn., on Friday, Oct. 25, Capt. JOHN HOLDREDGE, in the 73d year of his age.

HENSCHEL.—CHARLES HENSCHEL, M. D., at Zurich, Switzerland, Sept. 18.

The friends and relatives of the family and the medical faculty are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, No. 47 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Friday, Nov. 1, at 10 o'clock.

LORING.—On Sunday, Oct. 27, ANNA E., wife of James S. Loring, aged 51 years.

Funeral on Thursday, Oct. 31, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 13 Cranberry-st., corner Willow-st., Brooklyn.

LYALL.—At Elizabeth, N. J., TARLETON VERNON, son of William and Kittie Lyall, aged 6 years and 4 months.

Friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services on Friday, Nov. 1, at 2¼ P. M., from his parents' residence, Grove-st., near Washington-av., South Elizabeth. Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at 1¼ P. M.

McNEILL.—On Tuesday, Oct. 29, CHARLES, aged 19 years and 29 days, son of John and Mary Ann McNeill.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 46 Renwick-st., on Friday, Nov. 1, at 1 P. M.

ROMAINE.—On Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1872, MARGARET ANN ROMAINE.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Henry Gawtry, No. 57 East 55th-st., on Friday, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock.

SAWYER.—Suddenly, on Oct. 30, inst., HENRY C. SAWYER, son of B. F. Sawyer, of Jersey City Heights.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 287 Ainslie-st., Williamsburg, on Friday at 3 P. M. Manitou Lodge, No. 106, F. & A. M., are especially requested to attend.

SMITH.—At Waverly, N. Y., on Tuesday, the 29th inst., SAMUEL P. PLATT, only son of N. Ferdinand and Abbie P. L. Smith, aged 4 years and 3 months.

TARR.—Oct. 29, WILLIAM FREDERICK TARR, eldest son of the late Frederick Tarr.

Funeral services at No. 231 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, Long Island, Thursday, 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited without further invitation.

VAN VLIET.—At Albany, on Monday, Oct. 28, HENRIETTA M. ARMS, wife of G. D. Van Vliet, aged 59 years.

Funeral service at Albany on Thursday, 31st, at 11 A. M.

VROOM.—At Wyoming, Minn., on Tuesday, Oct. 22, ALFRED M. VROOM, of Jersey City, N. J., in the 29th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEWARK DAILY ADVERTISER says of Dr. Holland's new poem, "THE MARBLE PROPHECY." "In many respects this poem is, as it should be, the finest by Dr. Holland. The idea is fresh and highly poetic, and there is unusual vigor of expression throughout." One vol., 12mo, cloth, $1 50.

*Sent post-paid, on receipt of price, by*
SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

## POLITICAL.

20TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
(19th Ward, south of 70th-st.,)
REFORM, REPUBLICAN, UNION GERMAN, } NOMINATION.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
WILLIAM S. OPDYKE.

GERMAN REFORM, APOLLO HALL, TAX-PAYERS,
COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM.
PEOPLE'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
NOMINATION FOR ALDERMAN,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.
DAVID H. KOEHLER.
Indorsed by the Produce Exchange and business men generally, independent of politics.
VOTE FOR REFORM AND REDUCTION OF TAXES.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN, COUNCIL OF REFORM, AND COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY NOMINEE.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
FOURTEENTH DISTRICT,
ROBERT B. BOYD.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
INDORSED BY THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY,
COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM,
and TAX-PAYERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE ELEVENTH WARD,
for Member of Assembly,
FREDERICK W. HAHN.

APOLLO HALL REFORM DEMOCRACY.—Grand ratification meeting in and around Apollo Hall, on Broadway and 28th-st., from 6th-av. across Broadway to 5th-av. A mass-meeting of all citizens in favor of a reformed Municipal Government and an incorruptible Judiciary will be held, as above, on next FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, 1872, at 7½ P. M., to ratify the nominations of the founder and only successful champion of Reform,
JAMES O'BRIEN, FOR MAYOR;
An incorruptible Judiciary is the last bulwark of liberty. We present
HENRY H. ANDERSON for Judge of the Supreme Court.
CLIFFORD A. HAND for Judge of the Superior Court.
JOSIAH SUTHERLAND for City Judge.
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, for District-Attorney.
Dr. ADOLPH KESSLER for Coroner.
The following distinguished gentlemen have been invited to attend the meeting:

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. William C. Whitney, | Hon. John K. Porter, |
| Hon. Samuel G. Courtney, | Dr. Adolph Kessler, |
| Hon. Henry L. Clinton, | Hon. Wm. C. Barrett, |
| Hon. Geo. W. Van Slyck, | Hon. D. M. Porter, |
| Dr. A. M. Schultze, | Hon. Henry Morrison, |
| Major Joseph Fleischel, | Hon. M. M. Pomeroy, (Brick) |
| Hon. Samuel D. Sewards, | Hon. Henry Eistrupp, |
| Hon. Wm. Volkland, | A. M. Petshaw, Esq., |
| Hon. Henry H. Anderson, | Hon. John Landesman, |
| Hon. Wm. R. Roberts, | Robert Elissert, Esq., |
| Hon. Josiah Sutherland, | W. Lissauer, Esq., |
| Hon. Laurence D. Kernan, | Col. Philip F. Smith, |
| Hon. Roswell D. Hatch, | Frederick H. Branda, Esq., |
| Hon. Charles W. Brooke, | Hon. Wm. J. Kane, |
| Hon. Burton N. Harrison, | James J. Murray, Esq., |
| Hon. Wm. F. McNamara, | Hon. Thomas J. Creamer, |
| Hon. Clifford A. Hand, | Hon. John A. Goodlett, |
| Hon. Daniel E. Lyddy, | Hon. Alex. Spaulding, |
| Hon. John D. Townsend, | Hon. Alfred J. Taylor, |
| Hon. Peter Mitchell, | Hon. Samuel H. Randall, |
| Dr. Augustus Frech, | Hon. Martin Nachtman, |
| James A. Deering, | Hon. Henry Murray, |
| Thomas Baer, Esq., | Edward J. Creamer, Esq., |
| John D. Broome, Esq., | Hon. Fernando Wood, |
| Hon. Wm. C. Traphagen, | Hon. Levi S. Chatfield |

and others.

There will be five outside stands, with speaking, music and fire-works.

Stand No. 3, corner of Broadway and 29th-st., will be reserved for the James O'Brien Central Association.
ALEXANDER SPALDING,
Chairman General Committee.
CHARLES W. BROOKE,
Chairman County Convention.

REPUBLICAN AND REFORM CANDIDATE.
FOR CONGRESS, TENTH DISTRICT,
TWELFTH AND NINETEENTH WARDS,
WILLIAM A. DARLING.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE
FOR CONGRESS, EIGHTH DISTRICT,
IXth, XVth and, XVIth Wards, and that portion of the XXIst Ward lying west of 3d-av.,
JOHN D. LAWSON.

REPUBLICAN AND REFORM NOMINATION.
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
DR. HIRAM A. POOLER.
FOR ASSISTANT ALDERMAN,
DR. JOHN H. FISHER.

NINETEENTH WARD, TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, CANDIDATE FOR ASSISTANT ALDERMAN,
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ.
Nominated by New-York Council of Political Reform. Sustained by all the Independent Reform Associations of the Nineteenth Ward. Indorsed by the Committee of Seventy.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
Indorsed by the Committee of Seventy and the German Association.
FOR ASSISTANT ALDERMAN,
WILLIAM S. KEEPS.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR ALDERMAN OF CITY OF NEW-YORK,
JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY.
Friends, see that this name is on your ticket.

REPUBLICAN AND REFORM NOMINATION.
For Alderman, City of New-York.
CAPT. MICHAEL CREGAN.

REPUBLICAN AND REFORM NOMINATION.
For Member of Assembly, Sixteenth District,
HON. WILLIAM LAIMBEER,
Ex-State Senator.

CITIZENS'
Democratic and Republican
REFORM NOMINATIONS.
TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
For Member of Assembly,
C. CURTIS HOFFMAN.
For Assistant Alderman,
OTIS T. HALL.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
Thirteenth Assembly District,
CHARLES SLACKIN.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Assembly, Thirteenth Assembly District,
CHRISTOPHER FINE.

UNITED DEMOCRATIC REFORM NOMINATION—SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
FOR ASSISTANT ALDERMAN,
JAMES T. GRISWOLD.

REPUBLICAN AND REFORM NOMINATION.
For Member of Assembly, Eleventh District,
ALONZO B. CORNELL.

GERMAN REFORM, TAX-PAYERS', Soldiers' and Sailors', Polish, Hungarian and COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY NOMINATION.
FOR ASSISTANT ALDERMAN
Eighth Assembly District,
J. C. JULIUS LANGBEIN.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN REFORM and Citizens' candidate.
For Assembly, Seventh District,
PROF. GEORGE W. CLARKE.

REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC Reform Candidate. For Assistant Alderman Twenty-first Assembly District, OTIS T. HALL. Indorsed by the Committee of Seventy.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.—For Member of Assembly, Twenty-first Assembly District, WILLIAM HAW, Jr.

## POLITICAL.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Deeply impressed with the importance of electing a Member of Congress from this important district who will efficiently represent the great business interests of our City, we earnestly recommend Hon. THOMAS J. CREAMER, by reason of his ability, integrity and experience in public affairs, to the support of the electors of the district, without distinction of party.

PETER COOPER,
HORACE F. CLARK,
EDWARD B. WESLEY,
WILLIAM R. TRAVERS,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
HENRY F. VERHUVAN,
HENRY HILTON,
LORENZO DELMONICO,
ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT,
ALFRED ROE,
JOHN T. AGNEW,
RICHARD SCHELL,
AARON J. VANDERPOEL,
JAMES W. GERARD, Jr.,
JAMES R. WOOD, M. D.,
J. GRENVILLE KANE,
HEBRON A. JOHNSON,
JOHN J. CRANE, M. D.,
CHARLES A. LAMONT,
E. RANDOLPH ROBINSON,
ANTHONY DUGRO,
JOHN M. CARNOCHAN, M. D.,
JAMES BRYCE,
GEORGE C. GENET,
GEORGE W. SAUER,
JOHN G. DAVIS,
DAVID B. WILLIAMSON,
ANTHONY EICKHOFF,
GEORGE A. OSGOOD,
JOHN H. WHITE, M. D.,
GUSTAVE LEWECK,
J. R. REYNOLDS, M. D.,
CARL NICOLL,
ROBERT L. CUTTING, Jr.,
GEN. AUGUSTUS FUNK,
DANIEL E. KENDALL,
JOSEPH M. OMER,
GEORGE KUSTER,
JOHN D. PRINCE,
AUGUSTUS BRECKMANN,
HENRY R. McMURRAY,
J. WILLIAM GUENTZER,
GEN. JOSEPH J. BARTLETT,
JOHN L. CARBREY,
FRANKLIN H. CHURCHILL,
JOHN F. GERDES,
BERNARD REILLY,
CHARLES B. FERRIN,
DANIEL G. KINGSLAND,
WILLIAM WATSON,
WILLIAM A. SMALLEY,
CHARLES H. WOODBURY,
WILLIAM LALOR,
CASSIUS H. REED,
PHILIP MERKLE,
JOHN C. MILLS,
ELI P. NORTON,
PETER GRUBER,
CHARLES MAPLES,
BENJAMIN GURNEY,
MAURICE J. POWER,
BURTON N. HARRISON,
EDWARD L. GAUL,
ROBERT ENNEVER,
E. J. KILBOURNE,
WILLIAM E. RIDER,
ALBERT WEBER,
JOHN M. BOSSING,
N. HART JACKSON,
GEORGE ROTHMAN,
JOHN N. REYNOLDS,
FRANCIS BAKER,
WALTER CAMPBELL,
GEORGE F. HERBERT,
CHARLES R. WERNER,
MARVIN S. BUTTLES,
JAMES MOORE,
ANTHONY CLINCHY,
HENRY MARSHALL,
JULIUS RUPPERT,
EDWARD HILLIER,
WILLIAM MORRIS,
ANTON LAUER,
And many others.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

A grand mass-meeting will be held under the auspices of the Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of the above district, at Harlem Hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, at 8 o'clock, to ratify the National, State and Municipal candidates. A fine band of music will be in attendance. The balcony and front seats in the hall will be reserved exclusively for ladies. All persons cordially invited. The following eminent speakers and others will address the meeting:

Hon. Allard Anthony, of Poughkeepsie; Hon. J. Parker Jordan, of Virginia; Wm. Haw, Jr., Esq., Rev. L. H. King, of New-York; Hon. Wm. A. Darling, Rufus B. Cowing, Esq.
WILLIAM F. HARADON, President.
JAMES McKENNA, Secretary.
SAMUEL LUCKEY,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.
JOHN A. EAGLESON,
Secretary Committee of Arrangements.

ELEVENTH WARD.
EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
GRANT AND WILSON CAMPAIGN CLUB.
Mass-meeting of the Club on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, at head-quarters, No. 90 Pitt-st., at 8 o'clock. The following-named gentlemen will address the meeting:
Dr. ADOLPH DUNN,
WM. E. PEEBLES, Esq.,
JAMES DUNCAN, Esq.,
SOLON B. SMITH, Esq.
Come one, come all.
JOHN N. SANTHIER, President.
JOHN McDEVITT, VICTOR SPECK, } Secretaries.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT AND WILSON CAMPAIGN CLUB.—Final rally of the campaign THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at No. 73 Avenue D.
JOHN HART, President.
GEO. H. CONNELL, Secretary.
Hon. Mr. Gillette, Col. B. T. Morgan, Dr. Adolph G. Dunn, and Hon. Fred. W. Hahn will address the meeting.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the above Association will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Oct. 31, at Kreuam's Hall, No. 346 West 33d-st. There will be important business before the meeting.
HOWARD A. WHITFIELD,
First Vice-President.
WM. H. JOHNSON, Secretary.

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRACY OF KINGS COUNTY.—Head-quarters open night and day, No. 239 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Documents advocating the election of Grant and Dix, from a Democratic stand-point, ready for distribution. The friends of the cause are invited to call.
H. C. PAGE, President Central Association.
MARTIN PHELAN and B. F. STRAUSS, Secretaries.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular weekly public meeting in West Fiftieth-street Church, near 8th-av., THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 8 o'clock. Addresses by Rev. L. H. King, James Cushing, Jr., Esq., Thos. S. Berry, Esq., all of whom are members of the Association. The Idlewild Quartet will sing the "Song of the Kuklux," in full Kuklux costume.
JOEL W. MASON, President.
DAVID B. MELLISH, Secretary.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT AND WILSON CAMPAIGN CLUB meets THIS EVENING, at Head-quarters, No. 180 Chatham-st., at 8 o'clock. P. MACK, President.
WM. F. PORTER, Secretary.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of the above will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts.
By order. E. A. WILLOUGHBY, President.
R. McGUIRE, Secretary.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT EDWARD WALSH ASSOCIATION, (Grant and Wilson Club,) meet at No. 321 West st., THIS (Thursday) 7½ P. M. Gen. F. F. MILLEN, FRED J. DE PEYSTER, Col. A. P. KETCHUM, and Gen. M. KIRWIN will speak.
JOSEPH MURPHY, President.
JAMES BURKE, Vice-President.
H. A. LAYMAN, Secretary. JOHN WELSH, Treasurer.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK to get supplied with Fire-works, Flags, Lanterns, Torches, Hats, Caps and Capes, &c., &c., for Clubs, Processions, Meetings, &c., is at the manufacturer's office, No. 112 Chambers-st., New-York. Call on or address E. F. LINTON, and satisfy yourself.

POLITICAL GOODS.
JOSEPH B. PURDY, who for thirty years has made the supply of POLITICAL GOODS and FIRE-WORKS a specialty, offers to furnish all kinds of articles needed in this campaign, whether Flags, Transparencies, Banners, Badges, Torches, Uniforms or Fire-works, at half price, at No. 22 Maiden-lane, New-York.

RETURNS WILL BE RECEIVED IN the rotunda of the [illegible] House on the night of election.

GRANT AND WILSON CAMPAIGN CAPS at fifteen cents a piece, No. 15 Warren-st.
I. SUSMANN & CO.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

SICK HORSES CURED BY DR. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED VENETIAN LINIMENT and DERBY CONDITION POWDERS; warranted superior to any other or no pay; it never fails when taken in time; the public appreciate it; 3,141 bottles sold in one day.
[OATH.]
This certifies that I sold on the 29th inst. (3,141) three thousand one hundred and forty-one bottles of my VENETIAN LINIMENT. S. I. TOBIAS.
Sworn and subscribed before me this 29th day of October, 1872.—D. S. HART, Commissioner of Deeds.
Sold by the Druggists and Saddlers' Depot, No. 10 Park-place.

THE MASSENA WATER
In Kidney Affections.
Says P. H. Kingsland, Esq., No. 290 West 14th-st., New-York: "My daughter, aged eighteen, was weakened by ulcerous affections of the kidneys, attended with fever and extreme debility. By the use of these Waters she is restored to perfect health."
Depot, No. 363 Bowery, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
PRICES REDUCED.
Tickets, $20, fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.
Orders filled. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, Nov. 2, 1872, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 11 M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 12 M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

CONSUMPTIVES CAN CONSULT DR. J. H. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, at No. 32 Bond-st., on TUESDAY, Nov. 12.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against cashing checks containing the name of W. F. DUNSHEE.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 4 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

ON MARRIAGE.—HAPPY RELIEF FOR young men. Remarkable reports sent free. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Penn.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 30.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 400 Pacific Mail..... 94½ | 1500 Western Union.. [illegible] | | |
| 200 Atlantic Mail..... 18 | | | |
| 1200 N. Y. C. & H..... 95½ | 100 North-west. Pref. [illegible] | | |
| | 100 Tol. & Wab..... 71½ | | |
| 600 Erie Railroad..... 55 | 100 Union Pacific..... [illegible] | | |
| | 200 Ohio & Miss..... 47¾ | | |
| 200 Rock Island..... 110½ | | | |
| 800 Lake Shore..... 93¾ | | | |
| | 100 Bos., H. & Erie.. [illegible] | | |
| | 100 C., C. & I. C..... [illegible] | | |
| 200 Quicksilver..... 48 | | | |

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10¼ A. M.

$50,000 U. S. 6s, '81 R., bet. call..... 115 | $14,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67. 115 | 10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur..... 114 | 3,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65. 116⅝

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $2,000 N. C. F. Act '68. 24 | 200 Erie Railroad.b.c. 54⅜ |
| 2,000 Mich. So. 2d..... 100 | |
| 3,000 Cen. Pac. G. Bs. 100⅛ | |
| 3,000 Un. Pac. 1st..... 88½ | |
| 5,000 Gt. West. 2d..... 90¼ | |
| 1,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st. 87 | |
| 10,000 C. C. & I. C. 2d. 73¼ | |
| 1,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d. 84¼ | |
| 4,000 B., H. & E. g'd. 55 | |
| 2,000 B. C. R. & M. 1st. 90½ | |
| 2,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s.. 101¾ | 1020 Cleve. & Pitts. g'd. 89⅞ |
| 1,000 Tol. & W. Eq'p.. 87 | 100 N. J. Cen..... b. c. 103 |
| 30 Ger. Am. Bank..... 103 | |
| 12 B'k of N. America. 107 | 100 Union Pac..... b. c. 38¼ |
| 100 American Coal..... 54 | |
| 100 Con. Coal..... b3. 46 | |
| 14 Del. & Hud. Canal. 115 | |
| 12 W. Un. Tel..... 78⅛ | 50 Mich. Central..... 115⅛ |
| | 100 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 93 |
| | 1000 M. & St. P..... b. c. 57 |
| | 100 M. & St. P. Pf. b. c. s3 76⅞ |
| 200 Pac. M. S. S. Co..... 93⅞ | 100 Chic. & N. W. b. c. c. 82⅞ |
| | 100 Chic. & N. W. Pf. 88⅞ |
| 200 Atlantic Mail. b. c. 18 | 100 Tol. W. & W..... 71 |
| 100 U. S. Ex..... b. c. 78 | 60 C., C., C. & Ind..... 90 |
| 100 N. Y. C. & Hud..... 95⅛ | 30 do..bet. call. 90 |
| | 100 Morris & Essex..... 92 |
| | 25 Del., L. & W..... 97¾ |
| | 100 Ohio & Miss. b. c. 47⅜ |
| 300 B., H. & E..... b. c. 8 | |
| 800 C. & R. I..... b. c. s3. 109⅞ | 100 C., C. & I. C. b. c. 33⅝ |

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¼ AND 2¼ P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.. 115 | $1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. 108⅝

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| 500 N. Y. C. & Hud..... 95⅞ | 200 Union Pacific..... 38¼ |
| | 200 Erie Railway..... [illegible] |
| 600 Western Union..... 78⅝ | |
| 400 Pacific Mail..... [illegible] | |
| | 300 North-western..... 81⅝ |
| | 300 Boston, H. & Erie. 7⅞ |
| | 100 Ohio & Miss..... 47⅝ |
| 1400 Rock Island..... 109⅞ | |
| 200 Lake Shore..... 93⅜ | 100 C., C. & I. C..... [illegible] |

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $1,000 Tenn. 6s, old..... 72½ | 300 American Coal..... 55 |
| 5,000 Va. 6s, con..... 54½ | 100 Con. Coal..... b. c. 45⅞ |
| 5,000 S. Car. 6s, new, Jan. & July..... 22½ | |
| 1,000 Missouri 6s..... 92½ | 100 Am. M. Union Ex. 70⅛ |
| 1,000 Cen. Pac. G. Bs. 100⅛ | |
| 2,000 U. Pac. 10s, Inc. 80⅝ | 10 N. Y. C. & Hud..... 95⅞ |
| 2,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st. 87½ | |
| 100 Canton Co..... b. c. 103 | |
| 300 W. U. Tel..b. c. s3. 78⅛ | |
| | 400 Erie Railroad. b. c. 53⅞ |
| 200 Quicksilver..b. c. 47½ | |
| 200 Maryland Coal..... 21⅞ | |
| 200 U. S. Ex..... b. c. 78 | |
| 100 At. M. S. S. Co. b. c. 17 | 100 T. W. & W. b. c. s3 71 |
| | 200 Union Pacific. b. c. 38¼ |
| 100 N. J. Cen. R. b. c. 103 | 200 Clev. & P. Gd. b3. 89⅞ |
| 200 L. S. & M. S..b. c. 93 | 500 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 47⅜ |
| 400 P. M. S. S. Co. b. c. 92½ | 200 C. & R. I..b. c. b3. 109⅞ |
| | 5 C., C., C. & Ind..... 91 |
| | 200 Chi. & N. W. b. c. 81⅞ |
| | 100 Chi. & N. W. Pref. 88⅞ |
| | 200 N. J. Southern. b. c. 27⅞ |
| | 100 C., C. & I. C. b. c. b3. 33⅞ |

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $3,000 Va. 6s, Cons..... 54 | 700 Union Pacific..... 38⅜ |
| 1400 Western Union..... 78⅛ | |
| | 700 Rock Island..... 109⅞ |
| | 400 Boston, H. & E..... 7⅞ |
| | 300 North-western..... 81⅝ |
| 100 Pacific Mail..... [illegible] | |
| 400 Maryland Coal..... 21⅞ | |
| 400 N. Y. C. & H..... 95⅞ | |
| 200 St. Paul..... 57 | |
| 1000 Erie Railway..... 53⅞ | 100 North-western Pf. 88 |
| | 100 Han. & St. Jo..... 30⅞ |
| | 700 Ohio & Miss..... 47⅛ |
| 300 Lake Shore..... 92⅞ | |

[illegible]

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 300 Toledo & Wab..s3. 71 | 100 C., C. & I. C..... b3. 33 | | | |
| 300 do..... 71⅛ | 400 do..... | | | |
| 200 do..... 71⅛ | 400 do..... s3. 33⅛ | | | |
| 200 do..... 71 | 500 do..... 33⅛ | | | |
| 1,0 do..... 70⅞ | 1000 do..... 33⅛ | | | |

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30—P. M.

The Cable news from London today continues favorable to easier money in that market, and a further rise in the English and American funds. The Erie stock is also quoted higher, and the Cotton trade at Liverpool strong. The advance in U. S. 5-20s since yesterday is ⅛@¼ ₩ cent., which quotation caused the offerings here to the Sinking Funds to be very small, $363,000 and most of these rather above the price of gold.

In Money affairs the Stock Brokers are more generally paying full 7 ₩ cent. today than usual of late, and the demand is called active, although not of a pressing nature. The change in the market has been a partial check upon the speculation at the Exchange Board in the New-York and Western Roads, and the Miscellaneous Stocks, like Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph. The feeling was quite strong on the opening of business this morning, especially on Lake Shore, North-west and Pacific Mail, but prices soon relapsed into dullness, and only a moderate business, as compared with recent activity, was accomplished. In the Afternoon the speculation was dull, and on most Stocks indifferent or spiritless; but the fluctuations in prices were not very important, and at 4 o'clock P. M., when the Exchange closes, the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night. The sales of Gold fell this morning to 112¼@112⅜ ₩ cent. on the Cable advices of easier Money in London, and Exchange ruled barely steady at 108¼@108⅜ ₩ cent.

There was a decidedly weak feeling at the Exchange Board between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M., and a general break in prices, from which there was little or no recovery to the close of business. The fluctuations in North-west Stock, 83¼@78¼ ₩ cent., were particularly marked today.

Closing Quotations—Oct. 30.

| | Tuesday. | Wednesday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States New 5s | 111⅛ | 111⅛ |
| U. S. 5-20s, May and Nov. | 116⅛ | 116⅛ |
| U. S. 5-20s, Jan. and July | 115⅛ | 115 |
| American Gold | 112⅜ | 112¼ |
| Bills on London, 60 days | 108⅜ | 108⅜ |
| N. Y. Central and Hudson | 95⅞ | 94⅞ |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 110⅛ | 109⅞ |
| North-west Common | 82⅞ | 78⅞ |
| Pacific Mail | 94⅛ | 92⅛ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 76⅛ | 76⅛ |
| St. Paul Common | 57⅛ | 56⅛ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 47⅞ | 46⅞ |
| Western Union Telegraph | 78⅞ | 77⅞ |
| Erie | 54⅜ | 53⅞ |
| Union Pacific | 39 | 38⅞ |
| Lake Shore | 93⅜ | 92⅜ |
| C., Chicago and Ind. Central | 33⅞ | 33⅛ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 71⅛ | 70⅞ |

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, at 4 o'clock P. M., the general speculation was heavy.

The latest prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 ₩ cent. reg. '81 | 115⅛ | 5-20 coup. n. 1. '65 | 114⅛ |
| 6 ₩ cent. coup. '81 | 116⅛ | 5-20 reg. '67 | 114⅛ |
| 5-20 reg. '62 | 115⅛ | 5-20 coup. '67 | 115⅛ |
| 5-20 coup. '62 | 115⅛ | 5-20 reg. '68 | 114⅛ |
| 5-20 reg. '64 | 115⅛ | 5-20 coup. '68 | 114⅛ |
| 5-20 coup. '64 | 115⅛ | 10-40 reg. | 108⅛ |
| 5-20 reg. '65 | 112⅛ | 10-40 coup. | 108⅛ |
| 5-20 coup. '65 | 116⅛ | 5s coup. '81 | 111⅛ |
| 5-20 reg. n. 1. '65 | 114⅛ | 6s Currency | 111⅛ |

The Secretary of the Treasury accepted only $359,000 United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund, today, as being within the price of Gold.

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the State Bonds:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tennessee 6s, old | 72½ | Mo., H. & St. Jo. issue | 91⅞ |
| Tennessee 6s, new | 73⅛ | Connecticut 6s | 101 |
| Virginia 6s, old | 44 | Alabama 5s | 55 |
| Virginia 6s, new | 54 | Alabama 8s | 80 |
| Virginia 6s, con. bonds | 54 | Ohio 6s, 1881 | 100 |
| Virginia 6s, defr. bds. | 15 | Ohio 6s, 1886 | 100 |
| Georgia 6s | 70 | Kentucky 6s | 98⅛ |
| North Carolina 6s, old | 33 | Michigan 6s, 1873 | 98 |
| N. C., to N. C. R. R. Co. | 45 | Michigan 6s, 1878 | 98 |
| N. C. Funding act, 1866 | 24 | Michigan 6s, 1883 | 98 |
| N. C. Funding act, 1868 | 23½ | N. Y. Reg. B. Ln. | 106⅛ |
| North Carolina new | 19 | N. Y. 6s, Canal ln. '73 | 105 |
| N. C. Special Tax | 12 | N. Y. 6s, Canal ln. '77 | 106 |
| South Carolina 6s | 50 | N. Y. 6s, Canal ln. '78 | 105 |
| S. C., April and Oct. | 27 | N. Y. 6s, Canal ln. '74 | 98 |
| Missouri 6s | 93 | | |

The last bids for the City Bank Stocks at the Exchange Board are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 130 | Citizens' | 125 |
| Manhattan | 150 | Market | 125 |
| Merchants' | 118 | Corn Exchange | 128 |
| Mechanics' | 133 | Continental | 86 |
| America | 150 | Marine | 155 |
| City | 250 | Commonwealth | 85 |
| Phenix | 101½ | Importers' & Traders' | 171 |
| North River | 96 | Park | 150 |
| Tradesmen's | 148 | Manuf. & Merchants' | 100 |
| Gallatin National | 118 | Central National | 97 |
| Seventh Ward | 97 | Second National | 105 |
| Commerce | 118½ | Fourth National | 110⅛ |
| Broadway | 260 | Ninth National | 107 |
| Mercantile | 122 | Tenth National | 100 |
| American Exchange | 111 | Oriental | 170 |
| Bank of North Am. | 105 | Gold Exchange | 120 |
| Irving | 125 | German American | 102⅛ |
| Metropolitan | 130 | | |

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold receipts | $474,049 23 |
| Gold payments | 1,407,804 07 |
| Gold balance | 49,127,320 17 |
| Currency receipts | 432,053 99 |
| Currency payments | 415,282 00 |
| Currency balance | 23,705,489 00 |
| Customs | 445,000 00 |

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—OCT. 30.

*Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.*

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City 6s, old | 98½ | ... |
| City 6s, new | 101⅛ | 101¼ |
| Camden and Amboy | 125 | 125¼ |
| Pennsylvania Central | 58⅞ | 58⅞ |
| Reading | 116 | about. |
| Lehigh Valley | 59⅛ | 59½ |
| Catawissa Preferred | 57⅞ | 57⅞ |
| Philadelphia and Erie | 27 | 27⅛ |
| Northern Central | 39 | 39½ |
| Lehigh Navigation | 39 | 39⅛ |
| Lehigh Gold Loan | 92⅛ | 92½ |

The break in the North-west speculation, so recently carried up from 72¼@83¼ ₩ cent., this afternoon, is ascribed to a resolution of the Board of Managers to issue $10,000,000 Convertible Bonds, in the discretion of the Executive Committee. The objects of this increase of Capital have not yet been officially explained.

The New-York Central Board of Directors have authorized a general Mortgage, bearing 6 ₩ cent., for $40,000,000, to provide for existing debt, about $15,000,000, and to construct a third rail from New-York to Buffalo.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

**NOVEMBER INVESTMENTS.**

To those who have funds to invest in large or small amounts, or who wish to increase their income from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend, after full investigation, the Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. gold interest (equal now to eight and a quarter currency,) and sold at par, they yield an income considerably more than one-third greater than United States five-twenties. They are Coupon and Registered, the lowest denomination being $100, the highest $10,000.

Nearly one-third of the Main Line of the Road will be completed and in operation, with a large business, the present season. All the property and rights of the Company, including a most valuable Land Grant, averaging about 23,000 acres per mile of road, are pledged as security for the first mortgage bonds now offered.

All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange at current prices. Descriptive pamphlets and maps, showing Route of Road, Connections, Tributary Country, &c., will be furnished on application.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia, and Washington.

**HENRY CLEWS & CO.,**
**No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.**

Bills of Exchange, circular notes, travelers' and commercial credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed on all daily balances.

Collections made. Investment orders executed.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

**BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH, No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.**

DEPOSITS received, on which we allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum. Special arrangements made with savings banks and others depositing large amounts.

We issue CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, available in all parts of the country, and bearing interest in case of special deposit.

We make COLLECTIONS for merchants and others in all parts of the country.

Orders for INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS executed at the Stock Exchange, on commission, for cash.

We deal in GOVERNMENT BONDS, and in the following FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD SECURITIES, which we can recommend with confidence, from a thorough knowledge of their character and value, viz.:

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS, six per cent., gold. Denominations $100, $500 and $1,000. Interest May and November.

CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, six per cent., gold. Denomination $1,000 each. Interest January and July.

WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, six per cent., gold. Denomination $1,000 each. Interest January and July.

Owing to the present high rate of interest, and consequent dullness in American Securities in Europe, and the demand for money here to move the crops, the present is a favorable time to make investments in these favorite Securities, as they can just now, for the above reasons, be purchased at less than their usual market prices, and a considerable advance is reasonably certain.

Full information furnished upon application at our office, in person or by mail.

FISK & HATCH.

THE INDIANA AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY will, in January next, complete its *Western Division* of 85 miles *Decatur, Ill., to Montezuma, Ind.*, opening the *Block Coal Field* to the entire Western system of railways, and commanding a large immediate traffic in crops and coal. The *Eastern Division*, 67 miles, completing the line *to Indianapolis*, will be finished during 1873. *The road is building with the money of the stockholders*, among whom are several leading banking-houses and capitalists of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, and from liberal donations along the line. The *Executive Committee* of Directors is composed of H. B. HAMMOND, President; WILLIAM H. GUION, SIDNEY DILLON *and* CHAUNCEY VIBBARD, *of New-York, and* GEO. M. PULLMAN, *of Chicago*. With no contingency as to the means for completing the road, nor as to its business when completed, the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS, issued upon it for $6,500,000, must be considered as abundantly secure. For sale by the Financial Agents of the Company,

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 14 Wall-st.

"HATCH & FOOTE," No. 12 Wall-st., pay the "Bidding Price" for Gold, and sell at the "Offering Price," as quoted at the Gold Exchange, in sums to suit.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R. R. CO. 7 PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, FOR SALE BY KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., NO. 45 WALL-ST.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 2,300 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 for Amber Winter; $9 25 for White Winter; $10 50 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales, 1,200 bushels No. 2 Red Winter at $1 65; 1,200 bushels No. 1 White Michigan at $1 85. Corn quiet; sales of car lots at 61c. Barley in good demand; sales, 2,000 bushels Upper Lake Canada at $1 06½; 3,000 bushels do., at $1 07; 20,000 bushels Bay Quinte at $1 07; 14,000 bushels do. at $1 06; 2,500 bushels do. at $1 08½; 1,500 bushels do. at $1 10; 10,000 bushels on private terms. Corn-meal, $1 40 for Bolted, $1 35 for Unbolted, ₩ cwt. Millfeed unchanged; Shorts, $17; Shipstuffs, $18; Middlings, $22, ₩ ton. Highwines, 91½c. Canal Freights—Wheat, 13½c.; Barley, 11c. to New-York; 5c. to Albany; Lumber, $4 to the Hudson, $5 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 70c.; to New-York, 60c.; to Albany, 57c. Receipts by Lake—5,100 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Barley, 816,000 feet Lumber. Shipments by Canal—9,100 bushels Wheat, 58,000 bushels Barley, 1,000,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 30.—Flour steady at $7@$7 30. Wheat quiet and unchanged; Red, $1 48@$1 52; White, $1 60@$1 70. Corn in fair demand and firm at 40c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 68c.@70c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 27c.@33c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Butter steady. Pork firm and scarce for city at $14 50@$15. Lard nominal; old Steam, 7¼c.; Kettle, 7½c.; sales of new Steam at 7¼c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders firm at 5¼c.; sales of New at 5¼c., partially cured; no old Sides offered; sales of new Clear Rib Sides at 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 8½c., packed. Bacon—Sales of Clear Rib Sides, 11c.; Shoulders, nominally, 6½c.; Clear Sides held at 11c. Hams—Sugar-cured quiet; Summer, 17c.@17½c. Live Hogs steady at $4 30@$4 40. Whisky in good demand at 89c.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—Clover-seed—New choice in demand at $9 75@$10; Timothy commands $3 50@$3 75; Flaxseed, $1 95@$2. Flour firm for the best grades, others dull and weak; Superfine, $4 50@$5 50; Extras, $6@$6 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 25@$8 50; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio do., $7 25@$8 75; high grades, $9 25@$10 50. Wheat dull; Western Red, $1 65@$1 72; Delaware do., $1 60; Amber, $1 80; White, $1 90@$2. Rye steady at 78c.@80c. Corn dull; Delaware and Western Yellow, 63c.@64c.; Mixed Western, 62c.@63c. Oats dull; White, 47c.@48c.; Mixed, 42½c.@44c.; Black, 41c. old Mixed, 47c. Coffee firm; Rio, 15c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17¼c., gold. Sugar and Molasses—Nothing doing. Whisky steady at 94c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Lake Imports—Flour, 19,689 bbls.; Wheat, 26,876 bushels; Corn, 150,675 bushels; Oats, 32,200 bushels; Barley, 91,747 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 26,334 bushels; Corn, 31,800 bushels; Oats, 27,800 bushels; Barley, 16,600 bushels. Railroad Shipments from Elevators—Wheat, 6,850 bushels; Corn, 35,300 bushels; Oats, 22,200 bushels; Barley, 91,747 bushels. Canal Freights 2c. lower; Wheat, 16c.; Corn, 14c.; Oats, 9c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7@$7 50; Bakers', $7 25@$7 75; amber, $8 50@$8 75; White, $9@$9 50. Wheat firmer; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring nominally $1 36@$1 37. Corn—Better inquiry; sales, 22,000 bushels No. 2 at 49c.; 8,000 bushels at 48c.; sellers are holding off for 50c. Oats nominal at 35c. for Western; 37½c. for Toledo No. 2. Other articles unchanged.

TOLEDO, Oct. 30.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 55@$1 57; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 59; Amber Michigan, $1 52@$1 42½; November, $1 42; December, $1 43¼; buyer all the year, $1 45; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 52; No. 1 Red, $1 51; No. 2 Red, $1 40½@$1 41. Corn dull, 3c. lower; High Mixed, 40c.; Low Mixed, 39c.; New, 37c.; Yellow, 40½c.; White, 42½c. Oats quiet; No. 1, 32½c.@32½c.; No. 2, 27½c.; Rejected, 26½c. Freights firm; to Buffalo, 6c.@6½c.; to Oswego, dull at 13c.@14c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30.—Wheat—Spring unchanged; No. 2 Spring, $1 11; Winter irregular; No. 3 Red, $1 60@$1 62. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 32½c.@34c. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 2, 25½c. Barley dull and lower for all grades below choice; No. 2 Spring, 85c. Rye dull and unchanged; No. 2, 53c.@63½c. Whisky steady at 89c. Pork—None here. Bacon unchanged; order lots at 7½c. for Shoulders; 11½c.@12c. for Sides. Lard held at 8c. for future delivery; no sales. Hogs quiet at $3 75@$4. Cattle dull; fair to extra, $3@$6. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 1, $1 16½; No. 2, $1 08¼. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2 Mixed, 30½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 21½c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1, 51½c. Barley firm; No. 2 Fall, 65½c. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 12½c.; to Oswego, 19½c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Barley.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat inactive; No. 1 Winter Red, $1 58; No. 2 Winter Red, $1 52. Corn steady; High Mixed, fresh receipts, 47c.; Low Mixed do., 46c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 1, 33c. Petroleum—Refined fairly active; Standard White, car lots, 23½c.; prime do., 24½c.; trade lots 1c.@4c. higher, according to quality.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 30.—Flour steady; Extra Family, $6 50@$7 25. Grain unchanged; small business. Provisions—Absence of business for want of stock; quotations are nominal. Hogs inactive; drovers are asking $4 25@$4 50 for choice lots; packers are not buying; receipts, 1,050 head. Whisky firm at 88c. The unfavorable weather checks out-door trade.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Wheat steady; sales, 4 cars No. 1 White Michigan, at $1 95@$2 02. Rye firm; Western held 86c.@87c.; sales of State at 86c.@90c. Corn active; sales, 8 cars Western Mixed at 63c.@64c. Barley firmer. Malt unsettled. Oats steady; No. 2 Chicago and Western, 44c.; Old Western, 46c.; Old White, 48c.@48½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 30.—Cotton firm, in good demand; Middling, 19½c.; Low Middling, 18⅞c.; good Ordinary, 18⅛c.; net receipts, 6,419 bales; gross, 7,884 bales; sales today, 1,500 bales; last evening, 5,000 bales; stock, 103,264 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 30.—Cotton firm, in good demand; Low Middling, 18⅞c.; Middling, 18⅞c.; net receipts, 3,877 bales; export to Great Britain, 4,405 bales; coastwise, 1,364 bales; sales, 1,600 bales; stock, 51,517 bales.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 30.—Flour dull and lower at $4 50@$9. Corn—None here. Oats in good demand at 37c.@38c. Bacon—Shoulders dull at 7½c.; Clear Sides scarce and firm at 12½c. Lard dull and unchanged.

MOBILE, Oct. 30.—Cotton firm; Good Ordinary, 18⅛c.; Low Middling, 18⅞; Middling, 19⅛c.; net receipts, 1,331 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,080 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 15,230 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 30.—Cotton active and firmer; Middling, 19⅛c.@19¼c.; net receipts, 2,466 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,185 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 34,165 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 30.—Cotton strong; good Ordinary, 16⅞c.@17c.; net receipts, 2,033 bales; sales, 1,150 bales; stock, 34,277 bales.

NORFOLK, Oct. 30.—Cotton firm; Low Middling, 18⅞c.@18⅞c.; net receipts, 2,229 bales; exports coastwise, 2,385 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 5,206 bales.

DETROIT, Oct. 30.—Wheat steady; Extra, $1 70@$1 71; No. 1 White, $1 61@$1 62; Amber Michigan, $1 51. Corn in good demand at 40½c. Oats in good demand at 3[illegible]c. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat.

## CATTLE MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Cattle—The receipts today, including 17 cars reported to arrive, were 3,332 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 4,083 head, or 209 cars, against 268 cars for the same time last week. The market was the dullest, for the opening day, of the season. The run was generally composed of common stock, and there were but few good Cattle in the yards. The attendance was fair, but buyers lacked the spirit to purchase. The continued unfavorable reports from the East and the prevalence of the horse disease in New-York has paralyzed trade here, buyers and sellers standing far apart. There is not sufficient trade to justify a quotable market. Sales to Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,185 to 1,455 lbs., at [illegible] [illegible]

## The Delaware Democracy Reject Greeley.

*From the Wilmington Commercial, Oct. 30.*

The speeches at the Democratic County meeting, at Middletown, on Saturday, indicate clearly the abandonment of Greeley. Although called by the regular Greeleyite Democracy, and controlled by them, it was, in reality, a Straight-out meeting, and the addresses of Messrs. Wright, Bayard, and Whiteley, all showed that they were ready to abandon the hollow, insincere contract, patched up at Baltimore.

Mr. Wright, the public may need to be reminded, is a candidate for Congress, in this district, and is appealing for popular support. His speech avoided all mention of Greeley's name, and expressed his contempt for colored men. The Democracy, he declared, stood on the "white man's party" platform of 1870. It never had sought the colored vote, and did not now seek it. His whole address was modeled on the pattern set two years ago by Senator Saulsbury, when he advised the Democrats to raise the "white man's party" cry, no matter how soon they might be compelled to abandon it.

Senator Bayard followed Wright. He had nothing to say in rebuke of that gentleman's Bourbonism; on the contrary, as good a Democrat declares to us he seemed completely at a loss to know what position to take. He, too, avoided Greeley's name as if it were a sign tabooed, and too infamous for utterance.

This meeting is the index of a great change in the position of affairs in Delaware. The Straight-out Democracy are greatly encouraged, and believe the vote for O'Conor and Adams will exceed that for Greeley. Their organ, the *Truth-Teller*, in its issue of this week, demands that Greeley be thrown overboard and O'Conor substituted at the head of the regular State and county tickets.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH.—The new church edifice erected by the Corporation of St. Bartholomew's Church on the corner of Madison-av. and 44th-st., will be opened for Divine service on the first SUNDAY in November, the third day of the month. The services will be held at 10½ o'clock in the morning and 3½ o'clock in the afternoon; the seats for that day will be free; the building will also be open to the public for inspection on Thursday the last day of October and Friday the 1st day of November from 10 in the morning till 3 in the afternoon, and from 7 to 10 in the evening of both days. Eminent artists will preside at the fine organ just finished for the Church by Messrs. J. H. & C. S. Odell; during those days, and in the evening selections of music will be rendered by the choir. The pews will be offered for sale by auction at the Church on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, at 8 o'clock. Maps of the pews with numbers and prices will be ready at the time of the sale. By order of the Vestry. NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1872.

THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE House of Rest for Consumptives will be held at St. Thomas' Church, 5th-av. and 53d-st., New-York, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Right Rev. Bishop BEDELL, of Ohio. A collection will be made on behalf the charity.

THE CORNER-STONE OF CALVARY FREE CHAPEL on East 23d-st., near 2d-av., Rev. WM. D. WALKER, Pastor, will be laid on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 1, at 3 o'clock. Several Bishops will deliver addresses.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Department of Public Parks for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Eighty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the new road or Public Drive, and from Twelfth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to A. M. Soteldo, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 41,) in the said City, on or before the 23d day of November, 1872, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 23d day of November, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 11 o'clock A. M. That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 5th day of December, 1872. That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land lying and being on Eighty-eighth-street, between the Eighth-avenue and the new road, and between Twelfth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of Eighty-eighth-street half the distance to the next street thereto, in the City of New-York. That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of December, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Oct. 18, 1872.

A. M. SOTELDO, Jr.,
JAMES S. HENNESSY, } Commissioners.
THOMAS W. PITTMAN,

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the opening of certain new streets, commonly known as Dyckman-street, Naegle-avenue, Sherman-avenue and Tenth-avenue.—Notice is hereby given to the owners, lessees and parties interested in any of the lands, buildings, or premises to be taken or damaged in said proceeding to deposit their title deeds, leases, or other documents relating to their ownership of or interest in any such lands, buildings, or premises with the undersigned Commissioners in this matter, at their office, No. 32 Nassau-street, Room No. 24, on or before the 6th day of November, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon.

The following is a general description of the streets to be opened in this proceeding: Those four certain streets situate in the City of New-York, between the Harlem River and Broadway, (or the King's Bridge road,) north of Fort George, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park, and also on the maps of the Dyckman estate, and on the maps of the said Dyckman tracts, designated as follows: First—Dyckman-street, extending from the King's Bridge road, south-easterly to the Harlem River. Second—Naegle-avenue, extending from the King's Bridge road, north-easterly to the Tenth-avenue. Third—Sherman-avenue, parallel with Naegle-avenue, and extending from the King's Bridge road north-easterly to the Tenth-avenue; and Fourth—Tenth-avenue, extending from Dyckman-street, northerly to the King's Bridge road.—Dated Oct. 23, 1872.

WM. E. MARTIN,
WM. C. TRAPHAGEN,
SAMUEL A. LEWIS,
Commissioners.

## DRY GOODS.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st.—Brilliant supply of PARIS and BERLIN styles. Many delightful novelties, DOLMAN, a great favorite. Patterns of them now ready. CLOTH MODELS with each pattern. Subscribe for SMITH'S ILLUSTRATED BAZAAR. ONLY ONE DOLLAR a year. Premium of ONE DOLLAR'S worth of patterns given to each subscriber. NOW is your time.

BLANKETS.—MADE HORSE-BLANKETS, Buffalo, Fur, and Plush Carriage-robes, Cloths, Cassimeres, at low prices for cash.
A. LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

## MILLINERY.

VELVET BONNETS AND LADIES' HATS.—THIS DAY, Alpine Hats, Felt Hats, Children's Hats, Feathers, and Mourning Bonnets. BINNS' Millinery, No. 447 Broadway. Avoid mistake. Save this.

## WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, NO. 290 6th-av., corner 18th-st., and No. 323 6th-av., corner 20th-st.—American watches, solid silver and finest silver-plated ware; French, American, and cuckoo clocks. Choice selections at manufacturers' prices.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

MANUFACTURE OF ICE.—AN INVENTOR desires the co-operation of a capitalist in the construction of machinery for the manufacture of ice on the largest scale; working model in operation; highest references. Address INVENTOR, Box No. 125 Times Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND BUSINESS of a good general store in a live town in Ohio; failing health cause of selling. Address C., Box No. 150 Times Office.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CAR FOR SALE.—Apply to J. NEWTON, No. 128 Huron-st., Greenpoint.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

**FEMALES.**

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And also "Times" Westside Office, No. 102 West 23d-st., corner of 6th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE NORMAL CALIFORNIA and New-York Employment Bureau, No. 128 6th-av., over the drug-store, can constantly be found a large selection of competent and strictly reliable German, English, Scotch, Swede, American and Irish help, both male and female; references investigated.

A LADY ENGAGED IN TEACHING during the morning would like employment for the afternoon and evening; anything remunerative and not menial. Address EMMA COLE, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st., formerly with Rodell, will be found a large selection of very superior servants with unexceptionable recommendations, Protestant and Catholic, City and country.

AT COLORED HELPERS ROOM, NO. 60 East 10th-st., first-class Southern servants on hand or supplied at short notice, directly from the South.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH cook; thoroughly understands meats, pastry, soups, vegetables, bread, biscuits, &c.; will give excellent recommendations from former employers as to honesty, sobriety, respectability, &c. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—ENGLISH PROTESTANT, THOROUGHLY understands first-class English, French and American cooking; understands the care of milk and butter; no objection to the country. May be seen today at office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman, with two and a half years' City reference from her last place; she can make good bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; will, if necessary, assist in the washing and ironing. Inquire for J. J., at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two neat girls; will do the work of a family between them; a good home preferred rather than high wages; no objections to the country; best recommendations given from former employer. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, IRONER, &c.—BY a young woman who understands her business; is a good family cook in every respect; will give best recommendations from last employer; is a good bread and biscuit maker and baker. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK AND CHAMBER-MAID—WAITRESS.—By two neat and tidy Scotch girls, in private family; cook understands her work thoroughly; willing and obliging; chamber-maid competent; many years' experience; very good references. Call at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT young woman; very respectable and excellent cook; has lived with first-class families; can do all kinds of cooking; country or City; meats, game, pastry; excellent baker; best testimonials. Call at No. 236 4th-av.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl in a small private family (American or English) as plain cook, washer and ironer, or general house-work; would be willing to go out of town; good reference. Call at No. 420 East 12th-st., rear.

COOK, AND ASSIST WITH WASHING AND Ironing.—By a neat young Scotch woman; will give excellent recommendations as to honesty, respectability, &c.; is a good family cook in every respect. Can be seen at 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman as first-rate cook for a gentleman's family; makes all kinds of desserts, side-dishes, &c.; has unexceptionable references. Inquire for H. D., at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS HER business; is a good baker, and will assist in the washing if required; has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 217 East 29th-st., Room No. 10.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook; is an excellent cook; best City reference; none but a private family need apply. Call for three days at No. 390 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT SWEDISH cook, who understands her business; desires a situation in a private family; country or City. Apply at No. 57 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

COOK.—A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE wish a situation for their cook; can be highly recommended. Call at present employer's, No. 210 West 14th-st.

COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook and assist with washing; has best reference from last employer. Apply at No. 255 West 30th-st., in grocery store.

COOK.—ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS HER business; is a good baker and will assist with the washing if required. Call at No. 217 East 29th-st., Room No. 10.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class cook; willing to do coarse washing; good City reference. Call at No. 117 West 46th-st., near 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNderstands soups, game, desserts, jellies, creams, &c.; best of reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COOK, &c.—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A private family; is an excellent baker; would assist with the easier washing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 357 7th-av.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as good cook; no objection to assist with washing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 220 West 18th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS good cook and baker, or as cook, washer and ironer in a small family; best City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 515 3d-av.

COOK.—BY A CANADIAN WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; City or country; City reference. Apply at No. 237 West 27th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing; City reference. Call at No. 115 West 46th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, or chamber-maid and assist with the washing by a tidy, smart, and fully-competent young woman; has satisfactory City references. May be seen today, or addressed, at office No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, or Nurse and Seamstress.—By a very respectable young German girl, lately landed, a situation in a small private family; is willing and obliging, and can make herself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, OR Seamstress.—By a neat girl; understands her work well; will give best recommendations from former employer; does not object to a home in the country. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; seven years' references from last employer. Call at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—AS FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid or waitress; understands her duties perfectly; over three years' excellent reference. Call at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., in grocery-store.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A German young woman; very respectable; excellent nurse and chamber-maid; best testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 3 Bleecker-st., corner of Bowery.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT, active young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and care children; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—WANTED, SITUAtion as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing, by a respectable English girl; Protestant. Call at private stable, No. 152 East 33d-st., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 289 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in dry-goods store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPEtent girl as chamber-maid and waitress; excellent City references. Call at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTable girl to do chamber-work and waiting in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 216 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—AS COMPETENT chamber-maid, or would do chamber-work and waiting; good City reference. Call at No. 707 6th-av., in the shoe-store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG girl, as chamber-maid and to take charge of children; good reference. Can be seen at No. 23 West 24th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTable girl, as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 117 West 46th-st., near 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A RESPECTAble young girl wishes a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; City references. Apply at No. 141 West 5th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, as chamber-maid, or to mind children, in a private family. Call at No. 60 West 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT woman, as first-class chamber-maid; excellent City reference. Call at No. 417 East 17th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID—AND TO ASSIST IN the washing; good references. Call at No. 243 West 16th-st.

CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A WIDOW WISHes a position, in a family of refinement, to take charge of children and to assist with family sewing; understands dress-making for adults as well as children. Address for two days M. B., Times West-side Office, No. 102 West 23d-st.

CHILD'S NURSE.—AS CHILD'S NURSE; capable of taking charge of an infant; can embroider; is a good sewer; best City reference. Apply at No. 140 3d-av., near 15th-st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT German girl a situation to do general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 3 Bleecker-st., near Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—TO DO GENERAL house-work by a servant who is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and bread-maker, in a private family; country or City. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A GOOD WOman to do general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer. Apply at M. Hild's, No. 137 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

**FEMALES.**

HOUSEKEEPING.—A LADY REDUCED in circumstances, having large experience in housekeeping, desires a position, not menial, in a highly-respectable family. Address E. S., Box No. 10 Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY OF EDUcation and refinement, as housekeeper or companion to an invalid lady; references exchanged. Address N. H. B., Box No. 203 New-York Post-office.

HOUSE-WORK.—A TIDY PROTESTANT girl, who wants a good home and will do the house-work in a small family for moderate wages, may address, with age and amount expected, H. A., Box No. 256, Mott Haven; if handy and willing to learn, no previous experience necessary.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant girl; will be generally useful in a family; gives excellent recommendations as to honesty and reliability; is a good plain cook; has no objections to country. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK, OR CHAMBER-WORK, or Nursing.—By a neat, tidy, Welsh Protestant girl; can be generally useful in a family; will give excellent recommendations as to honesty, respectability, &c. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—A GIRL IN A SMALL private family, to do house-work. No. 320 3d-av.

**EMPLOYERS**

Can always be PROMPTLY SUITED with

**DOMESTIC HELP,**

FOR ANY CAPACITY, AT

**ODELL'S,**

**No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway. REFERENCES INVESTIGATED.**

EMPLOYERS will find it advantageous To Leave their Orders, As in that case we have time TO MAKE SELECTIONS WHICH WILL PROVE SATISFACTORY.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman, with first-class references, in a gentleman's family as lady's maid and seamstress; can operate, cut and fit dress, hair, &c. Inquire for M. J. O. H., at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant girl; is accustomed to all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Call or address Lady's Maid, No. 549 9th-av., near 39th-st., for two days.

LADY'S MAID.—AS FIRST-CLASS LADIES' maid; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; is an excellent hair dresser; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 140 3d-av., near 15th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; has her own sewing-machine if wanted. Address K. M., Box No. 22 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A COLORED girl, to wait on a lady or to do light chamber-work or sewing. Can be seen for three days at the north corner of Broadway and 32nd-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN GIRL as lady's maid and seamstress; first-class reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress, or Fine Washing.—By an American young woman; highly respectable and first-class laundress; French fluting and all kinds of gents' and ladies' fine washing; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 236 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—A LADY BREAKING UP housekeeping desires to procure a situation for her laundress, whom she can recommend in the best manner as a superior laundress and first-class servant. Inquire for M. C., at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY respect; understands polishing, French fluting, puffing, fine muslins, &c., thoroughly; has City reference of the highest character. May be seen or addressed at the office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman as first-class laundress; no objection to do a little chamber-work; the best of City reference. Call at No. 208 Lexington-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant as laundress and chamber-maid; would cook, wash and iron for a small family; has excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 224 West 19th-st., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLored woman a few gentlemen's or families' washing, from 75 cents to $1 per dozen. Call at No. 340 West 52d-st., first floor, between 8th and 9th avs.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN would like to get gentlemen's or ladies' washing to do; is a good ironer of shirts. Call at No. 432 7th-av., near 34th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGH LAUNdress; understands fluting, polishing, &c.; best of reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Chambermaid.—By a highly recommended and respectable young woman; five years in her last situation; has had long experience in the care and training of children; very kind and obliging; excellent family seamstress; operates; would wait on a lady nicely. Call at No. 236 4th-av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN American young woman of good abilities and not above her business; very kind and pleasant to children; good family seamstress; a very desirable person; best references; country or City. Call at No. 236 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS nurse for an infant or growing children; has two years' first-class reference from her last employer, who can be seen; is willing and obliging. Inquire for M. O. B., at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR LIGHT House-work.—By a very respectable and highly recommended English Protestant girl in a small private family; seeks a good home more than high wages; willing and obliging. Call at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—FOR young children; prefers the entire care of a very young baby; is a Protestant; no objection to the country. Call at No. 161 West 23d-st., present employer's.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS nurse and seamstress, or to do chamber-work; highly recommended by present employer. Call at No. 537 Lexington-av., corner 49th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE; CAN take the full charge of an infant, or grown children; three years' City reference. Call at No. 107 West 18th-st., third floor.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman, as nurse; can take entire charge of infant, and bring it up on the bottle; three years' City reference. Call at No. 240 West 28th-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN as competent nurse and seamstress, or to wait on a lady; City or country. Call at No. 133 West 19th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse, capable of taking charge of a baby from its infancy; best of reference. Apply at 200 East 33d-st.

OFFICE NO. 405 5TH-AV.—RELIABLE help to be had of all nations at No. 405 5th-av., French Office, particularly French.

PARLOR-MAID.—BY ONE WHO CAN come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 1,374 Broadway, first floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as first-class seamstress; thoroughly understands cutting, fitting, and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has three years' reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as seamstress in a private family; would be willing to do light chamber-work. Can be seen today at No. 141 Avenue C, corner 9th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GOOD SEAMSTRESS; has three years and a half good references, and will do a little chamber-work, if necessary. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE person as seamstress, to assist with chamber-work or do fine washing; good operator; best City references. Call at No. 7 East 28th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salads perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; would do chamber-maid and waiting in a small family; has best City reference; no objection to country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITress, who understands the care of silver, getting up of salads, and the courses of dinner thoroughly; neat and tidy about her work; has the best of City references. Call at or address at the office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—By a neat, tidy young woman; thoroughly understands her business in every respect; will assist with washing and ironing; no objections to a first-class boarding-house; gives six years' recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; very respectable and excellent waitress; understands the care of silver and setting up salads, or would take chamber-maid and waitress; very best City references. Call at No. 236 4th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class waitress; understands the entire charge of silver and all kinds of salads; is careful and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class waitress in a private family; four years' City references. Apply at No. 115 East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROFESSED WAITress, in a first-class family; has the best of reference for waitress or chamber-maid. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 2 East 16th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS waitress; is willing to assist in chamber-work in a small family. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 121 5th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; two and a half years' excellent reference. Call at No. 107 West 18th-st.

WET-NURSES AND PROFESSIONAL nurses, (male and female,) for invalids, with good reference, constantly found at RANSOM'S Nurse Agency, No. 304 6th-av., near Bowery.

**MALES.**

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISH BUTLER; has excellent references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as second coachman or groom by a young unmarried man, who refers to his present employer, at No. 115 West 18th-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

**MALES.**

COACHMAN, &c.—THE ADVERTISER, AN Englishman, desires employment; taught park and cross-country riding in Rome, Italy, for eight years; is well known to several families now in this City; has numerous and undoubted references; will accept a coachman or head groom's position in a gentleman's stable. Address Box No. 1,578 Post-office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, UNderstanding the care of horses in every department; first-class groom, careful driver; best City reference from last employer. Address G. E., Box No. 199 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman by a Protestant Swiss man; single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable reference. Address T. R., Box 113 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A Protestant single man; sober and competent City driver; thoroughly understands proper treatment of horses; best reference given. Address J. J., No. 989 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A young married Englishman; unexceptionable City reference from late employer. Address Coachman, No. 40 East 32d-st.

CASHIER.—A POSITION AS ASSISTANT cashier, or a similar position of trust, by an American; age nine best of reference. Address ADVERTISER, No. 251 West 19th-st.

GROOM OR COACHMAN.—BY A MARried man, aged thirty, Protestant, as groom or coachman in a gentleman's or lady's family; lately landed; understands his business, and is sober and steady. Call or address Wm. Casly, No. 203 Grand-st., Jersey City.

PORTER.—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORter or in any employment not requiring heavy lifting, is wanted by an active, intelligent American; steady employment is desired rather than large compensation. Address J. R., Box No. 150 Times Office.

PORTER.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN wishes a situation as porter in a store; is a Protestant. Can be seen at 611 3d-av., for three days.

SECOND STEWARD OR CARVER in hotel, restaurant, or boarding-house.—By a respectable young man, with three and a half years' reference from last employer; is a good carver; can cut meats, do marketing, &c.; also very handy at cooking. Apply at 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY A SOBER, STEADY MAN, A situation as waiter in a private family; who perfectly understands his business; can be well recommended. Address H. O. C., No. 53 University-place; J. Morris, corner 12th-st., or No. 474 3d-av., between 32d and 33d sts., Room No. 5.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Frenchman, as a first-class waiter; understands his business perfectly; has unexceptionable City reference from last place; no objection to country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

WAITER.—A SUPERIOR PRIVATE WAITer, (Protestant,) accustomed to the duties of a first-class private family; good City references. Address A. B., Box No. 189 Times Office.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business and has the best of City references. Address W. S., No. 571 Broadway, for two days.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER BY an Englishman, with first-class City references. Address for two days F. W., Box No. 9 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH WAITER IN a private family; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 209 Lexington-av. J. W., waiter.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TWENTY years of age, a situation in some wholesale business; has had three years' experience at the hardware; best of City reference given. Address A. B. J., Box No. 179 Times Office.

## HELP WANTED.

R. H. MACY & CO. WANT INTELLIGENT and industrious saleswomen in all departments of fancy goods; experienced saleswomen preferred; must be correct at figures and have good references. Apply at the desk of the Superintendent, between 2 and 4 P. M.

R. H. MACY & CO. WANT SMART WOmen as cashiers; must be quick and correct at figures and good judges of money; best of references required. Apply between 2 and 4 P. M., at the desk of the Superintendent.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN, (SCOTCH Protestant preferred,) as nurse and chamber-maid, in Orange, N. J.; one competent, orderly, well recommended, and thoroughly truthful, can find a permanent home. Apply to Mr. PORTER, No. 32 Beekman-st., second story.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, IN ELIZAbeth, N. J., for a very small family, a capable Protestant woman; must cook, wash and iron. Apply, with references, before 2 o'clock, at Room No. 74 Irving House, corner of Broadway and 12th-st.

WANTED.—A COOK AND WAITRESS with good City references. Apply on Thursday and Friday, from 9 to 11 A. M., at No. 14 West 10th-st.

WANTED—A COOK TO ASSIST IN THE washing and ironing. Call at No. 105 East 65th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—SALESMEN. LORD & TAYLOR, Broadway and 20th-st.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Frederick H. Whitney, late of Farmington, in the State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. C. Hull's son, No. 21 Park-row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of May, 1872.

CHARLES W. HULL, } Executors.
WILLIAM J. HOPPIN,
my23-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS W. NEUSTADTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 6 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of June, 1872.

HENRY NEUSTADTER,
je27-law6mTh* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID MONROE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of business in the office of R. B. Campbell, No. 10 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of May, 1872.

ALEXANDER MONROE, Administrator.
my23-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC H. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the place of business, Nos. 25 and 27 Peck-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January, 1873.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1872.

PHOEBE SMITH, Executrix.
CLARENCE A. SMITH, } Executors.
SAMUEL F. BELL,
jy18-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM T. RUNK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Benjamin F. Beekman, No. 187 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of September, 1872.

ELIZABETH F. RUNK, Administratrix.
BENJAMIN F. BEEKMAN, Administrator.
o26-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE MOORHEAD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 26 Union-square, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of September, 1872.

PENELOPE MOORHEAD, Executrix.
s19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE OTTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of John Gartelman, No. 353 East 54th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of August, 1872.

HENRY OTTER,
JOHN GARTELMAN,
Executors.
au8-law6mTh*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., HAS REmoved his private hospital to the vicinity of his residence, No. 42 Fifth-av. Spacious apartments and competent nurses are provided for those who require careful dietetics or constant surgical attendance. Specialty: The more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera; Hernia and its radical cure; Stricture and the associate disease, Irritability of the Bladder; Varicocele, Hemorrhoids, Fistula, and its consequences. Consultations at Dr. D.'s residence from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9, evenings.

FINANCIAL AGENT WANTED—TO extend the subscription list of an old-established benevolent institution; none but middle-aged Americans of unquestionable standing in New-York, and of ample experience, need apply. Address (giving present residence,) ENERGY, Box No. 168 Times Office.

RELIABLE DETECTIVES WANTED.—A few first-class men can receive good pay in working a divorce suit. Apply for three days, with references, to EMIL JUSTH, at No. 117 West 13th-st., between 2 and 3 P. M. only.

WANTED—TWO SITTINGS IN DR. HALL'S Church, corner of 19th-st. and 5th-av., floor or gallery. Address W., Box No. 947 Post-office, New-York.

## FURNITURE.

**T. G. SELLEW,**

**DESKS,**

**Office and Library Furniture,**

**NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.**

**Fine Cylinder Desks.**

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDding cheap for cash, or weekly or monthly payments taken, at G. REID'S, No. 33 Hudson-st.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ROUNDABOUT RAMBLES IN THE LANDS OF FACT AND FICTION. By FRANK R. STOCKTON. New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO.

This is one of the best books for boys we have seen for a long time. Mr. Stockton has evidently set to work to produce a volume [illegible] young people, and the result is that every page is worth reading. The contents are exceedingly varied, and although the work is mainly intended for the young, it will be found quite capable of providing amusement for the leisure hours of others more advanced in life. We took it up for the purpose of glancing through its pages, and found that we were reading steadily on; and, in truth, the book is far more interesting than many of much greater pretensions. Mr. Stockton may be honestly congratulated on the execution of his task. He evidently knows how to engage the attention of the young. The illustrations are numerous and good, and altogether we scarcely expect to see a better book produced this Christmas, although no doubt we shall have many more showy ones.

THE HUMAN RACE. By LOUIS FIGUIER. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1872.

M. Figuier is an industrious compiler, and he has now collected a great deal of information concerning the different races of mankind which inhabit the earth. He has drawn chiefly upon others for his facts, and we cannot say that in every case he has done well. But the book is well enough in its way, and may be read with interest by the general reader. The publishers have done wonders for it—the type and paper are both excellent, and the illustrations almost prodigal. There are eight fine chromo-lithographs, and 243 engravings on wood. The volume is, consequently, one of the most attractive recently issued by the Messrs. Appleton.

AGNES HOPETOUN'S SCHOOLS AND HOLIDAYS. THE EXPERIENCES OF A LITTLE GIRL. By MRS. OLIPHANT. MACMILLAN & CO. 1872.

A charming story for children. We need not remind our readers how well qualified Mrs. Oliphant is to relate a narrative which shall enchain the attention of young and old. This little volume is excellent in the moral it inculcates as well as in the incidents upon which it is based. It is a book which every mother would be glad to have her children read.

THE BATTLE OF THE GAUGES RENEWED. By ROBERT F. FAIRLIE. London: EFFINGHAM WILSON.

In reply to a review made by Hon. Silas Seymour, on the report of Gen. G. P. Buell, Chief Engineer of the Texas Pacific Railroad, who advocated the adoption by that road of the three-foot six-inch gauge, Mr. Fairlie has written an exhaustive argument on the comparative merits of the broad and narrow gauges, favoring, of course, the latter side of the question. Mr. Fairlie has presented the many advantages possessed by the narrow-gauge roads with great clearness and force. It is a subject upon which he is rightly enthusiastic, and thus it is not strange that he carries his conclusions further than others would care to do. Fully believing that on all short lines, or long routes through sparsely-settled districts, the narrow-gauge road can be used to great advantage, we are obliged to confess that even after reading Mr. Fairlie's able defense, we cannot admit that a three-foot gauge might be wisely substituted for those now employed by the Erie and Central Railroads. It would, indeed, be decidedly adventurous to construct a transcontinental road on this principle. We are developing a system of passenger-car building very different from this theory of railroads. Our Pullman cars and the like are every day becoming larger and heavier; and with this desire for airy, comfortable accommodations on the main routes, passengers would find it difficult to be satisfied with the further confinement of person to which these roads would necessarily subject them. In all freight lines, such as the one now proposed by the Central Railroad, we should suppose that the change might be highly advantageous. As a treatise on the subject, Mr. Fairlie's work is a very thorough one, and we cordially recommend it to all interested persons.

CATALOGUE OF THE GRADUATES AND OFFICERS OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. July, 1872. Published by the Alumni Association.

This publication is the fruit of an excellent idea, and represents a praiseworthy effort to gather particulars concerning the large body of graduates—over 3,000 in number—who have gone into professional life from this Medical College since its foundation in 1841. The destruction of the records of the Institution by the fire which destroyed the College building in 1866, has made the preparation of the work a task of great difficulty. The work is an octavo volume of 112 pages, and has been edited with care and ability by Dr. Charles Inslee Pardee, the present Secretary of the Association, and includes a list of the officers of the Alumni Association, the constitution, a history of the Medical Department of the University, a list of the officers of the College since its formation, the names of all the Alumni, and, so far as obtainable, their present addresses and professional records.

—*The Young Folks' History of England.* (BOSTON: LEE & SHEPARD.) A good and sensible compilation by YEA CRAIG-KNOX. The facts are told in an interesting manner, although briefly—the events of the American war of Independence, for instance, being condensed into less than two pages. Brevity, however, is one of the aims of the book, and the author's general design has been successfully accomplished.

—*The Prairie*—(APPLETON & CO.) Another volume in the new illustrated edition of Cooper's novels. Like the preceding ones, it is well illustrated, and will be popular with travelers and railway readers.

### Another Gift by Mr. W. W. Corcoran.

*From the Washington Republican, Oct. 29.*

We understand that the Board of Trustees and Overseers of the Columbian College, in this city, determined at a recent meeting to take immediate steps for the increase of its permanent endowment. Mr. W. W. Corcoran is President of the Board, and has most strikingly evinced his interest in this movement by informing Dr. Welling, the President of the College, that he purposes to contribute to its permanent funds the proceeds resulting from the sale of a very valuable tract of land belonging to him in the immediate vicinity of Washington. This tract of land, commonly known as "Trinidad," is situated on the eastern boundary of Washington, and embraces more than 150 acres. The spirit of improvement now taking such rapid strides among us has already reached this property, which, owing to the fertility of its position and other advantages, is estimated by competent judges to be worth not less than $250,000. The entire avails of this tract, when it shall be sold, will be generously turned over by Mr. Corcoran to the permanent endowment of the Columbian College.

### France and Italy.

The policy of the Italian Government toward France is thus explained by the Ministerial paper, the *Opinione*: "If our clerical papers could be believed, we are on the eve of serious complications with France, and our relations with that Power are daily becoming more strained. This error seems to arise from the circumstance that the Ultramontanes only read Legitimist papers, and think that these represent the opinions of all Frenchmen. But the very reverse is the truth. Thiers and his Ministers, with the majority of the French people, prevent the majority in the Assembly at Versailles from venting their spite upon Italy. * * * Whenever any difference of opinion arises between the French and Italian Governments, these Deputies busily fan the flame, and would be glad to kindle a war between the two countries. But Thiers has always silenced them, which he would never have been able to do if they had the French nation at their back. Even if all Frenchmen shared the feelings of the Ultramontanes and the Legitimists, Italy would not be obliged to alter her policy, for she has the other States of Europe on her side. At present it is chiefly on commercial questions that we do not agree with France; but England, Belgium, and Austria have exactly the same opinions on this subject as ours, and whether we join these Powers in a common understanding or negotiate with France alone, these questions would in any case be settled peacefully. The French may also differ from us on religious subjects, and indeed the Ultramontanes and Legitimists attack us in the most violent manner on account of the law on religious corporations. But the French know how to distinguish internal from international questions, and have good reasons for not interfering in the affairs of other States. If France has any claims to make with regard to Roman institutions which she has founded, they will be examined and duly allowed if we find them valid, just as we should do with the claims of any other country. But in this matter also a peaceful arrangement will be arrived at. The Ultramontanes and Legitimists will not have the satisfaction of setting France and Italy by the ears. We do not fear a war either now or in future. * * The Power which should now provoke a war would have all the other Powers against it. Not only do we not desire a war with France, but we strive to maintain the most friendly relations with her; and we therefore beg the Liberal Italian papers, on the one hand, not to make France responsible for the language of the Ultramontanes and Legitimists, while, on the other we protest against the provoking language used toward France by our clericals."

## NEWPORT.

### The Chevalier De Ternay Monumental Slab at "Old Trinity."

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

NEWPORT, R. I., Saturday, Oct. 26, 1872.

Our numerous Summer visitors in New-York will no doubt be pleased as well as interested, and especially that portion of them who are accustomed to worship at "Old Trinity Church," to learn the following: The monumental slab erected to the memory of Chevalier de Ternay, who died in this city soon after his arrival, and who was buried with imposing military honors, has been removed. This slab has remained in the churchyard for nearly a century, but during the present week it has been taken up and placed in the vestibule on the west side of the church. This step has been taken by the church society at the solicitation and expense of the Marquis de Noailles, the French Minister, who has resided here during the past season. A neat but substantial block of granite, suitably inscribed, will mark his last resting-place in the burial-yard of the church.

Chevalier de Ternay arrived in this city on the 10th day of August, 1780, in command of a French fleet of seven ships and five frigates, with a large number of transports and an army of six thousand, under the command of Count de Rochambeau. J. G.

## RELIGION IN FRANCE.

### Views of M. de Pressense.

In the meeting of the Congregational Union, at Nottingham, on Oct. 11, Dr. Pressensé delivered an animated address, in the French language, on "The State of Religion in France." It was afterward translated to the meeting by Rev. R. Ashton, Jr. In considering, said Dr. Pressensé, the state of religion in France, he should have to leave out all reference to politics. The wounds of his bleeding country needed probing with a most delicate hand. He was compelled to say that Protestantism, as a State religion, had not honored religion generally in the eyes of his countrymen by recent events. The state of things might be thus described: The dominant religion was growing more and more hostile to liberty, and as a natural consequence, liberty was becoming more and more irreligious. But the predominance of Romanism should not be looked on as a triumph of their race. Let them not forget the glorious French Reformation in the sixteenth century, which might be termed the chivalry of the Reformation, or the partial reformation of the seventeenth century in connection with Pascal and the Port Royal. If that last movement had not been crushed, France would not now be where she was. But France rejected both reformations. Matters grew worse, and on the 18th of July, 1870, the country appeared to consummate its infamy in the acceptance of the dogma of Infallibility. Before that time there was a liberal party in the Church of Rome in France, but that party, regarded as a whole, had bowed its head to the idol of the Vatican. Romanism was descending lower and lower, and was trying to prevent the country from accepting true liberty; while, on the other hand, it was drawing crowds to La Salette and Lourdes, cramming their minds with apocryphal miracles. In the meantime, as he had said, democracy was increasingly forsaking religion, which it confounded with Romanism. The people in the large towns were skeptical, and their irreligion would naturally lead to tyranny. In the excesses of the Commune they had seen what political atheism was. In the schools and the learned classes they had a cultivated infidelity. They had M. Renan and others, and this polished skepticism had descended to the streets, and they had seen it roaring in wine and blood. But between these two extremes there was a large number of religious souls in France waiting for better times, which might not be long delayed. But what were their duties? First, they should be men of true liberty. He ought to say that the religion of servitude was not the religion of Christ. Moreover, friends of Christianity everywhere ought to rejoice with them that the late despotism of twenty years had fallen. Some said that régime helped material prosperity, but they should remember how under it corruption had spread and souls had been perishing. What was being done in Prussia by the Government they could not approve. It was against liberty and against their religious principles. He had no sympathy with Jesuitism, but let them not use Jesuitical weapons and principles against them. Decided progress, however, was being made in France. The Budget of Public Worship voted by the National Assembly was being increasingly condemned. Twenty years ago such a hope would have been thought absurd, but if the Republic lasted for twenty years longer they would see the vote for that Budget done away. Let him also mention that at the recent Synod they had held in Paris a resolution was passed in favor of the separation of Church and State. That separation, when it came, would hasten on the regeneration of the churches and help a revival of true religion. Then, after what he had heard recently at Cologne—and no nobler words had been heard there since Luther—he hoped these noble principles would find an echo in France. Meantime, they should look on themselves as the leaven hid in the meal. The first duty was to preach Christ, to help on what had been called the "inner mission." In France they were a minority, but they represented a great principle; and they were increasingly trying to do what they could in the way of Conferences, by a mission they were founding in New-Caledonia among the Communists there, also by labors among the workmen of Paris, and by a college they hoped shortly to establish there. Above all, let them not despair. God has already passed the plow over the soil. As in the case of the prophet Elijah, they had heard the Divine voice speaking to them in the whirlwind of fire; but He was now speaking to them in gentler tones, seeming to say to them, "Rise and be comforted." God had smitten them so severely because he had great designs in the future for France.

### New Site for Trinity College Decided Upon.

*From the Hartford Courant, Oct. 29.*

We understand that the trustees of Trinity College have located the site for the new College buildings, and that they have agreed to purchase of Mr. Pendleton the grounds known as the "Babcock Farm," containing about forty acres, and located south of Park and west of Putnam street. The property fronts 1,300 feet on Park and about 1,100 feet on Putnam-street, with a northerly boundary adjoining the grounds of the Weed Sewing-machine Company, and westerly to the Park River. No more judicious selection could possibly have been made. It is really a delightful spot. Park River curves gracefully around its north-western and western boundaries, and a fine grove of natural forest-trees covers acres of the river's bank, making it a lovely park, that needs, in its natural beauty, hardly the touch of ax or spade. The price to be paid for the property has not as yet been made public, but the site has from the first been favored by a majority of the trustees, among them Messrs. English and Sheffield, of New-Haven, who, it is said, voted to sell the college grounds on condition that the "Babcock Farm" grounds should be purchased for the new site.

### Death of a Wealthy Laborer.

*From the Terre Haute (Ind.) Gazette, Oct. 14.*

Saturday afternoon, Rev. James Hill, of Asbury M. E. Church, was summoned to the death-bed of one of the rolling-mill hands at a boarding-house near the nail-works. Reaching the house, Mr. Hill found the sick man suffering from typhoid fever and flux, and soon saw that the patient was not long for this world. The kind-hearted gentleman did all he could to spiritually comfort the sick one, who proved to be a Welshman named Thomas Evans, of Pittsburg, but he was nigh unto death's door, and was rapidly declining. Last night he breathed his last, and those who had attended him in his last sickness and who were his friends in health opened his trunk, to their surprise finding unmistakable evidence of the wealth of the deceased, being not less than $30,000, consisting of bank accounts, money loaned on securities of various kinds, and farming lands. Evidences were also found that led to the belief that he has a wife in Pittsburg, Penn., from whom he has been separated for some time, whether legally or not, is yet a mystery. The history of the life of the deceased is one of mystery, he being worth an ample competency, and a common day laborer in a business that can but be very laborious. His hands were blackened and hardened, showing beyond a doubt that he had long been engaged in this avocation. He could not have been more than thirty-five years of age, from the best we can learn.

## THE FAR WEST.

### The Upper Red River Country—Wonderful Enterprise—An Engineering Camp—A Novel Camp Follower—A Three-Hundred-Mile Railroad Trip—A Ride Across the Red River Bottoms—Game—The Railroad as an Agent of Progress.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

OTTER TAIL CROSSING, NEAR THE MOUTH OF PELICAN RIVER, Friday, Sept. 20, 1872.

The wonderful beauty of the lake and river scenery of Minnesota is not better illustrated than here in Otter Tail County, a section which abuts on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and the new road now in process of construction between that road and the St. Paul and Pacific, lower down in the State.

Otter Tail Lake is a beautiful sheet of water, with sandy bottom and shores; is some ten miles long by six in breadth, abounding in fish and wild fowl, and it is picturesque and beautiful beyond conception. No wonder, therefore, that the region around is attracting numbers of settlers, who, in possession of [illegible] lands, soon find themselves blessed with an independence. Indeed, to bring the matter close home to us of the engineering camp, one of the commonest illustrations of this success of the new settlers may be found in the person and family of the farmer nearest to our camp today, a sturdy, sensible man, who has extended various little courtesies and accommodations to us out of his now abundant resources as a successful frontier agriculturist. Fortunate as we have been in pitching our tents near the spring which supplies his family, his large garden has furnished us some of the finest vegetables one ever sees anywhere; while the clear river in front, giving us for the past day or two plentiful supplies of fine fish, pike, bass and bull-pout, added to the contributions of the hunters, has enabled our capable commissary to really set a bountiful and desirable table, such as is seldom excelled under similar circumstances.

The case of our friend, the settler alluded to, is one of thousands. Three years ago he was the denizen of a small town, and only making a bare living there for himself and a young and growing family. Rent, fire-wood, provisions to be purchased so regularly absorbed all his earnings that he finally determined to strike out and see if he could not better the condition of his finances and his household. In company with a brother-in-law the start was made promptly; and after many weeks spent at "prospecting," the two depending mostly upon their guns and fishing-lines for subsistence, they came upon this pleasant and choice locality, and which at last furnished them with good homes, and in three years he finds himself with a snug house, 250 acres of rich land, wood and water plenty, and altogether, his horses, land, cattle, &c., he is worth several thousand dollars.

One is frequently struck out here with a spirit of enterprise seldom witnessed elsewhere. At the crossing of the Otter Tail River by the Northern Pacific one might have seen, a few weeks ago, a steam saw-mill in full operation, when the proprietor had not even time to roof it in, but which, notwithstanding its crude look and surroundings, was doing a rousing business, evidenced by the great piles of lumber it was turning out, and the large quantities of saw-logs which were afloat near by waiting to be cut up. On all sides are seen similar quick movements and valuable results, growing out of the great rush of settlers and the needful means for providing them with shelter and a good start.

An engineering camp out here presents not only good points of observation, but a good many attractions besides, to one who desires a sojourn temporarily in the wilds; because, aiming at certain points as yet in the line of no beaten track, or "trail," the men of the "transit" lead, us across forests, rivers or plains, or by the margin of the beautiful lakes, with the sure comfort of a reasonably good shelter at night. A camp of ten men must have transportation for their luggage, a proper commissariat, &c., &c.; and when the labors of the day are over, and we are seated around the camp-fires, one is sure to find, even in that small circle of pioneers engaged in laying out a pathway for the iron horse, men who have experienced almost every vicissitude, in wild travel over half the continent—from the scenes of their current labors even to the shores of the Pacific and to Puget Sound.

Speaking of the comforts of this particular camp, all hands are constantly congratulating themselves, in the presence of a certain devoted camp-follower—one "Sookey"—about the best and prettiest Durham that ever dispensed lacteal luxury. Sookey is a character; and old Levi, the camp caterer, who most affectionately attends on her, is another, and the two are a decided study for any philosopher who may wish to speculate upon the nature and scope of queer attachments. Whenever the encampment is broken up, the cow takes up the line of march behind the big wagon, laden with tents and other camp equipage; and the other day, although she made a tramp of twenty-one miles, occasionally taking a mouthful of grass, she was astonishingly fresh at the journey's end, and at night gave her usual tribute of a bucketful of milk, to the delight of all present. The fun of it was, that if old Levi fell behind on the march, she went back, lowing and bellowing, to find him, and looked satisfied to an amusing degree, when she could trudge alongside of him again. Let me add that her place at meal times is most commonly around our open-air table, where, with her nose most complacently pushed in between the shoulders of some two of us, she can have, occasionally, a biscuit, piece of bread, or a potato handed back to her, thus making her a participant in the feast to which she had contributed. This shows what gentle treatment, even from rough frontiersmen, will effect upon animals, and should be worthy of reflection even to those more fortunately situated.

I have spoken of the Otter Tail Lake as one of the most beautiful and attractive, even of the many lakes of this delightful region. The traveler moving in a south-west course down the Otter Tail River, finds that, after a while it becomes the Red River; and in this section is a slow, beautiful, swift stream, which coming, as it does, from large and permanent reservoirs, scarcely ever shows much rise or fall, the first place of note on its banks being a new town hardly three years old, called Fergus Falls, from the name of the cascade, or falls, at that point. The town lies upon both sides of the river, a substantial bridge joining it together, and here we find a pretty church, several stores, hotels, a huge saw, lath, and shingle mill, a grist and merchant mill, bank, Post-office, land office, &c., similar to older towns. Indeed, favored with the two great and manifest advantages of rich lands and a splendid, never-failing, and equable water-power, perfectly controllable within high banks, its prosperity and growth appear already assured, and make it one of the most promising places in the whole State.

One of these sensations, which becomes at times almost a perfect illusion in the Otter Tail region, is the appearance it bears of an old and settled country, like parts of England or Belgium, the presence of costly mansions being all that is necessary to make one feel that it has been settled for centuries; and one almost expects, at times, as he mounts some of those charming emerald slopes, with their rounded summits and graceful curves, to come upon a stately villa fitting to the scene. So remarkable is this feeling, or half-way illusion, that it actually drowns the feeling of loneliness.

Breaking up our encampment, and taking a south-westerly course toward Dakota and Breckenridge, distant from the Otter Tail crossing below the mouth of Pelican about twenty-one miles, we find the country a rolling prairie for the first ten miles or so, reaching finally almost a dead level of green plain, as we strike the famous "Red River bottoms." Here at Breckenridge, the Bois de Sioux River joins the Red River, Lake Traverse being the source of the former; and the two combined, joined from point to point by the Pelican, the Buffalo, the Big Maple, Cheyenne and other streams, finally makes the "Red River of the North" navigable for steamers from the Northern Pacific crossing up into the British possessions.

As, mounted on a stout mustang, we proceed over the plains [illegible] the encampment, we see [illegible] grouse and ducks in abundance, and are occasionally favored with a shot at some of them; the ducks, particularly, rising in clouds from the small lakes scattered along the way. At one place we came upon the fresh tracks of an elk, where he had walked up and down a dry slough; but the animal did not make its appearance. All along the route are scattered at intervals the great granite boulders which go to establish the glacial theory, and prove that the country had been some time in the far past a vast lake; the traveler having that idea forced upon his mind over and over again by the character of the soil and other indications.

Breckenridge, the present terminus of the St. Paul and Pacific Road, appears to be quite a thriving place; for, besides its own population, we find groups and encampments of Indians and half-breeds from Fort Garry and other points, with their furs. We see here, too, trains laden with horses, mules, and various supplies for the frontier forts; these telling the story of how essential this road has become to the uses of the Government, and to the progress making in settling up the country still further West. At this point, also, we see that the Red River has that peculiar color which distinguishes it for the rest of its course northwardly; and its current is rapid, too, indicating the rough navigation between this point and Moorhead.

Here we were greatly amused at seeing a half-breed attempt to save the twenty-five cents ferriage fee across the river, by making his small nag half wade, half swim, in the endeavor to ford it. The bed of the river appeared to give him a firm footing enough, but when he sought to get up the muddy bank he was regularly "mired," and had great difficulty, even by aid of his associates, in getting the concern to firm ground, breaking one of the runnings gear in doing so. He grunted his dissatisfaction loudly at the conclusion; but the experiment served to show us that the river was, in some sort, fordable at that point.

Coming back toward St. Paul from Breckenridge, the distance between the two points being a little over two hundred miles, one finds for a good distance from the last-named place the characteristic richness of the Red River bottoms; and also a scarcity of timber, which would almost indefinitely retard progress and settlement, but for the agency of that potent instrumentality in modern advancement—the railroad. Sixteen miles distant is Campbell Station, the starting-point by stage-line for Fergus Falls and the Otter Tail settlements; and all along in this quarter the Pembina Road will somewhere strike the St. Paul and Pacific, the spaces between will ultimately be filled up.

Further down still, we find numbers of little lakes again spangling the surface of the country, the waves in them black with ducks and geese, and more and more the signs of industry and thrift manifesting themselves, as great wheat fields spread out their rich treasures to the sun, the grain now being in the shock or stack and awaiting the visit of the threshers, whence will give it to market and to consumers in the older States. It is a glorious exhibit indeed, and shows—in connection with the busy and large towns springing up on the line of the road—that railroads need wait no longer for business in being constructed, but that they create it.

### The Roman Catholic Clergy on Human Liberty.

*From the New-York Tribune, Nov. 19, 1864.*

The *Tablet* dissents from some portion of our recent strictures on the attitude and teachings of the Roman Catholic clergy in our country, touching the slaveholders' rebellion and its causes—dissents more especially to our remark, that the influence of said clergy coincides with that of the grog-shops, in keeping our Irish-born population in an attitude of sympathy and virtual co-operation with the slave power, now struggling desperately to destroy our Union. We do not understand the *Tablet* to deny the substantial truth of our assertion, but rather to dissent from our grounding as disrespectful and irreverent. But the truth is always to be spoken when anything is, and it seems to us that this substantial accord between the clergy of one of our most numerous bodies of Christians and the keepers, almost without exception, of the haunts of low dissipation and moral ruin, properly challenges investigation and reflection. Why should the great body of the clergy of any Christian denomination be of one mind in politics with the keepers and frequenters of the haunts of vice and infamy? What is the "mystic tie that binds" these seemingly incongruous classes in political fellowship? Here is a grave fact. The priests of a great and venerable Church, and the keepers of the dance-houses of Water-street and the rum-holes of Corlaer's Hook, Mackerelville, and the Five Points ardently supporting, with scarcely an individual exception, the same candidates in our recent election. What purpose, what impulse, what sympathy have they in common? Who will give us the true reason of their accord?

Do you say that they are alike opposed to intermeddling with what is none of their (or our) business? Then let us shift the scene, and see how your explanation adapts itself to the existing parallel.

The City of New-Orleans, now nearly a century and a half old, was originally settled by Roman Catholics, who have always been its most numerous and wealthy denomination. It is the residence of an Archbishop, with a numerous and influential clergy. That city was very early, if not at its foundation, cursed with slavery, for, on its transfer by France to Spain, in 1763, of its 3,190 inhabitants, no less than 1,225 were slaves. In 1860, its population had increased to 168,675, whereof barely 13,380 were slaves. But New-Orleans had now become the greatest slave mart on earth, Havana and Dahomey not excepted, and the focus of the harshest and most exacting system of slave-working ever known in a Christian, while far crueler than was ever tolerated in a Mohammedan country. In that City of New-Orleans, under the shadow of a Roman Catholic Cathedral, crimes against humanity and decency were constantly and publicly perpetrated by wholesale at barracoons and slave auctions, in the way of handling, stripping and selling women and female children, who often commanded enormous prices, notoriously for the gratification of the most brutal lust.

At these auctions husbands were sold away from wives, mothers from their young children, not occasionally, but by wholesale and almost daily, for scores of years. Many of the victims as well as many of the perpetrators were Roman Catholics; yet, notwithstanding that the Catholic Church propounds and maintains the most rigorous and salutary doctrines with regard to the sanctity and indissolubility of marriage, we have never heard of a protest by any Archbishop of New-Orleans against these slave auctions which were the scandal of Christendom. That Catholic women and girls were sold by hundreds to liberties for the most infamous purposes has never, within our knowledge, evoked even a spirited remonstrance from the Archiepiscopal champions at New-Orleans of the Immaculate Conception.

Nay, more. Today Louisiana has rival Governors and Governments, one of them located in New-Orleans and based on the right of all man and women to freedom, the other somewhere in the north-western quarter of the State, and fighting to destroy the Union in the interest and for the perpetuation of negro slavery. And today the Archbishop of New-Orleans and all (or nearly all) his clergy are the ardent, active, bitter, obstinate partisans and champions of the rebel, disunion, pro-slavery Government of Louisiana, and the relentless foes of its free rival. In other words, they are doing their utmost to restore at New-Orleans the crimes, infamies, and abominations of the system of divorce at the dictate of a master's caprice, lust, avarice, and of rape, enforced concubinage, and bestiality, which has been banished from that city by the triumph of Union arms.

Now, if there were anything in the ordinances, the inculcations, or the traditions of the Catholic Church universal that required this, we could understand, though we could not approve or justify it; but the fact seems to be emphatically otherwise than this. The "antipathy of races," so often cited to justify Irish persecution of "nagurs," is utterly unknown at Rome, where a negro black as midnight is received in society, ordained to the priesthood, and consecrated a Bishop precisely as if he were a white man, and whence the most memorable Papal bull issued in our time—that of Pope Gregory, 1839—condemns and denounces slavery as inhuman and unchristian. So Bishop Dupanloup and other eminent Catholics of our day are ardent contemners of slavery, while Augustin Cochin was recently knighted by the Pope for his admirably convincing treatise, showing the beneficial results of West India emancipation. We cannot recall the name of a single eminent Catholic in Europe who is an upholder or advocate of slavery. Will any one explain to us the pro-slavery attitude of the Catholic clergy in this country?

### Movement of Coal from Pittsburg.

*From the Cincinnati Gazette, Oct. 28.*

The amount of coal that left Pittsburg yesterday on the present rise was 5,268,000 bushels, with forty-two tow-boats, of which 2,138,000 bushels are to stop at Cincinnati, the remainder going below. There are forty-four tow-boats still remaining at Pittsburg, and, as there are 15,000,000 bushels of coal waiting for a rise, it will be seen that the boats will have all they can bring on a single trip, and a good deal more. The largest amount of coal ever brought down on a single rise was a little over 8,000,000 bushels. The amount started on a single day of the present rise is only 3,000,000 bushels less than during all the days of the big river last spring. Our reports last night showed that it was still raining in the Allegheny and Monongahela regions, and both rivers were rising. A rise is thus assured that will enable all the coal now loaded on barges at Pittsburg to be brought out.

## OUR ART SCHOOLS.

### The Cooper Institute.

Just before the Tribe commenced its great fight against corruption, there was a universal conviction among all classes of citizens that public spirit was dead. Men even went the length of thinking that it could not be in the natural course of events; that public spirit was simply an early phase of the life of nations, which in maturity was superseded by private interest. In the midst of these fine theories the champion arose, and the battle was fought and won. Of these it is then even in the National, even to the things of which he is capable of judging. It is strange, but nevertheless true, that even at that gloomy time, before the champion had thrown his glove into the face of the giant in the name of honesty, New-York was blessed with an unusual number of far-seeing broad-viewed men who, in comparative obscurity, were occupied in planning for the future greatness of the City. The historian who, in the year of grace 1972, traces the annals of the land will recur again and again with ever increasing admiration to this very epoch as specially the parent of the prosperity that shall then be. As the present fades into the past before the eyes, the dull forms of unknown men separate themselves from the obscure crowd, brighten with strange lustre, and loom into the foreground with gigantic proportions. They are avowedly the great men of their time. But those who were thought great by their contemporaries, dwindle and sink into atomies not to be distinguished from that general mass of mankind which gives nothing to posterity save the vantage ground of standing on it.

To go into the many schemes for the future, the great reformation of prisoners, the punishment of moral offences, the building up of the industrial arts, and of artistic industries, will furnish some day employment for many eloquent pens. The present sketch will be confined to the formation of those art schools by means of which artistic industries are being developed in our midst almost without our knowledge. Of these there are but two, the Academy of Design and the Cooper Institute; though the day will come when the Metropolitan Museum of Art will be more important than either. Moreover, as the Academy of Design is restricted to purely artistic aims, this sketch must be confined to the schools of the Cooper Institute, devoted specially for the development of those industrial pursuits which are controlled by art, and whose prosperity depends entirely on the excellence of the art applied to them. Among these are wood-carving, costume-making, porcelain and earthenware manufactures, gas fixtures, architectural ornamentation, jewelry, engraving, photography, working in gold and silver plate, and others less important. When good Peter Cooper, in April 1859, made the noble presentation of this Institute to the Country, almost all articles of the above-named industries were imported. At the present hour we have made in some of them immense progress, and in others we have at least attempted something. Twenty years from this time we shall be fairly abreast in all of them, with the foremost nations of civilization. For in these schools eight hundred boys and men, already engaged in these very pursuits, are nightly taught those transcendent laws of beauty whose realization has given to France, to Italy, to Germany, and to England their supremacy. The pupils it must be confessed are mainly of foreign extraction, the great majority being German, but they are true citizens, and we have all the benefit of their inherited aptitude developed to its highest pitch by favorable surrounding conditions.

The Art Schools of the Cooper Institute comprise the Female Schools of Design in the day time, and the Night Schools for Males. In the first the circumstances are altogether different from the second, and therefore all the arrangements are different, for it is primarily the object of the institution to benefit the pupils as much as possible, and as soon as possible to enable them to reap a positive pecuniary profit from their instruction. The males who attend the night schools are all employed in the day time, therefore their course is at night. They are employed in certain industries, therefore they are taught exactly what will profit them in their own line. The ladies, on the contrary, have no occupation, and so they are instructed in the day time. For those who have employment, an exceptional class is formed, attended by one section on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and by the other, Wednesdays and Fridays, thus giving them four days in the week to earn money for their support. But the great majority of the ladies are those who who are learning an occupation, and who, accordingly desire, by devoting all their time to study, to learn as quick as possible. There are not many ways in which women can find artistic employment. The chief are teaching, drawing, photography and engraving. To these things the present Principal, Mrs. Susan N. Carter, devotes special attention. In the first, naturally, a good knowledge of elementary drawing is nearly all that is requisite, and this can be acquired thoroughly in one year in the Institute, that is, from October to May. Those, therefore, who desire to teach drawing are permitted to devote themselves specially to the elementary branch, which, to tell the truth, stops short of the most valuable instruction that the Institute affords. The branching off place is naturally from the elementary. The pupil can elect to go to photography, taught most thoroughly by Carl Hecker, or she can advance higher in the true art direction, and be taught drawing from antique casts, by Signor F. Venino, or she can learn wood-engraving from a most admirable instructor, Miss Charlotte B. Cogswell, who has turned out some first-class designers from her alcove. Among them is notably Miss Curtis, engaged by Ticknor & Fields, as an illustrator, at a high salary. Many of the most charming designs in *Our Young Folks* are from her pencil. But this requires a special aptitude, and out of the 155 pupils at present studying, only a small proportion go to Miss Cogswell. Photography is a very lucrative occupation, and is chosen by at least one half, the remainder go through the legitimate art course and prepare themselves for the schools of the Academy of Design, the natural succursal of an art training.

He who desires to visit the Female School of Design can do so on Friday, when it is open to the public from 11 o'clock until 1 P. M. He will find it on the floor above the reading-room. The pupils come at 9 o'clock, with the exception of those who live at a distance, many pupils coming daily from points twenty and thirty miles away. There are, indeed, two young ladies who come from Stamford, Conn., and are most regular attendants, never missing a day. The lesson, if it may be so termed, ends at 1 o'clock, P. M., but the pupils have the privilege of staying until 4 o'clock to draw without instruction for the sake of practice. The locale of the classes is peculiar from being above the reading-room, whose great height materially cripples the space awarded to the schools, which are arranged in long galleries, divided off into alcoves by partitions. In the first five are the pupils learning elementary drawing, taught by the Principal, Mrs. Carter, a very accomplished woman. Copying from a flat surface is absolutely tabooed, every beginner having to commence in the true artistic way, from objects cast in plaster. These are of the most varied forms, from simple cones and cylinders up to bunches of grapes, apples with leaves, and things which present numerous curves and difficult shading. When a pupil thinks she can conquer greater difficulties she advances to the antique, under Signor Venino. Mrs. Carter, who is to all these girls like a dear sister, never makes any objections even if the pupil mistakes the extent of her progress. She asks her if she is sure she can do the work in the next department, the result being, nine times out of ten, that the pupil is sent back by Signor Venino as not yet fit for the casts of the human body. The former Principal, Miss Childs, who came straight from the South Kensington Museum, failed to get the affectionate esteem of her pupils in this way, and was something of a stumbling block to artistic progress, driving away some girls who certainly would have honored the Institute. She was a determined advocate of pointing, and would not allow any stump shading at all. The present instructor shows her pupils that in elementary drawing a clear, good, firm outline is the great point, and that as to point and stump shading, sometimes one and sometimes the other can be used with greater advantage. It is a pleasant thing to see her leading over a bright young girl copying an acanthus leaf, or an intricate piece of German or French scroll work, pointing out the spirit and meaning of the curves, and how these designs could be and are employed in decorative art. The next alcoves are under Signor Venino, but here the screens are removed, and the whole forms one long space. The girls with their easels are grouped one way and the other, drawing from casts at different angles. Here will be a group of three tackling a colossal head, to attain all the vague and elusive characteristics. Further from them will be another squad attempting the armless Venus of Milo, the most loved of all the antique. A third party will be drawing the immortal head of Psyche, a fourth the bending Venus that enchants the world, a fifth the elegant strength of Theseus. Nine-tenths of the pupils are more than good looking, and their fair faces and bright-colored dresses stand out in warm relief amid the colorless plaster and against the darkened walls. They are flushed with the excitement that the comprehension of the beautiful never fails to give, drinking in the beauty of line and the delicate expression like wine, and warm with generous rivalry. Here certainly they are at their best, and no sweetheart or friend shall ever see them look better in their homes, though tricked out in all the finery of fashion.

From Signor Venino and his casts the visitor progresses to Carl Hecker and his photographic teachings. He is emphatically a thorough man and an excellent master. But, alas, when one regards the groups whom he is teaching painting in black and white from antique casts as a preparatory to painting photographs, one cannot but feel a certain pain. For many of the pupils here are comparatively old women, one certainly is forty-five at the least, and they have an anxious look that comes after the reverses of life, when they take a new standpoint. They are desirous of gaining a comfortable livelihood, and they have been told, and justly, that painting photographs is the way to get it. They look as if they had staked their little heap of savings, or the pitiful wreck of past affluence, upon this chance. But there is an awe beyond which the hand is no longer capable of delicate instruction. The mind may receive, the eye may learn, but the hand cannot be taught to obey them. Then adieu to comfort, adieu to warm rooms and good food and pleasant friends, and out into the cold to receive, humbly, the scraps that may fall from rich men's tables. But the retouching of positives in oil-colors, water-colors, crayon, and sepia, though the great prize, for it is worth $50 a week, is not the only one open to a quick eye and a clever hand. The retouching of negatives, removing the spots with the fine point of a pencil by very delicate strokes, is worth $25 a week, and has numerous votaries. It really can very well be done by one who knows nothing of art, but it must be trying to the eyesight. It is necessary, however, for those who desire to learn this to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with photography in all its branches, and this is most thoroughly taught by Carl Hecker. There are lectures on the chemistry of the thing, and of course light; then the students are taught to take negatives, and then to print off the positives. They are also instructed in the mystery of posing, of which as parenthesis it may be said that there is great need, for the present practitioners are utterly stupid and incapable, and it is to them that most photographs are indebted for the imprisoned, constrained look. The taking landscape views, laying and painting porcelain positives, complete the instruction.

The night schools are differently conducted. In the first place, they have at last won the appreciation of the classes for whom they were meant, for which God be thanked, because it foreshadows more certainly than any prophecy a great industrial future. There are at the least 800 men and boys at present receiving instruction. For so many at once there is no room, consequently they are divided into three sections, who come, No. 1 Monday and Thursday, No. 2 Tuesday and Friday, No. 3 Wednesday and Saturday, and there are over a thousand applicants hanging breathless for vacant places as soon as there shall be some. These pupils are all engaged in occupations during the day, being for the most part sons of foreigners engaged in pursuits requiring a knowledge of drawing. Nine-tenths of them are German; there are some Jews, some Irish, some English, but hardly an American. In the Science Schools the thing is reversed, and nine-tenths are American. The first point in the art studies is elementary drawing, which is done from flat surface copies. It is a fact that this is not artistic, but the pupils did not want to be artists. They wanted to be carvers, to have the power of drawing patterns, and to have the instruction to design them. And they could hardly be coaxed to draw the plaster forms, although if they had done so their power of forming new designs would have been enhanced ten-fold. From the elementary alcoves, where they muster in immense force every night, they are promoted to the scroll or ornamental department, very skillfully conducted by Max Eglau, a German landscape painter of merit. This is exactly the department where nineteen-twentieths want to come, for it teaches the jeweler, the gold and silver plate worker, the carver, the cabinet-maker, the gas-fixture man all that they desire to know. The patterns are of the most varied description, and were imported specially from Paris and Vienna under the direction of Herr Eglau. Going through the crowded alcoves, which in some things resemble the lunch-counters so oppressively known to down-town men, one cannot but be struck with the absorbed interest of the workers. There are rows of desks on which they lean and draw standing, and underneath these are bins, where each one deposits his drawing board and paper. All work with lead pencils, as they could not be induced to use crayons. Their ambition extends to the thing exactly within their reach, and they will not strain one inch beyond. This is all right enough for the present generation; but in the next, when the fire of American energy and the beauty of American scenery shall have tempered the stolid German clay, the art impulses in their blood will be too mighty for restraint, and then will come an inventive, original school that the whole world of art shall recognize. Many—at present far too many—cease to attend when they have mastered scroll work; others go on to the human figure, and some to modeling in clay; others to drawing from the life model, who gets a dollar a night for sitting. At present there are only fifteen who pursue the last branch, but of modelers there are seventy-five. The larger portion of these are of German parentage, but there is quite a fair sprinkling of Americans. Few attempt this who have not a special aptitude, and the consequence is that they make astounding progress. The writer saw a young fellow for the first time handling the clay and modeling a group of laurel leaves. He knew nothing about it; but there was an instinct in him that made him go right, and his production was more than tolerable. They are taught here, also, to make plaster casts, their instructor being Carl Mueller, who is assisted by Nicolas Rossignoli, both excellent teachers. The best praise that can be given to them is to say that at the yearly exhibition in May they display a series of objects far beyond what could be expected from a school. But this, as remarked before, is the result of special aptitude.

There is another branch of the art night-school which comprehends architectural, mechanical, and perspective drawing. The first is taught by Edward C. Miller, who has 150 pupils; the second by Mr. Saxton, and the third by Prof. Herzberg. The rooms devoted to this are up on the highest floor, and are less crowded than below, where the elementary teaching occupies so much space. Along the walls are glass cases containing models, in wood and plaster, of different parts of architectural structures. In the centre are the drawing desks, with very large lockers. At one end is an enormous black-board, on which the teacher, with a free hand and in beautifully flowing lines, draws a part of an architectural ornament. He explains in detail, with admirable clearness, the purpose of that ornament, and what qualities it must have, and he gives them the idea of the house for which it is supposed to be designed. Then the pupils, having got these terms, have to go to work to design the ornament completely, according to the initiative of the Professor. Anything more thorough than this cannot be conceived, and one is not at all surprised in examining the lockers to find work there equal in conception, and far superior in finish, to the architectural ornamentation plates prepared in the studios of even eminent architects. Nowadays an architect not only gives the plans for the house, but he has to supply designs for all its decoration, from the molding on the ceilings to the decoration of the staircases, and the fashion of the balustrades. The Equitable Building is an instance of this, all the elaborate bronzes on the stairway, the branch gas-jets, the ornamental wainscoting on the staircase, the designs for the fresco-work in every part, having been elaborated painfully by Mr. Kendal, the architect who prepared the plans for that great building. Under Mr. Saxton, in mechanical drawing, are 120 pupils, and under Prof. Herzberg, in perspective, 80.

The whole of the schools are under the management of F. G. Tisdall, Jr., the director. He has been there now for three years, and inaugurated that policy which made the working classes appreciate the institution. He comprehended that the idea of Mr. Cooper was to benefit them. If the pupils could not understand the reasons for certain arrangements, and refused to adopt them, preferring to forego the instruction rather than obey what they failed to appreciate, he modified matters so as to give them what they did want. Notably this was the case with regard to drawing from flat surfaces. Art says that this is an error, and that no comprehension of masses and their effects can be obtained in that way. The cabinet-maker and the carver, and the silversmith, all Germans, declared that the flat surface was what they wanted. Mr. Tisdall gave it them, but he did not abandon the other. He opened a room for drawing from objects, as it is called, into which some fifty pupils have been coaxed to enter. The way, thorny at first to them, becomes lighter as they go on, and when they commence to design they will be so much superior to those who have only studied the line and not the mass, that the shops for which they work will obtain an immense commercial advantage. The reason will be sought for this superiority, and when it is found the flat-surface teaching will be abandoned by the pupils without hesitation.

### The Lottie Stanton Assault.

John Jones, the plumber, who was concerned with Joseph Dempsey, late Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, in the assault on Lottie Stanton, surrendered himself to Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct, yesterday, Miss Stanton having been declared out of danger by her physicians. Dempsey was bailed some days ago. Jones, who is now locked up in the Mercer-street Station, will be admitted to bail today.

## LAW REPORTS.

### COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Fancher, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 12 M. Nos. The People and McDonald vs. New-York Benevolent Society of Operative Masons; 73, Same vs. Same; 74, O'Dowd vs. New-York Benevolent Society of Operative Masons; 75, McLoughlin vs. New-York Benevolent Society of Operative Masons; [illegible] vs. Gresty vs. Green; 101, Olmstead [illegible] Riley et al.; 114, Justh vs. Justh; 131, Crandall vs. De Wolf; 211, Wilcox et al. vs. Robinson et al.; 219, Riley vs. Armstrong; 220, Riley vs. Armstrong; 223, McGregor vs. Welsh; 227, Loewenthal vs. Wolf. Call 231, [illegible] vs. The [illegible] Match Company.

### BROOKLYN COURTS.

CITY COURT—Neilson, J.—Nos. 288, 322, 328, 334, 336, 340, 345, 349, 350, 170, 10, 259 to 276, inclusive.

### DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 30.

*By Judge Fancher.*

George H. Foster vs. Benjamin P. Fairchild, &c.; report confirmed and order granted.

Judah Price vs. James A. Dorman; motion granted by default.

John Clemishire vs. F. S. Keeting et al.; report confirmed, and judgment for plaintiff confirmed.

*By Judge Ingraham.*

George Johnson vs. Mary Harland et al.; motion granted.

James H. McMillan vs. William H. Williams; motion denied and injunction dissolved.

[illegible]

*By Judge Sedgwick.*

Henrietta Mazzocchi; ordered that the case be sent back to the referee to take further proof as to the identity of the defendant, and the commission of the alleged adultery.

Henry Eisner vs. Philip Neuebaum et al.; order granted.

John F. Wolff vs. Mayer Goodkind et al.; order denying motion.

Henry Sauderman vs. Moses Bitterhouse; order appointing commission granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 30.

*By Judge Robinson.*

Murphy vs. Gerrell; motion to open default denied, with costs.

### UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Nos. 179 and 180.—Dirilier vs. Morris.—Error to Circuit Court for Northern District of Illinois.—This was an action of ejectment to recover certain real estate in Illinois, which had been sold in pursuance of a bill filed by the United States to foreclose a mortgage held in the name of the Solicitor of the Treasury, and which was executed by one Russell, in 1837 to secure the Government against the loss of an indebtedness of about $50,000. Both parties claim title from Russell, the plaintiff in error, through others of his vendees, and the defendants in error claims through the title obtained by the United States by the foreclosure of the mortgage. Upon taking his title from the vendees of the Government, defendant in error found other parties in possession, and brought this action to oust them. The judgment sustained the title derived from the Government, and the writ of error is to reverse it, the argument being that, as the plaintiff in error holds title under parties who purchased the equity of redemption from Russell, and as those parties were not made defendants in the action of foreclosure, that proceeding was irregular, and no valid title passed to the Government.

S. W. Fuller for plaintiff in error; Carlisle & McPherson for defendant.

No. 187.—Waterman vs. United States.—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—This was an information filed charging Waterman with attempting to manufacture tobacco in fraud of the Internal Revenue laws. The verdict sustained the charge, and this writ of error seeks to reverse the judgment rendered on the verdict, on the ground that the evidence upon which the conviction was sustained was a showing by the Government that Waterman had before been guilty of bad faith with the Government. It is contended that such evidence will not support the charge, although a man in connection with slight circumstances of a suspicious character in relation to the present offense. The case was submitted on the printed points, the Government maintaining that evidence of similar offenses in the past is admissible to show intention.

B. H. Bristow for Government; R. Ross for plaintiff in error.

No. 187.—Grey vs. Mutt.—Error to the Northern District of Illinois.—This action was brought by Grey as survivor of one Kellogg, who was a partner in business with Moss, the defendant, to charge that Kellogg had advanced $10,000 to his partner, which remained unpaid. The defense was that the money was advanced to one Eldred as the agent of Kellogg, and that it was for the protection of the commercial interest of the firm, and not for Moss individual benefit. The judgment sustained that theory; but it is here alleged that evidence was given which contradicted the facts presented, and that the judgment should be reversed. Submitted on the printed points.

O. Jackson for plaintiff; Harding & McCoy for defendant.

No. 187.—Erskine vs. Hohnbach.—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin.—This was an action of trespass brought by the defendant in error against the plaintiff in error, as Collector of Internal Revenue, for the alleged wrongful seizure of tobacco belonging to him, on a charge of attempting to defraud the Government of revenue. The defense was that the defendant was guilty of nonpayment of taxes, &c. The reply alleged that the taxes claimed were not chargeable, and that he had been guilty of no deception or fraud. The verdict was for the claimant, and the Collector here contends that the trespass will not lie in such a case, and that the case of the defendant in error fails because he did not allege, in his resumption, that an appeal was made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to abate the tax assessed and alleged to be illegal.

C. H. Hill, Assistant Attorney-General for Collector; Smith & Stark for defendant.

No. 85.—United States vs. Powell and Hildebrand et al.—Error to the Circuit Court for the Middle District of Tennessee.—Thus was an action of debt brought by the Government against the defendants in error as principals and sureties upon two distillery bonds, given under the seventh section of the Internal Revenue law of 1866, one of which bore date 12th of December, 1866, and the other of the 26th of April, 1867.

By a proviso to a joint resolution passed March 29, 1839, all internal revenue bonded warehouses are bound to reimburse the Government the expenses and salaries of store-keepers and other things in charge of such warehouses. These actions were to enforce payment of salaries of store-keepers in the warehouses of Powell and Hildebrand. The defense was, that at the time the bonds were executed such expenses were not chargeable to the warehousemen. The Court sustained the objection, and the judgment was for the distillers.

The Government claims here that such bonds, by the decision of the Courts, contemplate the faithful performance of any duty which may be by law imposed upon the officer after the date of his bond, and a reversal is asked on this ground.

B. H. Bristow for the Government; defendants not appearing.

## NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1872.

The sales effected in horned Cattle on this forenoon were few, but the tone of the market was a shade better, and prices were not advanced. Beef Cattle sold from [illegible] ₰ weight, [illegible] cwt., to 7½ cwt., on 52 lbs. to the cwt. net, quality generally coarse. Milch Cows of fair quality firm from $75 @$92 50 ₰ head; poor Cows slow from $32 @$50 ₰ head. Milk-fed Veals scarce and in demand from 9c.@9c. ₰ lb.; coarse grass Calves from $9 @$15 50 ₰ head—these latter were ten months old. Sheep and Lambs firm, but sold in small lots; Sheep from 5c.@5¾c. ₰ lb.; Lambs from 7½c.@8c. ₰ lb. Trade in Hogs has improved with a resumption of transit. Live Hogs fair from 5c.@5½c. ₰ lb. City-dressed from 5c.@6¼c. ₰ lb., with light Pigs at 7¼c. ₰ lb.

SALES.

Fortieth-street Sheep Market.—On yesterday afternoon Learch & Barnes sold 339 Indiana Sheep, weight 31,0[illegible] lbs., at 5¾c. ₰ lb.; 240 Illinois Sheep, weight 14,040 lbs., at 6¼c. ₰ lb.; 230 Ohio Sheep, weight 19,300 lbs., at 5¾c. ₰ lb. On this forenoon Judd & Buckingham had 2 cars of Western and Canada Sheep due, also 1 car of choice Canada Lambs. Kase & Heuvar had 1 car of Kentucky Lambs due. No sales on this forenoon.

Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market.—Hume & Elliott sold 160 Sheep, weight 12,910 lbs., at 6c. ₰ lb.; 23 Sheep, weight 1,910 lbs. at 6¼c. ₰ lb.; 20 Sheep, weight 1,800 lbs., at 6¾c. ₰ lb.; 12 Sheep, weight 1,201 lbs., at 6¼c. ₰ lb.; 63 Lambs, weight 3,720 lbs., at 7¼c. ₰ lb. J. Kinby sold 14 Sheep, weight 1,280 lbs., at 6¼c. ₰ lb.; 25 Sheep, weight 2,120 lbs., at 6¼c. ₰ lb.; 15 Lambs, weight 1,070 lbs., at 8¼c. ₰ lb.; 207 Lambs, weight 13,820 lbs., at 8½c. ₰ lb.; 29 Lambs, weight 2,120 lbs., at 8¼c. ₰ lb. J. Sweeny sold 1 Cow for $32, 1 Cow for $60, 1 Cow for $62 50.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and today at Fortieth-street Hog Yards, 3,500 Hogs, 400 Sheep and Lambs, with 6 cars of Hogs due and 6 cars of Sheep due.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for yesterday and today, 3,647 Sheep and Lambs, 38 Veals, 23 Cows, 41 Bulls.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 30—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅜ for money and 92¾@92⅞ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 91¼; 1867s, 92; 10-40s, 88; new 5s, 89; Erie Railway Shares, 43⅞.

PARIS, Oct. 30—A. M.—Rentes opened at 53f. 15c.

LONDON, Oct. 30—3 P. M.—Consols 92⅝ for both money and the account.

LONDON, Oct. 30—5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅝ for money and 92¾@92⅞ for the account. Erie Railway Shares, 43¼. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 92¼.

PARIS, Oct. 30—P. M.—Rentes closed at 53f. 12c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened strong; Middling Uplands, 9⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d.@10¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is active and firmer; Middling Uplands, 10d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d. The sales of the day are now estimated at 20,000 bales, including 7,000 bales for export and speculation. Sales of Middling Uplands for October at 10d.; for December shipment of Middling Orleans for October at 10¼d.

1 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is steady. Produce—Tallow, 44s. 6d. ₰ cwt.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed active and firmer; Middling Uplands, 10d.@10⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d.@10⅜d. The sales of the day have been 20,000 bales, including 7,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Middling Orleans for November at 10¼d.

Evening.—Common Rosin, 11s.@11s. 3d. ₰ cwt.

### The Tea Tree in America.

*From the Washington Chronicle, Oct. 25.*

In 1859 and 1860 a special appropriation of $10,000 was expended by the Bureau of Agriculture in introducing tea culture to the people of the United States. Selections of seeds were made by Mr. Fortune, of England, as the agent of the United States, and these were conveyed in Wardian cases to this country, germinating on the voyage. When further developed in the Government greenhouses in Washington, they were distributed in limited numbers under the franks of Northern and Western Senators and Representatives, and in very large quantities, through various means of conveyance, to the South. They seem to have perished under the frosts of the North, and but few have been heard from in the South. At the time of their reception "the busy note of preparation" for a civil war possessed all minds. Mr. Connolly, of No. 457 M-street north-west, yesterday presented to us a cutting from a tree in his garden, with its glossy leaves and greenish-white, and orange-colored blossoms. This tree has never received any protection in all the eleven Winters it has lived; and, though not large, is prosperous enough to encourage experiments in more favorable localities and by more practised cultivators.

## FINANCIAL.

# $5,000,000.

## SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

THE

## CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND THIRTY YEARS'

## 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER. REGISTERED OR COUPON PAYABLE IN LONDON OR NEW-YORK, AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

THIS ROAD, WITH THE CANADA SOUTHERN, FORMS THE NEW TRUNK AIR-LINE FROM BUFFALO TO CHICAGO. IT IS UNDER THE SAME CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT, AND IS BEING BUILT BY THE SAME PARTIES WHO BUILT THE CANADA SOUTHERN; MILTON COURTRIGHT, JOHN F. TRACY, DAVID DOWS, WILLIAM L. SCOTT, HENRY FARNAM, R. A. FORSYTH, JOHN M. BURKE, M. L. SYKES, JR., ALL DIRECTORS BOTH IN THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WEST AND THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND; GEORGE OPDYKE, OF THE NEW-YORK MIDLAND; SIDNEY DILLON, DANIEL DREW, JOHN ROSS, DAVID STEWART, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, KENYON COX, AND OTHER PROMINENT RAILROAD MEN. THE ROAD IS BEING RAPIDLY BUILT IN THE BEST POSSIBLE MANNER, WITH SIXTY-POUND STEEL RAILS THROUGHOUT ITS ENTIRE LINE, AND WILL BE COMPLETED DURING THE COMING YEAR; NEARLY ONE-HALF OF THE ROAD WILL BE COMPLETED AND IN RUNNING ORDER BY THE 1ST OF JANUARY NEXT, SO THAT THE ENTIRE LINE, FROM BUFFALO TO CHICAGO, WILL, WITHIN THAT TIME, BE IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION. THE BUILDERS OF THIS ROAD CONTROL ENOUGH OF THE LEADING LINES RUNNING FROM CHICAGO TO INSURE AN ENORMOUS BUSINESS FROM THE START. TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE IMPORTANT FACT, PATENT TO ALL WHO STUDY THE STATISTICS OF TRADE, THAT THE PRESENT TRUNK LINES, NOW TAXED TO THEIR UTMOST CAPACITY, ARE NOT AFFORDING FACILITIES EQUAL TO THE GREAT AND CONSTANTLY-INCREASING DEMAND FOR TRANSPORTATION, AND THAT THIS ROAD, THROUGH ITS ENTIRE LENGTH, BEING PRACTICALLY STRAIGHT AND LEVEL AND SHORTER BY THIRTY-FIVE MILES THAN BY ANY OTHER NOW BUILT, OR THAT CAN BE BUILT, it must be apparent that this line is not only needed, but must be a great success. The proceeds of these Bonds will complete and equip the entire road, and we confidently recommend them as a most safe and profitable investment.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

**LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,** BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

**WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,** BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

## MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO. AND GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. The bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

**Allen, Stephens & Co.,** BANKERS, NO. 25 PINE-ST.

## CITY AND TOWN BONDS

OF NEW-YORK STATE FOR SALE BY

**RANDAL H. FOOTE & CO.,** NOS. 70 BROADWAY AND 15 NEW-ST.

## A SAFE INVESTMENT FOR TRUST FUNDS.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS of the MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND, incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New-York, secured by FIRST MORTGAGE on the splendid GRANITE BUILDING, now nearly completed, called THE MASONIC HALL, corner of 6th-av. and 23d-st., New-York. Mortgage, $400,000; interest payable March 15 and Sept. 15, coupons attached. Cost of land and building over ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS. For sale by

**O. D. ASHLEY & CO.,** BANKERS, NO. 27 NEW-ST.

TWELVE PER CENT. KANSAS BONDS secured by first mortgage on improved real estate. Principal and interest payable in New-York. Interest semi-annually.
FITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

WE OFFER FOR SALE 90,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE EAGLE GAS COMPANY OF NEW-YORK AT 85.
These Bonds are secured by a mortgage on the whole property of the Company, and by letters patent, duly registered in Washington, have five years to run, and bear interest at 7 per cent., payable April and October. A limited amount will be sold only. Apply to
PARKER & MACKIN, Bankers, No. 19 Broad-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1872.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer-books of this Company will be closed at its general office on the 7th day of November, 1872, and remain closed till the 18th day of November, 1872, when the books will be reopened for transfers at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., who have been appointed transfer agents of this Company. By order of the Board. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

BONDS OF CITY OF ST. PAUL, MINN., Eight per Cent. Semi-annual interest in New-York. For sale at par and interest by FITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE STOCK For sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, and inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the banking rooms on TUESDAY, Nov. 12. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

## FINANCIAL.

## Lake Ontario Shore R.R. 7 PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

[illegible] The Road will extend from the City of Oswego to Lewiston, on the Niagara River, with branches to Suspension Bridge and Buffalo, connecting at its Western terminus with the Great Western, the Canada Southern, and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroads, and at Oswego with the New-York Midland, and by way of the Midland with the proposed Boston, Rome and Oswego Railroad, which, when built, will thus provide a route from Chicago to Boston, 70 miles shorter than by any existing or contemplated line; connecting also at Oswego with the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, and thence by the Vermont Central a complete connection with the entire railroad system of Northern New-England; while connections at Oswego with the Syracuse and Oswego Railroad, secures access to the coal fields of Pennsylvania.

With these connections a large through business is assured. Running through populous towns and villages, and a rich agricultural district, its local business alone will doubtless take care of the interest on the First Mortgage Bonds. The assessed value of the farm property of the six counties through which the road passes is.....$194,319,653. Annual production is.....$31,499,340.

We confidently commend the above Loan as one of the most attractive and reliable ever offered. For sale by

**GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,** NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

## GUARANTEED BONDS ON A COMPLETED ROAD.

## THE CINCINNATI, RICHMOND AND FORT WAYNE RAILROAD CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

HAVING FIFTY YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, "not inferior to the present standard." Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed jointly and severally by THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, AND THE GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The road is completed and in full operation, and extends ninety miles from Fort Wayne to Richmond, Ind., and has contracts running ninety-nine years for the interchange of business with the above Companies, and with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. Price 92 1-2 and interest. Full particulars on application to

**WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,** NO. 27 PINE-ST.

## Howes & Macy, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

## THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
R. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
R. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

## VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 44, (P. O. BOX No. 5,582,) NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1872.
PURSUANT TO THE TERMS OF the deed of trust, this Company desires to purchase for its sinking-fund an amount of its Second Mortgage Bonds equal to $20,000 in cash, and will receive proposals for the surrender of any of that class of bonds to the extent specified.
Proposals should be addressed to the "Trustees of the Second Mortgage Bonds, Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad," at the office of said Company, as above, on or before the 11th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, when the same will be opened and the amount awarded to the lowest bidder or bidders.
FREDERICK H. WOLCOTT, HENRY STURGIS RUSSELL, Trustees.

TRUSTEES' NOTICE.—NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that the pro rata proportion of proceeds arising from sale of the North Missouri Railroad is 51 78-100 per cent. or five hundred and seventeen 80-100 dollars upon each second Mortgage Bond of one thousand dollars—which amount will be paid on presentation at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York, of bonds upon which the holders have not received any payment on account; and to such as have deposited their bonds, and received payment on account, the balance will be paid upon application.
SOLON HUMPHREYS, HENRY F. VAIL, Trustees.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Nov. 12. Polls will be opened from 12 M. till 1 P. M.
THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

RAILROAD, STATE, CITY AND COUNTY BONDS bought and sold by HANNA BROS., No. 11 Wall-st., and No. 1 New-st. Investment securities a specialty.

BROKEN NATIONAL BANK NOTES bought; four per cent. premium; full printed lists furnished free. DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 40 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—INFORMATION AS TO THE financial condition of the A. & G. W. R. W.; I mean business. Address J. W. Y., care of New-York [illegible]

## FINANCIAL.

## NEW-YORK STATE Railroad Bonds.

A First-Class Home Investment

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE

## New York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad.

PAYING 7 PER CENT. GOLD.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

This Road, which passes through some of the richest Agricultural Counties in the State, and is on the most direct line between the Great Lakes and deep water navigation on the Hudson River, is now fast approaching completion, and will establish a new line of communication to Lake Ontario and the Great West.

The 73 miles of road now in operation and which are unusually well built, are already paying net earnings equivalent to 7 Per Cent. Gold on cost of construction and equipment. The Bonds are now offered for sale at 95, with accrued interest, and we strongly recommend them to our friends and investors as a safe and desirable security.

Pamphlets and maps furnished with full particulars, on application to

**DEAN, M'GINNIS & CO.,** BANKERS, NO. 20 BROAD-ST., N. Y., And at the office of the Company, 18 William-st., N. Y.

## WOOD & DAVIS, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, NO. 31 PINE-ST.

C. D. WOOD, SAM'L D. DAVIS. Formerly of Vermilye & Co.

CHOICE TEN PER CENT. BONDS and NEW-YORK TOWN SEVEN PER CENTS. FOR SALE BY

**GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,** NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

## THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS, AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. SINKING FUND Convertible Gold Bonds,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as among the safest and best upon the market.
At present prices they yield to holders nearly nine per cent. on investment.
They are now admitted to regular dealing at the New-York Stock Exchange, and are also
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

## AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.
Correspondents in London: CITY BANK OF LONDON.

## RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD. TIME-TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 21, 1872, trains will leave Hunter's Point as follows:
8:00 A. M., Boston special.
9:00 A. M., Greenport Mail.
11:00 A. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.
1:00 P. M., Jamaica Express.
†3:30 P. M., Riverhead Express.
3:30 P. M., Sag Harbor Express.
3:30 P. M., Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
3:30 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
*5:30 P. M., Hempstead Express.
*6:30 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.
†Runs to Greenport on Saturdays only. *Stops at Newtown and Woodbury on signal.
The above trains leave James-slip, foot New Chambers-st., 20 minutes, and 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes earlier than at Hunter's Point.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—For Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Head, Glen Cove and Locust Valley, leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6:00 P. M. Returning, leave Northport at 6:30 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Locust Valley at 7:10 A. M. and 5:25 P. M. Glen Cove at 7:15 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Glen Head at 7:21 A. M. and 5:36 P. M. Roslyn at 7:26 A. M. and 5:42 P. M.
TO FAR ROCKAWAY.
Leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Returning, leave Far Rockaway at 7:55 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.
7:30 A. M., Boston Special from corner Franklin and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn, via East New-York and Jamaica.
TRAINS TO FAR ROCKAWAY, VIA EAST NEW-YORK.
Leave East New-York at 9:32 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Returning, leave Far Rockaway for East New-York at 7:55 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.
SUNDAY TRAINS TO FAR ROCKAWAY.
Leave 34th-st., East River, New-York, at 9:15 A. M. and 5:45 P. M.
Returning, leave Far Rockaway for Hunter's Point and New-York at 7:50 A. M. and 5:55 P. M.
Leave East New-York for Far Rockaway at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.
Returning, leave Far Rockaway for East New-York at 7:50 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS TO FAR ROCKAWAY, GOOD FOR THE ROUND TRIP ON THE DAY SOLD, 75 CENTS EACH. FARE TO BOSTON, $5. JOHN R. MORFORD, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY —NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger depots in New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. and Desbrosses-st. Freight received at Pier No. 38½ North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.
TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK. Adopted July 1, 1872.
8:20 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingburg and intermediate stations.
8 A. M., Express Mail for Ellenville, Liberty Falls, and intermediate stations.
10:40 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
1 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.
3:40 P. M., Way-train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M., Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellenville, and Liberty Falls.
5:30 P. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
6:10 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.
Returning, leave Ellenville at 5:53 A. M. and 1:30 P. M., arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 6:20 P. M. Leave Liberty Falls 5:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 6:20 P. M. Leave Middletown at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 4:50 and 6:40 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:20 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 9:20 P. M., and 12:25 A. M.
C. W. DOUGLAS, General Superintendent.
WM. H. WEBB, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Commencing on Monday, Sept. 16, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown, Rochester and Montreal.
10:00 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

## STOVES, RANGES, &C.

MORNING GLORY STOVES AND PARLOR HEATERS.
R. & J. MOWBRAY, No. 29 Vesey-st. A full assortment of ranges, cooking, and parlor, office and store stoves, &c.

## DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK STATE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Nov. 11.
F. N. LAWRENCE, Secretary.
New-York, Oct. 28, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 22, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF 35 PER SHARE on the Preferred Capital Stock of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway Company has been declared payable, in accordance with the terms of the resolutions of the Board of Directors, passed this day, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York, on the 15th November, proximo, to the stockholders of record at close of transfer books.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 1st November and reopened on the 16th same.
JAMES F. HOW, Secretary.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Oct. 29, 1872.
THE COUPONS MATURING NOV. 1 prox. of the KANSAS PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, DENVER AND BOULDER VALLEY 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, DENVER PACIFIC AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, UNION PACIFIC EASTERN DIVISION LEAVENWORTH BRANCH 7 per cent. Currency Bonds will be payable, on and after that date, at our office.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
The coupons of the Central Division First Mortgage Railroad and Land Grant Bonds, and of the Second Mortgage Railroad and Land Grant Bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1872, will be paid in gold coin at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York. A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.
Oct. 28, 1872.

PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI.)
The coupons due Nov. 1, 1872, on the Real Estate Bonds of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid on and after that date at the National Bank of Commerce, in the City of New-York.
A. V. STOUT, Treasurer of Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.
Oct. 29, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS per share out of the earnings of the quarter ending 31st inst., has been declared payable to stockholders on and after 1st of November next, at the office of the Company, No. 666 Grand-st. The transfer-books will be closed 21st inst., and reopen 2d November. By order of the Board of Directors.
RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable free of tax on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer-books will be closed until the proximo. By order.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 21, 1872.
THE COUPONS due Nov. 1, 1872, of the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of this Company will be paid on and after that day at the office of JONES & SCHUYLER, Financial Agents, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.
J. S. BAILEY, Treasurer.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1872.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent. from the earnings of the last six months, has this day been declared by the directors of this bank, payable on the 1st day of November next, to which date the transfer-books will remain closed.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1872.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after the 1st day of November next, free of all taxes. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to Nov. 1.
M. F. READING, Cashier.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Oct. 27, 1872.
THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1872, on the War Bounty Loan Bonds issued by the State of Michigan will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank in the City of New-York.
V. P. COLLIER, State Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS and South-eastern Railway first mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds, due Nov. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation, at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
E. F. WINSLOW, President.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 16, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two Dollars ($2) per share, payable on and after Nov. 1, proximo. The transfer-books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., and remain closed until Monday, Nov. 4.
GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after Nov. 1.
The transfer-books will be closed from this date, and reopen on the 2d November.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE CONVERTIBLE and the SECOND MORTGAGE 7 per cent. Bonds of the NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD, due Nov. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation, at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.
OSWEGO, Oct. 18, 1872.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Oct. 16, 1872.
CENTRAL COLORADO IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS.—Coupons from the above bonds maturing Nov. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at our office.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

THE PORT HURON AND LAKE Michigan Railroad Company's First Mortgage Coupons, to mature Nov. 1, 1872, will be cashed in gold on and after that date, at the banking-house of DRAKE BROTHERS, No. 66 Broadway.

OFFICE OF PORT ROYAL RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 29 SOUTH-ST.
THE COUPONS OF THE PORT ROYAL Railroad Bonds, due Nov. 1, will be paid at the office of the Company at maturity.
R. H. THAYER, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE DENVER AND Rio Grande Railway Company maturing Nov. 1, 1872, will be paid, on and after that date, at office of DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY Southern Railroad will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 1, 1872.
JNO. F. COLE, Treasurer.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

### IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1853.
### SIX PENNY SAVINGS BANK,
ASTOR-PLACE.
Open daily for deposits and payments from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
All sums received, from five cents to $10,000.
NOTICE.—Moneys deposited now will draw interest from NOV. 1.

CITIZENS' SAVING BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
INTEREST computed from the first of each month, and is paid or credited on balance remaining in bank Jan. 1 and July 1 of each year.
Present rate of interest SIX PER CENT.
Money deposited on or before Nov. 1 will bear interest from that date.
BANK, No. 58 BOWERY, south-west corner of Canal-st. Open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and will remain open on Mondays and Saturdays until 7 P. M.
Bank books in English, German, and French.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from Nov. 1. Assets, $2,357,[illegible]. Surplus, $220,[illegible].

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st. ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

## DRY GOODS.

NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, STATEN ISLAND. ESTABLISHED IN 1819.
No. 98 Duane-st., near Broadway, New-York.
No. 752 Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.
No. 610 6th-av., near 35th-st., New-York.
No. 166 and 168 Pierrepont-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.
No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.
Dye, cleanse and refinish every variety of ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece goods, also clean window shades, curtains and carpets in their usual superior manner.
NOTE—These are our only offices.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE.
FOUNTAIN'S Chinese Store.
FOUNTAIN'S Japanese Store.
Corner Broadway and 18th-st., upstairs.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLE sawing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate-work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

S. KLABER & CO.—MARBLE-WORKS, No. 123 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels; monuments of superior workmanship at very low prices.

## SHIPPING.

## WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ATLANTIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 4:30 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at 2:30 P. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 16, at 8:30 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 11:30 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 4:30 P. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt.
Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

Reduction in Passage Rates.
## ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

| SATURDAY STEAMERS. | | WEDNESDAY STEAMERS. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| India | Nov. 2 | Trinacria | Nov. 6 |
| California | Nov. 9 | Iowa | Nov. 20 |
| Australia | Nov. 16 | Caledonia | Dec. 4 |
| Victoria | Nov. 23 | Trinacria | Dec. 18 |
| Europa | Nov. 30 | Iowa | Jan. 1 |
| Anglia | Dec. 7 | Caledonia | Jan. 15 |

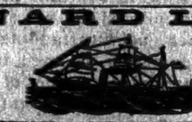
At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

## NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ITALY, Thompson.....Saturday, Nov. 2, at 3½ P. M.
SPAIN, Grace.....Saturday, Nov. 9, at 12 M.
CANADA, Webster.....Saturday, Nov. 16, at 3 P. M.
GREECE, Andrews.....Saturday, Nov. 23, at 10 A. M.
EGYPT, Grogan.....Saturday, Nov. 30, at 3½ P. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
ERIN, Lawson.....Thursday, Nov. 7, at 10 A. M.
DENMARK, Sumner.....Saturday, Nov. 16, at 3:30 P. M.
HOLLAND, Bragg.....Wed'sday, Nov. 27, at 2:30 P. M.
These steam-ships are
THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.
Cabin passage.....$75 and $65, currency
Steerage.....$32, currency
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

## CUNARD LINE.



THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

| FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM NEW-YORK. |
|---|---|
| Scotia...Wed'day, Oct. 30 | Algeria...Sat'day, Nov. 2 |
| Java...Wed'day, Nov. 6 | Parthia...Sat'day, Nov. 9 |
| Calabria...Wed'day, Nov. 13 | Olympus...Sat'day, Nov. 16 |
| Russia...Wed'day, Nov. 20 | Abyssinia...Sat'day, Nov. 23 |
| Cuba...Wed'day, Nov. 27 | Batavia...Sat'day, Nov. 30 |

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.
RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON...Thursday, Oct. 31, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Nov. 2, 3 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, Nov. 7, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Nov. 9, 12 M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Thursday, Nov. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Nov. 16, 3 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

| Payable in Gold. | | Payable in Currency. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First cabin | $75 | Steerage | $30 |
| To London | 80 | To London | 35 |
| To Paris | 90 | To Paris | 38 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAN...Saturday, Nov. 2
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE...Saturday, Nov. 16
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT...Saturday, Nov. 30
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....Nov. 6, at 9½ A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Jas. PRICE...Nov. 13, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN...Nov. 20, at 9½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Nov. 27, at 2½ P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.....Dec. 4, at 8½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Dec. 11, at 2½ P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
## CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 10th, 20th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
Nov. 2.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. E. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. [illegible], touching at Acapulco, San Diego, and San Pedro, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 30th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Nov. 2.
An extra steamer will leave San Francisco Nov. 16, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Postponement of sailing day. Steamer RISING STAR will sail for Aspinwall at noon, Tuesday, Nov. 5.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, via Nassau, Oct. 31.
MISSOURI, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Nov. 7.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, via Nassau, Nov. 14.
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,)...Tues., Nov. 5
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)Tues., Nov. 12
CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood.........Mon., Nov. 18
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only).....Sat., Nov. 23
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 61 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

## SHIPPING.

## THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The steam-ships
CHARLESTON, Capt. T. J. BECKET, Oct. 29.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. JAMES BERRY, Oct. 31.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Nov. 2.
Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West st., corner of Warren-st.
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.
For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.
EXTRA STEAMERS WILL BE DISPATCHED AS SOON AS LOADED.
Entrance on Thomas-st.

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, NEW-YORK TO
## DEMERARA,
CALLING AT ST. THOMAS AND BARBADOES TO LAND MAILS AND PASSENGERS.
THESE FIRST-CLASS, FULL-POWERED IRON STEAMERS ARE INTENDED TO SAIL FROM ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN, AS FOLLOWS: MANDINGO, 1,500 tons.....Nov. 9 and Dec. 21, Followed by LAGOS and GUNGA.
AND EVERY THREE WEEKS THEREAFTER.
These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, have large saloon-rooms, bath-rooms and superior ventilation, and take only first-class passengers. A limited amount of cargo will be taken.
HORNSTEDT & GARTHORNE, Owners, No. 70 South-st., New-York.
For freight or passage apply to E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, Agents, No. 70 South-st., New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Oct. 31, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Nov. 2, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
L. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Nov. 2, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
ERIE, Capt. TIBBETTS.....Nov. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM.....Dec. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.....Jan. 23, '73
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles regarding passports, examination and conveyance of baggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants can always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

## STEAMBOATS.

## NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M., From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.
The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north.
For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway, No. 363 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier. A. F. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 8 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.
Through tickets can be obtained at the offices on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | | LEAVE RED BANK. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sat., 26th Oct. | 2:30 P. M. | Mon., 28th Oct. | 2:00 P. M. |
| Tues., 29th | 2:30 P. M. | Wed., 30th | 6:30 A. M. |
| Wed., 30th | 2:30 P. M. | Thur., 31st | 7:00 A. M. |
| Thurs., 31st | 2:30 P. M. | Fri., Nov. 1 | 7:00 A. M. |
| Fri., Nov. 1 | 2:30 P. M. | Sat., 2d | 7:30 A. M. |
| Sat., 2d | 3:00 P. M. | Mon., 4th | 7:30 A. M. |

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST. BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Strs. CHRYSTENAH daily 3½ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, T'town, Nyack, R. Lake, H'straw, G. Pt., Verplancks, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T'town, S. Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & T'town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Troy direct.—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 39 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

## TEACHERS.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT, WHO HAS had large experience, and who is thus eminently fitted to take full charge of the education of two or three pupils, is open for an engagement as a resident governess; none but strictly first-class families, and those willing to pay for first-class services, need apply to H. R. S., Box No. 139 Times Office.

A PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GRADUATE of Columbia College of long experience as tutor in some of the best City families, will give instruction in the classics, mathematics, and English branches, highest references. Address M. A., Box No. 122 Times Office.

TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN RESIDING IN Western New-York wishes to engage a tutor to reside in his family, for his three sons, sixteen, fourteen and ten years of age. Address R. C., Box No. 141 Times Office.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND mathematical teacher, scholar and gold medalist of foreign university, desires employment; prepares for college, (English or American;) City references. Address TUTOR, Box No. 169 Times Office.

A LADY WILL INSTRUCT PUPILS in drawing and painting at her studio, or their residences. Address Miss H., Box No. 1,128 New-York Post-office.

## METALS.

ENGLISH RAILROAD IRON, Of the ordinary and extra qualities, with immediate deliveries. for sale by VIBBARD, FOOTE & CO., No. 40 Broadway, and No. 32 New-st.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO., METALS, No. 292 PEARL-STREET, Near Beekman-st. NEW-YORK.

## PROPOSALS.

OFFICE A. C. S. FORT COLUMBUS, N. Y. H., Oct. 26, 1872.
SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 M., Nov. 27, 1872, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., at this station, during the six months commencing Jan. 1, 1873. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to
R. G. RUTHERFORD, Second Lieutenant Twelfth U. S. Infantry, A. C. S.

## INSTRUCTION.

## Anthon GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 252 Madison-av.
Nineteenth Year Commences Monday, Sept. 9.
School Hours, 9 1-2 A. M. to 2 1-2 P. M.
DEPARTMENTS—PRIMARY, for boys under nine; JUNIOR ENGLISH, for boys from nine to twelve, and SENIOR ENGLISH, for boys above twelve years of age; JUNIOR CLASSICAL, for beginners, and SENIOR CLASSICAL, for advanced pupils in Greek and Latin; a FRENCH department, and one of PENMANSHIP. German, Spanish and the elements of Drawing taught by special agreement. Further particulars in circular, sent on application.

## M. W. Lyon's Collegiate Institute,

NO. 4 EAST 22D-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.
Rooms—Unsurpassed. Supervision—Personal. Assistants—Experienced. Teaching—Thorough. Government—Kindly. Pupils—Many. Patrons—Of from 5 to 18 years' connection:
H. M. Alexander, Nath'l W. Chater, James G. Holden, Jno. Auchincloss, Benjamin Curtis, T. F. Jeremiah, Dr. E. G. Bartlett, Henry Day, Wm. Morrison, John Brooks, Parker Handy, Ralph Wells.

## Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

## DR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, Nos. 71, 73 and 75 East 61st-st., New-York, will commence its sixteenth year Sept. 26, 1872. For full information send for catalogue. Address as above at No. 71 East 61st-st.

## CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

D'AGNEL'S INSTITUTE.
Miss M. A. E. PHILLIPS, Principal, No. 18 West 31st-st., near Central Park, (between 5th and 6th avs.) A thorough limited Boarding and Day School for young ladies, with KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT for children. Miss Phillips refers by permission to Rev. S. H. Cox, D. D., LL.D., Bronxville, N. Y.; Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., New-York, and others.

MISS STEERS'
ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 40 West 37th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.
Mrs. STEERS' finishing class for Young Ladies in Historical Readings, Literature, &c., and classes in French Conversation and Languages, will commence Oct. 15.

REMOVAL.
MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
English, French and German boarding and day school FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, opened the 1st of October, 1872, at her new buildings erected for the purpose, NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST., near Central Park, 5th-av., New-York.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE, A BOARDING SCHOOL for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

Madame de SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (Formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMANN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 18. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 44 West 54th-st., near Central Park.
Mrs. Bleecker has a primary department for children from four to seven years of age. Miss PEGRAM is associated with Mrs. Bleecker, and has charge of the higher branches.

IRVING INSTITUTE. SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS. TARRYTOWN, N. Y. Send for circular.
A. ARMAGNAC, M. A., Principal.

MISS PERINE'S
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 106 East 39th-st., between Park and Lexington avs.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MISS COMSTOCK, Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st., Reservoir Park.

YOUNG LADIES' GERMAN, FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, Stamford, Conn., Mrs. C. E. RICHARDSON, Principal.—This well-established institution, within little more than an hour's ride of New-York, offers, in the course of teaching and in the qualifications of its instructors, advantages such as are, ordinarily, only to be obtained in the best Metropolitan schools; and combines with those advantages such rural surroundings and such a moderate scale of charges as are unattainable in the City. A limited number of pupils only received. Terms for boarding pupils, $500, $550 and $600 per annum. References: Bishop Williams, of Connecticut; Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Geo. Vinton, Martin Paine, M. D., New-York. School begins Sept. 23.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 56 EAST 57TH-st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen, with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good care and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

MRS. PETERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, Locust Hill-av., Yonkers, N. Y. Limited number, under twelve years of age, received as boarding pupils, where they will have the comforts of a home, and every care given to their moral, mental and physical culture. Applications may be made by letter, or personally as above.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 26. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, No. 1,193 Broadway, near 28th-st., for all engineering and Government schools, directed by A. COLIN, late of the Engineer Corps, United States Navy and Professor at the Naval Academy. Elementary class for boys. Send for circulars.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her school for boys under fifteen years of age, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Miss Du Vernet will be assisted by competent masters in her senior class.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.; the ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16. Number limited to forty; one teacher to ten boys. A few boarders taken. Circulars at PUTNAM'S, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at the school.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., E. D., will reopen Sept. 16, his English, commercial, classical, French and German Institute, No. 430 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts. Circulars and conference at the rooms.

MISS S. S. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 753 Lexington-av., between 61st and 62d sts., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 26, 1872.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS to the Messrs. Green, will reopen their school for young ladies, at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, 26th of September.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

A HOME FOR CHILDREN CAN BE secured by applying at once at Miss A. E. CONOVER'S school, at Old Bridge, N. J.; number limited to twelve; terms moderate; City references given.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, classical and mathematical school opens Sept. 16, at No. 166 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

MADAME MERITAU'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 2, at No. 240 West [illegible]-st.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL, 123 WEST 41ST-ST.—Classics, English, German, French, Mathematics, Primary; eighteen years' experience; limited number.

MISS MARY Y. BEAN'S ENGLISH, French and German School for young ladies and children, No. 125 East 38th-st., reopens Sept. 24.

A. WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen Nov. 4.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 15 Cooper Union. Circulars with full particulars at office. J. S. COE, Director.

A CLASS OF FIFTEEN BOYS WILL be instructed in English, the classic and modern languages, by THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th-st.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school, 220 East 10th-st., MONDAY, Sept. 23.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—FROM NO. 44 EAST 22D-ST., ON MONDAY, Oct. 28, an English PUG DOG; [illegible] reward will be paid for his return to the above address. Answers to the name of [illegible].

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

No sales of real estate were made at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Oct. 30, the legal auctions announced being adjourned as follows: Sale by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. of houses and lots Nos. 25 and 27 Marion-street, near Broome-street, adjourned to Friday of next week, Nov. 8; sale by same firm of house and lot on East Eighty-third-street, near Third-avenue, adjourned to same date, and sale by Joseph McGuire of one lot on One Hundred and Fifth-street, near Second-avenue, adjourned for six months. The only other business transacted was a stock sale by Muller, Wilkins & Co., duly noted below. To-day the only auction expected to occur is one in charge of James M. Miller, of one house and lot, in fee, known as No. 336 West Twenty-eighth-street, and the leases of two houses and lots adjoining, known as Nos. 333 and 333½. Business is very quiet, and the market, especially in the matter of public sales, continues extremely dull.

At private contract the following recent sales are reported: By Riker, Hesse & Co., the four-story high-stoop brown-stone house (furnished) and lot, No. 38 East Nineteenth-street, 29 by 98 by 100; sold for $65,000. Also, about 110 acres of land, located at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, sold for $40,000, being a portion of the property purchased by the late Andrew Wilson for the Grand Park project. By Slauson, Crank & Co., No. 1,266 Broadway, four new brown-stone houses and lots on West Fifty-sixth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; sold to M. P. Low for $120,000. Also, twenty-four and one-half acres of land, on Hudson River, near Poughkeepsie, sold to Wm. McGrath for $36,750. By John S. Pierce, No. 106 Broadway, two lots on the north-east corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Eighth-street; two lots on the north-west corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Eighth-street, and sixteen lots on the north side of One Hundred and Eighth-street, adjoining above, sold together in one parcel for $65,000. By Goodenough & Weber, No. 111 Broadway, house and lot, No. 210 East One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, Harlem, sold for $14,000, and four lots at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, each 100 by 108, sold for $7,000.

### Stock Transactions.

At the stock auction, conducted by Muller, Wilkins & Co., the following securities were sold:

| | |
|---|---|
| $14 shares Westchester County National Bank at Peekskill, (ex dividend,) $5 each, per cent | 120½ to 125¼ |
| 40 shares Westchester County National Bank at Peekskill, (ex dividend,) $50 each, per cent | 124½ to 126¼ |
| 4 shares Mechanics' National Bank, $25 each, per cent | 137 |
| 20 shares Exchange Fire Insurance Company, $30 each, per cent | 60 |
| 110 shares Titus Estate Petroleum Company, $10 each, per share | 25c. |
| $150 Story & McClintock Petroleum Company Mortgage Bonds, $50 each, per bond | $3 75 |
| 13 shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each, per cent | 94¼ |
| 5 shares Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, per cent | 191 |
| 60 shares Clipper, Mower and Reaper Company, $100 each | .... |
| 20 shares Metropolitan Gas-Light Company, $100 each, per cent | 123¾ |
| $3,300 Metropolitan Gas-Light Company Scrip Stock, per cent | 92¾ |
| $25,000 State of Louisiana Eight per Cent. bonds, payable 1910, of $1,000 each, issued to the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, (hypothecated,) per cent | 75 |

### Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

*Tuesday, Oct. 29.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Pearl-st., No. 186, s. s., 24x122x20.11x124.7 | $30,000 |
| Sheriff-st., w. s., 90 ft. n. of Grand-st., 20x100; Sheriff-st., w. s., lot No. 6, Thurber's map, 25x 108, one-half part | 7,000 |
| 8th-st., s. s., 73 ft. e. of Avenue D, 24x90.9 | 13,500 |
| 26th-st., Nos. 329 and 330 e., 50x98.9 | nom. |
| 34th-st., w. s., 225 ft. e. of 11th-av., 75x98.9 | 25,000 |
| 39th-st., n. s., 249.1 ft. w. of 3d-av., 17.3x98.9 | 15,000 |
| 48th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5 | 85,000 |
| 55th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.4 | 17,500 |
| 63d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x100.5 | 73,000 |
| 78th-st., s. s., 380 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x102.2 | 8,250 |
| 117th-st., s. s., 130 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x100.11 | 14,000 |
| 122d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 100x99.11 | 11,800 |
| 122d-st., n. s., 275 w. of 6th-av., 75x100 | 12,000 |
| 3d-av., e. s., 63.9 ft. s. of 77th-st., 33.5x75 | 23,350 |
| 8th-av., w. s., 74 ft. n. of 31st-st., 24x100 | 45,000 |
| 10th-av., s. e. corner 128th-st., 60x100; 128th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x99.9; Lawrence-st., n. s., 75x100 | 50,000 |

LEASE.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4th-av., e. s., 87 ft. s. of 16th-st., 25x125, 10 years, per year | $11,500 |

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE.

West 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., four story, brown stone.

East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., four story, brown stone, $19,000.

West 32d-st., near 5th-av., four story, brown stone, $40,000.

East 42d st., between Madison and 5th avs., elegant four story, brown stone, extra size.

West 50th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four story, brown stone, $25,000.

West 55th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., two first-class four-story, brown-stone houses.

West 56th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four story, brown stone, $38,000.

Fifth-av.—Valuable property for business or private dwelling, with L on street.

Fifth-av., near 48th-st., elegant four-story, brown-stone house, of extra width.

Madison-av., near 48th-st., four story, brown stone, $80,000.

Madison-av., near 36th-st., four story, brown stone.

Park-av., near 38th-st., four story, brown stone, $25,000.

Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st. Branch Office, No. 23 East 17th-st. (Union-square).

E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, REAL ESTATE BROKER. EXCHANGING COUNTRY PROPERTY A SPECIALTY. NO. 3 PINE-ST. NOTARY PUBLIC.

ONE THOUSAND HOUSES FOR SALE and to let, on 5th, Madison, Park and Lexington avs., and all desirable localities throughout the City; prices, $10,000 to $200,000. Rentals $1,200 to $10,000. Also, desirable property to exchange. SLAUSON, CRANK & CO., Broadway, corner 29th-st.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, NEAR THE Blind Asylum.—Twenty-eight lots for sale, well located, having a fine view of the Hudson and surroundings; new Avenue when finished will give these lots a handsome front. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway.

FOR SALE—28TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY—A splendid four-story brown-stone house in complete order. For terms, &c., apply to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,267 Broadway.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON THE HEIGHTS, WITHIN ten minutes' walk from Wall-street Ferry, the desirable three-story high-stoop basement and sub-cellar brick house, No. 52 Sidney-place, between State and Joralemon sts.; in good order; immediate possession. Price $18,500. Can be seen between 3 A. M. and 4 P. M.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FINE PROPERTY AT Greenwich, Conn., within ten minutes of the railroad station. Handsome new dwelling-house, 50x36, stable, &c., with ten acres of land. Improvements have been made in best manner for owner's own occupancy. Situation elevated and attractive, commanding fine views of Long Island Sound and surrounding country. Near to churches, schools, Post-office and stores. For particulars, terms, &c., apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—NEAR RHINEBECK, ON THE banks of the Hudson, with a long front on same, a farm of about 200 acres. The farm could be cut up into many small places, each commanding a beautiful view of the river for miles. The farm buildings are in good order. A large portion of the purchase money can remain for a term of years. This place offers a very desirable opportunity for an investment. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—PROPERties situated on and close to the East River and Sound, also on and near lines and termini of new railroads now being built, for sale in plots to suit. To investors we can offer several places, from twenty to 300 acres, situated within sight of Central Park, that must increase rapidly in value. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE, barn and nineteen acres; ten minutes' walk of churches, schools, stores and depot, on main street; may be all used for building lots; also, large house and eighteen acres adjoining; one hour in New-Jersey; fare 12 cents. LEWIS BEACH, No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 429 West 18th-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR Brooklyn House and Some Cash—Thirty-three acres beautiful land; nice picnic grounds; Madison, N. J.; ten minutes' walk from depot; easy terms; $300 per acre. O. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, LOWEST FOR CASH.—Five plots in Menlo Park, New-Jersey, free and clear; ten plots Chatham, N. J.; two choice plots Madison, N. J.; also plots and lots at Wyoming, near Millburn, N. J. O. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine-st.

$23,000 FLORIDA HOME.—FOR sale or exchange, one of the handsomest residences in Jacksonville, Fla., for property in or near New-York City. No brokers. J. M. TOWER, No. 254 Broadway.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, OR for sale, about thirty acres of land, half upland and half meadow, fronting on Mosholu Creek, about half a mile above Kingsbridge, in Westchester; no buildings. WILLIAM M. HOES, No. 278 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—TWO EXCELlent farms, thirty-three and eighty acres; good buildings; well fruited, &c.; near depots; about an hour and a quarter from Chambers-st.; immediate possession. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR Brooklyn House or Very Low for Cash—Fine farm, 180 acres near Somerville, N. J.; all cultivated; good buildings. O. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine-st.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

# Central N. J. Land Improvement Co.

Offer for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, houses, lots and land by the acre. Apply to A. D. Hope, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.

The most desirable Summer hotel site in America. The corner lot of the Gibbs estate, on the Bath road and the Newport beach, fronting the breakers. Will be sold on easy terms to responsible parties who will build on it a first-class hotel, which, on this site, is sure to pay. Address ALFRED SMITH, Newport, R. I.

AT JERSEY CITY—FOR SALE OR TO Let, an elegant four-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone mansion, 25x60, 175-foot lot; nineteen large rooms, two bath-rooms, house furnished in first-class style, tiled halls, burglar-alarm, &c.; splendid location, only five blocks from Cortlandt or Desbrosses-street Ferry. This is the finest house in the City; will be sold, with the elegant carpets entire, magnificent chandeliers, &c., all complete, for $15,000, worth $30,000; $10,000 mortgage can remain to suit purchaser, or will rent for $1,500 per annum to a responsible tenant. Call and see it. J. M. GIBSON, Auctioneer, No. 27 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE—TARRYTOWN—A TWO-STORY and basement house; lot 60x125; for sale cheap; near depot; terms easy. WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,267 Broadway.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on the 8th day of November, 1872, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill-sites, stores and storehouses, dwellings and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of John Winslow, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-street, New-York City.

Terms of Sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

BENJAMIN WHITE, BERIAH WALL, } Trustees.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN A. BRIDGLAND, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of the above-named bankrupt, will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Auctioneers, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of November, 1872, at 12½ o'clock P. M., the following assets of the estate of John A. Bridgland, bankrupt, viz.: an undivided half of twenty acres of land in Keokuk, Iowa, which the bankrupt valued at two thousand dollars, and to which he acquired title in 1857; also, a house and lot in Salem, Roanoke County, Va., which the said bankrupt valued at one thousand five hundred dollars, and to which he acquired title about 1859; also, three certain promissory notes, each dated Oct. 21, 1861, each made and delivered to the bankrupt by J. H. Richardson of Niles, Mich., one for twenty-three dollars and one cent, payable at six months, and the other two for twenty-three dollars and nine cents each, and payable respectively at nine and twelve months. Terms of sale, cash, and to be confirmed by the Court.

LOUIS B. RADER, Assignee.

JAMES K. HILL, Attorney, No. 44 Wall-street, New-York City.

LODI PRINT WORKS—IN BANKRUPTCY.—Assignee's sale at public auction.—Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, the undersigned will sell, at public auction, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1872, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, at Lodi, Bergen County, N. J., the manufacturing property, known as "The Lodi Print Works," comprising all the real estate, fixtures, fixed machinery, water rights, &c., belonging to the Company, unless previously disposed of at private sale.

Terms may be known on application to the undersigned. NATHAN HOBART, Assignee in bankruptcy of the Lodi Print Works, No. 53 Leonard-st., New-York City.

FARM AT AUCTION.—NOV. 4, AT NOON, on the premises occupied by subscriber, 160 acres choice land, brick mansion, good out-buildings, and plenty of fruit; fine country-seat, three miles east of Hudson River; stages meet cars at New-Hamburg. GEORGE H. CLAPP. Or apply to J. F. CLAPP, No. 110 William-st.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET BY HOMER MORGAN, NO. 2 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

| | Per month. |
|---|---|
| Union-place, (4th-av.,) bet. 18th and 19th sts., 2-story cottage, about 50x50, till May, 1873 | $500 |
| Lexington-av., cor. 30th-st., 4-story French basement, 22.3x55, 14 rooms, till May next | 350 |
| Lexington-av., bet. 61st and 62d sts., 4-story brown stone, 20x50x20 | 350 |
| Madison-av., near 38th-st., 4-story br. stone Eng. basement, 17x70x100, partially furnished, per annum | 4,000 |
| 5th-av., corner near 38th-st., extra wide and elegant 3-story brown stone, 40x80x125, with 2-story stable, 25x70, per annum | 15,000 |
| W. 9th-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 4-story Eng. basement brown stone, 17x55x—, 18 rooms | 275 |
| W. 17th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story Eng. basement brick, 25x60x92 | 400 |
| W. 18th-st., near 6th-av., 4-story brown stone, 25x 60, till May, 1873, for period | 4,000 |
| E. 19th-st., bet. 4th-av. and Broadway, 4-story brown stone, 22x70x— | 400 |
| W. 19th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story brown-stone Eng. basement, 22x60x—, first class, per annum | 6,000 |
| W. 24th-st., near 6th-av., 4-story Eng. basement brick, 20x50, with stable | 300 |
| E. 28th-st., near Madison-av., 3-story brick, 22x 45x—, per annum | 2,500 |
| E. 30th-st., bet. 5th and Madison avs., 4-story Eng. basement brown stone, 17x50x98.9, per annum | 4,000 |
| E. 31st-st., nr. Madison-av., 4-story brown stone, 1st class, 25x—x—, per annum | 5,000 |
| W. 32d-st., close to 5th-av., 4-story br. stone, 25x 65x—, partially furnished | 400 |
| W. 34th-st., close to 5th-av., elegant 4-story brown stone, 25x70, with stable on rear street | 1,000 |
| E. 36th-st., near Park-av., 4-story brown stone, 20x50x98.9 | 400 |
| E. 37th-st., nr. Park-av., elegantly furnished, 4-story brown stone, 22x50x100, till May, 1873 | 500 |
| W. 46th-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 4-story brown stone, 20x52x100 | 400 |
| W. 48th-st., bet. 6th and 7th avs., 4-story brown stone, 17x55, very elegant | 350 |
| W. 49th-st., cor. 7th-av., 4-story brown stone, 22x 52x80, handsomely furnished, till May, 1873 | 400 |
| W. 52d-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 4-story English basement brown stone, 20x56x—, 15 rooms | 450 |
| W. 53d-st., near 5th-av., 4-story brown stone, 18x 60x100, 1st-class | 300 |
| E. 55th-st., near Lexington-av., 4-story brown-stone, 20x55x—, till May, 1873 | 300 |
| E. 61st-st., bet. 3d and Lexington avs., 4-story brown stone, 21x57x— | 250 |

Permits from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET FOR THE WINTER—AN EXtra large house and stable on Murray Hill; fully and elegantly furnished; will be rented to a private family only. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES TO RENT FURNISHED.

ON EAST 15TH-ST., near 2d-av., four-story, brown stone.

ON EAST 17TH-ST., near Irving-place, four-story, brick.

ON EAST 18TH-ST., near 2d-av., three-story, brick, E. B.

ON WEST 20TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., three-story, brick.

ON WEST 38TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., four-story, brown stone.

ON WEST 49TH-ST., corner of 7th-av., three-story, brown stone.

ON EAST 63D-ST., near 5th-av., four story, brown stone.

ON WEST 53D-ST., between 6th and 7th avs., four-story, brown stone.

ON 5TH-AV., between 41st and 42d sts., five-story, English basement, brick.

Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & Co., No. 7 Pine-st. Branch Office No. 23 East 17th-st. (Union-square.)

FURNISHED HOUSE.—A FIRST-CLASS, elegantly-furnished residence to rent in Brooklyn during the absence of the family; the house is extra width, with rear extension, well located, and completely furnished; contains every improvement, including billiard-table; will be rented, with or without the stable, to a private family only. For further particulars apply to WM. B. COOPER, JR., & CO., No. 96 Pearl-st., New-York.

A COMPLETELY-FURNISHED house, located between 5th and 6th avs., in a desirable street, full front, will be rented to a private family at a moderate rent, if applied for at once, as the owner is about to sail for Europe; stable can be had if desired. HENRY OGDEN, Late Ward & Ogden, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

MURRAY HILL, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—To let or lease, fully furnished, a medium sized four-story brown-stone high-stoop house. Permits from F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED.

A HOUSE TO LET, NO. 40 EAST 20TH-st., near Broadway, to private family, with or without carpets. Apply at No. 123 East 22d-st.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING. SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

OFFICE TO LET—PARTLY FURnished; junction Broadway, 34th st. and 6th-av.; well located for business. BARNES & RYDER, No. 1,232 Broadway.

HOLIDAY GOODS.—STORE TO LET FOR the holiday season; rent low; suitable for toys and fancy goods. Apply in the store, 1,227 Broadway.

## AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on Thursday, November fourteenth, (14th,) eighteen hundred and seventy-two, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, through Muller, Wilkins and Company as auctioneers, the undersigned, as pledgee of the property hereinafter described, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, twenty-five (25) bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, with the unpaid coupons, which bonds were issued upon the security of a trust deed made by said Company, dated July first, (1st,) eighteen hundred and seventy, (1870,) to Charles L. Frost, purporting to cover the canal, lands, franchises and personal property in Michigan therein described and duly recorded, and also twenty-two (22) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company for the sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, payable in gold, with coupons thereto attached, which last-mentioned bonds were issued upon the security of a mortgage purporting to cover the lands in Michigan therein described, such mortgage being made to the Union Trust Company as trustee, and duly recorded in Michigan, all of such bonds having been pledged with the Ocean National Bank by William L. Avery as collateral security for a loan of eighteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-two ($18,852) dollars made to him by said bank; and the undersigned, as pledgee, will also sell separately, at the same place and time, bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company for the principal sum in all, of eight thousand ($8,000) dollars, with coupons attached, which were issued upon the security of a trust deed, purporting to create a first lien upon the lands, canal, franchises and personal property in Michigan therein described, which trust-deed has been duly recorded in Michigan; and also fifty-six (56) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company, for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) each, payable in gold, with coupons attached, which were issued on the security of said trust-deed to the Union Trust Company; the last two lots of bonds having been pledged with the Ocean National Bank by Peres J. Avery as collateral security for a loan of eighteen thousand ($18,000) dollars made to him by said bank; also six (6) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company, issued on the security of said Union Trust Company trust-deed for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, payable in gold, with unpaid coupons attached, which bonds were held by the Ocean National Bank as security for the repayment of an overdraft of nine hundred and sixty-seven dollars and sixty-nine cents ($967 69,) made by said Peres J. Avery. Also five thousand (5,000) shares of the capital stock of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company of the par value of one hundred ($100) dollars each, which were pledged with said bank by said P. J. Avery and others as collateral security for the indebtedness of said Avery and others to said bank. Also forty (40) bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, which bonds were issued on the security of a mortgage upon the property of said Railroad Company, made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee; and also twenty-six (26) of the bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, with unpaid coupons attached, issued upon the security of said trust-deed to said Frost, which last two-mentioned lots of bonds were pledged to said bank as collateral security for a loan of twenty-two thousand ($22,000) dollars made to Alfred Wild by said Ocean Bank. Also seventeen (17) bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by the said Farmers' Loan and Trust Company mortgage. And also forty-eight (48) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) each, with unpaid coupons attached, secured by said Union Trust Company mortgage, which last two lots of bonds were pledged to said bank as collateral security for a loan of twenty-nine thousand four hundred and sixty dollars and ninety-nine cents, ($29,460 99,) made to Alfred Wild by said Ocean Bank. Also bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, for the principal amount, in all, of fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars, and unpaid coupons attached, issued upon the security of a trust deed, purporting to create a first lien upon the lands therein described, situate in Michigan; such mortgage being made to Martin & Davis, trustees, which last-mentioned fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars of bonds were pledged to said bank as collateral security for the repayment of loans made by said bank to Charles Callender, amounting to twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars. Also, ten (10) bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by said Farmers' Loan and Trust Company mortgage. Also, ten (10) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal Railroad and Iron Company, with unpaid coupons attached, issued on the security of said Union Trust Company mortgage, which last two (2) lots of bonds were pledged to said bank by Alfred Wild as collateral security for the payment of his check on the Rhinebeck Bank for five thousand ($5,000) dollars and upward. Also, twenty-nine (29) bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company, for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by said Farmers' Loan and Trust Company mortgage, and eleven (11) bonds of the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by a trust deed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, which last two lots of bonds were pledged to said bank by Charles Callender as collateral security for the repayment of a loan upon his check on the Ocean Bank for twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollars. Also thirty (30) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, with unpaid coupons attached, issued upon the security of the said Union Trust Company trust deed, which bonds were pledged to the said bank by Charles Callender, as collateral security for the repayment of his check on the said Ocean Bank for six thousand ($6,000) dollars. Also thirty (30) other such bonds as those last described, with unpaid coupons attached, which were pledged to said bank by the said Charles Callender as security for the payment to said bank of his check on the Shoe and Leather Bank for sixteen thousand ($16,000) dollars. Also twenty-five (25) other such bonds as are last above described, which were pledged to said Ocean Bank by the said Charles Callender as collateral security for the payment of his check on the Central National Bank for five thousand ($5,000) dollars; also forty-one (41) other such bonds as are last above described, and twenty-eight (28) bonds of the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company, for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by said mortgage to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and two (2) bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by said trust deed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, which last three mentioned lots of bonds were pledged to the said Ocean Bank by the said Charles Callender, as collateral security for the payment of his check on the Third National Bank for thirty-five thousand ($35,000) dollars; and also ten (10) bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by the said Farmers' Loan and Trust Company trust deed, and also twenty (20) bonds of the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by said Farmers' Loan and Trust Company trust deed, and also ten (10) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, with unpaid coupons secured by said Union Trust Company trust deed, which last-mentioned three lots of bonds were pledged to said Ocean National Bank by Charles Callender, as collateral security for the payment of his check on the Union-square National Bank for twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars.

Further information may be obtained upon application to the undersigned, at his office, No. nineteen (19) Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, or to his attorneys, Messrs. Bangs & North, No. 137 Broadway, in the City of New-York.

THEODORE M. DAVIS, Receiver of the Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, No. 19 Nassau-street.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF THE JUNCTION RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, rendered on the 22d day of May, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery, wherein Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, were complainants, and the Junction Railroad Company, Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, and others were defendants; and also pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, rendered on the 4th day of June, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery wherein the said Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, were complainants, and the said Junction Railroad Company, and the said Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, and others were defendants, the undersigned Receiver in the causes and Commissioner to make sale as designated in both said decrees, will on TUESDAY, the 26th day of November, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the door of the Court-house of said Circuit Court of the United States in the City of Indianapolis in the State of Indiana, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, ($50,000 of which will be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of possession, and within thirty days from sale,) all the following property and franchises, viz.: the Railroad of the said Junction Railroad Company leading from the said City of Indianapolis, through the counties of Marion, Hancock, Shelby, Rush, Fayette and Union, in the State of Indiana, and through the County of Butler in the State of Ohio to the City of Hamilton, in said County and State, together with all the franchises of said Company, its right of way, road-bed, track, switches, depots, water stations, cars, locomotives, machinery, fixtures and property of every kind whatsoever owned by said Company, excepting, however, one and one-half acres of ground situate near the Eastern boundary of said City of Indianapolis, claimed by Jonathan M. Ridenour, and which is specifically described in said first named decree, and thereby for the present exempted from sale. The property and franchises aforesaid will be sold as an entirety, as will that portion thereof situate within the State of Ohio, as that situate within the State of Indiana, the said two decrees, which are concurrent and co-operative, so ordering and decreeing.

WILLIAM D. GRISWOLD, Receiver and Commissioner to sell.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO. WILL sell at public auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 7, 1872, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York—

(For account of whom it may concern.)

$30,000 Lake Superior Ship Canal Railway and Iron Company Consolidated First Mortgage 7 3-10 Land Grant Bonds, due 1901; interest May and November, $1,000 each. Union Trust Company Trustees. $28,000 Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Co. Second Mortgage Bonds, $1,000 each. Charles L. Frost, Trustee.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, NOV. 1, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Sales-rooms, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl, Brooklyn, good assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, china, &c. At 3 P. M., rose-wood piano, parlor suites, velvet and Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECOMBE.—THIS DAY (Thursday) Oct. 31, at 11½ o'clock, within their store, 311 packages Almeria Grapes, 332 packages Malaga Lemons, ex Atlantic.

OLD AND RARE WORKS, ILLUStrated books, engravings, framed pictures, fancy goods, and stationery for sale at auction THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, by BANGS, MERWIN & CO., No. 694 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED AT HARLEM—A HOUSE with improvements in exchange for a fine residence with modern improvements, adapted for a Summer or Winter residence, on the line of the Erie Railroad, forty-five minutes from New-York; equity about $5,500. Address, with particulars, location, price, &c., MYERS, No. 53 Leonard-st., New-York.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZE house, on or near 5th or Madison avs.; a choice pair of lots, beautifully located on Washington Heights, with cash in payment. Apply to W. F. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS.

A large assortment will be found in our stock of all grades from the lowest priced STABLE BLANKETS to the finest SHEEP BLANKETS.

CARRIAGE ROBES! TRAVELING BLANKETS!

Our medium grades of the above goods are very desirable. SLEIGH-BELLS—A full assortment. HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 73 Beekman-st.

HORSE BLANKETS, HARNESS, saddles, and all kinds of saddlery goods extensively manufactured; a full line of blankets for street and stable; plush and other carriage robes of every quality. C. B. SMITH & CO., 40 Warren-st.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL, COR. 27TH-ST. AND MADISON-AV., OPPOSITE NEW-HAVEN DEPOT. American and European Plan. A first-class restaurant, with reasonable prices. ELEGANT AND NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS En suite or singly, for families or gentlemen. LIBERAL TERMS TO PERMANENT PARTIES.

LELAND'S STURTEVANT HOUSE, Broadway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.—American plan, with elevators; centrally located, near the depots and the theatres. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

SECOND FLOOR IN PRIVATE FAMILY—Large spacious rooms, newly carpeted and well furnished; hot and cold water, ample pantries, bath, &c.; private table if preferred; references. No. 51 West 38th-st.

NO. 109 EAST 28TH-ST.—HANDSOME furnished and unfurnished suites of rooms with or without board; private table if desired; hall rooms for single gentlemen; also doctor's office at very low rates.

A CHILD CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board in a small family; no pains will be spared for its comfort and pleasure; instructed on piano if desired. No. 419 West Thirtieth-st., near 9th-av.

EAST 39TH-ST., NO. 143, BETWEEN 3d and Lexington avs.—Good board and pleasant rooms for families and gentlemen; terms reasonable; references given and required.

NO. 69 WEST 23D-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Rooms to let singly or in suites in the above elegant house, lately put in complete order; furnished or unfurnished.

NO. 35 WEST 19TH-ST., WEST OF 5TH-AV.—With board, newly-furnished rooms, for family or party of gentlemen; house and table first class.

THIRD FLOOR, SUNNY FRONT ROOM and middle room, handsomely furnished, with good board; also front room on fourth floor. Apply at No. 41 West 19th-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED BACK parlor; also rooms for single gentlemen, with first-class board; near 5th-av. Apply at No. 15 West 43d-st.

IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITH BOARD—Two handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor, and one on third. No. 7 West 45th-st. Unexceptionable references exchanged.

THE FRONT ROOM, SECOND FLOOR; also, hall bedroom, third floor, to let furnished or unfurnished, in a desirable location; references exchanged. No. 446 Lexington-av.

NO. 217 WEST 14TH-ST.—LARGE, ELEgant front hall rooms, southern exposure, with closets, with board; house and location strictly first-class; unusually desirable.

TWO NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board, in a private family, in Morton-st., near Hudson. GENUNG & CO., No. 88 Broadway, Room No. 23.

NO. 20 WEST 29TH-ST., OPPOSITE GILSEY HOUSE.—A desirable large room to let, with board, well furnished with conveniences, to one or two gentlemen; references exchanged.

THIRTIETH-ST., NO. 3 WEST—VERY desirable suite on second floor, southern exposure; parlor and two bedrooms, newly carpeted, painted and furnished, with board.

NORTH-WEST CORNER OF BROADway and 25th-st.—Rooms en suite or single, handsomely furnished, to let; desirable in every respect. No. 7 West 25th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING the first-class house No. 331 West 24th-st., will let, with board, a large and small room; table and attendance first class.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH-ST.—HANDSOME parlor floor, three rooms, with or without private table; three rooms, second floor, with board; bath to each.

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, on second floor, also fourth story front, with board; references exchanged. Apply at No. 51 East 21st-st.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST-ST.—THE COMFORTS of a refined home, with handsome rooms, and liberal table; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS on third and fourth floors, to let with board; references exchanged. No. 108 East 23d-st.

NO. 20 WEST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—Nicely-furnished rooms to let, en suite or single, with first-class board; references required.

NO. 105 WEST 28TH-ST.—TO LET, with board, third story back room; grate fire; suitable for two; dinner middle of the day.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A PARlor and bedroom, second floor front, they will rent with board to a party of two. Call at 33 West 19th-st.

NO. 136 MADISON-AV., CORNER 31st-st.—Parlor floor, newly furnished, with private table; also, one suite of rooms on third floor.

NO. 158 WEST 24TH-ST., NEAR 7TH-av.—Neatly furnished rooms for gentleman and wife; board for lady only.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 138, BETWEEN 18TH and 19th sts.—A suite of furnished front rooms for one or two gentlemen; also, single rooms.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS ON THIRD floor to rent to gentlemen; private family. Apply at No. 30 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

NO. 21 WEST 31ST-ST.—TWO FRONT rooms on second floor to rent, with board; references exchanged.

TWO ROOMS ON FOURTH FLOOR to let, to a family or single gentlemen, with board; water and bath on floor. No. 250 Madison-av.

NO. 39 WEST 33D-ST.—DESIRABLE large rooms en suite or otherwise, on second or parlor floor, with board.

NO. 156 WEST 11TH-ST.—TO LET, with board, a few pleasant rooms; fine location; only a few boarders taken.

NO. 19 WEST 31ST-ST.—WITH BOARD, two single rooms, top floor, $9 and $10 per week.

## BOARD WANTED.

AN ADULT WANTS BOARD BELOW 20th-st. at a moderate price. Address H., Box No. 4,367 New-York Post-office.

## FINE ARTS.

THE BELMONT COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

The Messrs. LEAVITT beg to announce that Mr. Belmont, about to leave for Europe, has instructed them to sell by auction his collection of fine modern paintings, embracing examples by the following eminent artists:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Achenbach, A., | Gignoux, | Pineman, |
| Ansdell, | Guilhemin, | Bobbe |
| Belange, | Gerome, | Schwartze, |
| Beranger, | Huigers, | Saientin, |
| Bonheur, Rosa, | Hamman, | Stevens, Jos., |
| Boughton, G. H., | Jacque, | Sneifhout, A., |
| Bless, | Johnston, East-man, | Stieler, |
| Bouguereau, | Ouvrie, | Soyer, |
| Calame, | Knaus, | Troyon, |
| Caraud, | Lentze, | Ten Kate, |
| Castan, | Leys, Baron, | Tiedemand, |
| Chaves, | and De Notez, | Tilton, |
| De Haas, M. F., | H. Leickert, | Toulmouche, |
| De Keyser, N., | Madou, | Vander Maaten, |
| De Dreux, | Meyer, Louis, | Verebuar, |
| De Winter, | Meyerheim, | Verlat, |
| Dillens, | Muller, Louis, | Van Hove, |
| De Taye, | Meyer von Bremen, | Verveer, |
| Eyoel, | Montallet, | Willems, |
| Robert-Fleury, | Merle, | Weissenbruch, |
| Frere, Ed., | Michael, | Wilde, |
| Fuechsel, | Meissonier, | Ziem, |
| Geyer, Prof., | | Zamacois. |
| Girardet, Karl, | | |

These grand works of art are now on exhibition from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway. Admission 25 cents; season tickets 50 cents. The sale will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12.

## DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING, AT NO. 212 5TH-AV., WILL COMMENCE OCT. 4.

Twice-a-week classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Once a week, on Saturday morning and Friday evening. Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen.

For terms, &c., send for circular.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.

LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., and ADELPHI HALL, Broadway, 52d-st. and 7th-av. Mr. TRENOR is pleased to announce that his superior academy rooms are now open. See circulars.

MR. AND MRS. HLASKO'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 54 West 34th-st.—Instruction commences SATURDAY, Nov. 2. For children at 10 A. M., for families 4, and gentlemen 8 P. M. Send for circulars.

## AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. Lester Wallack. Notwithstanding the IMMENSE AND SUSTAINED SUCCESS which has attended the production of PYGMALION AND GALATEA, pronounced by the PUBLIC AND PRESS as to the MOST CHARMING COMEDY ever presented at this theatre, Mr. Wallack is compelled to announce THE LAST NINE NIGHTS, in consequence of the engagement of Mr. SOTHERN, who will appear on MONDAY, Nov. 11. SATURDAY, Nov. 9, will therefore be THE LAST NIGHT OF PYGMALION AND GALATEA. The play will be offered every evening until then, with the MARVELOUS OPTICAL ILLUSION of the DISSOLVING STATUE, by Prof. Tobin, of the Polytechnic Institute, London. Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. EDWIN, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss ROSE COGHLAN, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOUCICAULT. EDWIN BOOTH..............Proprietor and Manager. LAST NIGHTS OF MR. AND MRS. DION BOUCICAULT, (Miss Agnes Robertson.) MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, ARRAH NA POGUE, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, and Saturday Matinée at 2 o'clock, The New Drama of KERRY; OR, NIGHT AND MORNING, and JESSIE BROWN. Mr. BOUCICAULT as Shaun the Post and Kerry. Miss AGNES ROBERTSON (Mrs. Boucicault) as Arrah of the Kiss and Jessie, (her original character.) Mr. SHIEL BARRY as Michael Feeny and Cassidy. Miss KATE NEWTON as Mrs. Desmond. SPECIAL MENTION.—In consequence of the limit of this engagement, each of the above plays can be performed for NINE NIGHTS only. Seats may be secured a week in advance at the Theatre, or at Ditson & Co.'s Music Store, No. 711 Broadway.

MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS. ASSOCIATION HALL, TO-NIGHT.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE. Proprietor..............Mr. Sheridan Shook. Manager..............Mr. A. M. Palmer. Seventh week and unabated success of AGNES, Sardou's latest and best play, written expressly for the charming young actress, Miss AGNES ETHEL, who fills the title rôle. "Miss Ethel, as Agnes, has achieved an absolute triumph."—*The Star.* MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1½ o'clock. Seats secured two weeks in advance. Box-office open every day from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Doors open at night at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock. Carriages may be ordered for 10½ o'clock. Miss Ethel's engagement at this theatre is limited to one hundred nights.

GRAND PRESENTATION CONCERTS at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TICKETS, $1 EACH. PRESENTS RANGE FROM $1 TO $1,000. SPLENDID CHANCE FOR THE LUCKY ONES. PRESENTS DISTRIBUTED TO TICKET-HOLDERS WILL BE IN MONEY. THE PRESENTS WILL BE DISTRIBUTED ON THE SPOT WHEN TICKETS ARE PURCHASED. ONLY OFFICE FOR SALE OF TICKETS, NO. 686 BROADWAY. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. TICKETS ONLY $1. FIRST-CLASS ARTISTS HAVE BEEN ENGAGED FOR THE CONCERTS.

STEINWAY HALL—TO-NIGHT. THIS THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 31, SECOND LECTURE OF Prof. J. H. PEPPER, Professor of Chemistry and Director of the Royal Polytechnic Institution, London, on LIGHT. LIGHT. LIGHT. OPTICAL PHENOMENA AND ILLUSIONS. THE GREAT GHOST LECTURE. WITH ITS STARTLING EFFECTS AND WONDROUS EXPERIMENTS. The original lecture as given by Prof. Pepper in London to combined audiences of OVER FOUR MILLIONS OF PEOPLE. TICKETS OF ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR. Obtainable at all the principal music and book stores in the City. A limited number of reserved seats, fifty cents extra, at Schuberth's, No. 820 Broadway; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; the theatre ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway; Pond & Co., No. 39 Union-square, and at the box-office of the Hall. PEPPER'S SECOND LECTURE, THURSDAY.

JARLEY'S WAX WORKS!

This inimitable humorous entertainment, which was received last night with continuous roars of laughter, will be repeated TO-NIGHT at ASSOCIATION HALL. Tickets, $1. Reserved seats, $1 50. For sale at Pond's, 39 Union-square, and at the Association rooms.

GRAND SACRED CHARITY CONCERT. ST. PETER'S GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH, Lexington-av., corner 46th-st., THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, 1872, at 8 o'clock. The following eminent artists will co-operate: Mrs. Gertrude (Jacob) Hess, Miss Antoinette Sterling, Miss Minnie Speeker, Miss Pauline Miller, Mr. Chs. Wels, Mr. Edwd. G. Jardine, and a full choir. Tickets at the church door; admission $1.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE TO-NIGHT—STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.—GRAND OPENING BY THEO. THOMAS' unrivaled orchestra. First appearance in Brooklyn of Mr. GEO. L. OSGOOD, the distinguished American tenor. Reserved seats, $1 25, at Bolles' bookstore, No. 244 Fulton-st. GEO. L. MARIS..............Manager.

MRS. GULAGER'S GRAND CONCERT, IRVING HALL, THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 31. Opera of LURLINE. Secured seats $2, at the music-stores. Ruliman, No. 114 Broadway; Fifth-avenue Hotel.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. Rehearsal FRIDAY, Nov. 1, at 2½ o'clock P. M. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS. ASSOCIATION HALL, TO-NIGHT.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. RE-served seats.—Complete sets of tickets for concerts and rehearsals, with reserved seats in parquet and balcony. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 27 Union-square, Broadway.

## MUSICAL.

Chickering.

WARE-ROOMS, 11 East Fourteenth St., New York.

41,000 OF THESE Standard Instruments NOW IN USE.

Send For Circular.

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS, 481 Broadway, N. Y., will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS, of six first-class makers, including Waters', at very low prices for cash, or part cash, and balance in small monthly installments; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave first-class PIANOS, modern improvements, for $275 cash. Now ready, a CONCERTO PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Sheet Music and Music Merchandise.

PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.'S STANDARD ORGANS. 31,000 NOW IN USE. Warerooms, NO. 841 BROADWAY, N. Y. SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

AT HAINES BROS., No. 27 Union-square. First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms, and several used a little, very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square. (No. 166 4th-av.)

WANTED—A CHORISTER FOR A BAPTIST Church in Brooklyn; he will be required to be present at all the meetings of the Church and Sabbath-school; none but a qualified man and a Christian need apply; a Baptist preferred. Address CHORISTER, Box No. 58 New-York Post-office.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY GOOD second-hand pianos for half their value, $110, $160, &c., at No. 425 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

## MEETINGS.

THE BUSINESS MEETING OF THE AMERICAN CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY will be held on THURSDAY MORNING, Oct. 31, in the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av. and 10th-st., at 11 o'clock.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. LUCCA. ITALIAN OPERA—LUCCA. Director..............MAX MARETZEK. POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST. FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, at 8 o'clock. By general request, THE HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL REPRESENTATION of DON GIOVANNI. With the same GREAT CAST, and with the addition of the celebrated LETTER ARIA, by Miss KELLOGG, will be repeated for the last time. Mme. PAULINE LUCCA, CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, CLARA DORIA. Signors VIZZANI, MORIAMI, COULON, RONCONI, JAMET. SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 1 P. M., GRAND LUCCA MATINEE. FRA DIAVOLO. Mme. PAULINE LUCCA, Señora SANZ, Signors VIZZANI, RONCONI, and others. SUNDAY, Nov. 3, GRAND CONCERT at WALLACK'S THEATRE. Knabe's pianos are used at the Academy of Music. Tickets can be obtained at the Academy of Music, and at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION (FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL) NOW OPEN AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION BUILDING, ON 2d and 3d avs., by 63d-st. An interesting, rare, and comprehensive exhibit of American skill, ingenuity, artistic development and material progress. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., daily, until Nov. 13. Splendidly lighted by the new OXY-HYDROGEN Gas. Choice music by KEATING'S FINE EXHIBITION ORCHESTRAL BAND Day and Evening. Admission, 50 cents; mechanics' tickets, in packages, 30 cents; children, 25 cents. Everybody should visit this unequaled display. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS will be given WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, until the close, with select programmes.

MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS. ASSOCIATION HALL, TO-NIGHT.

ASSOCIATION HALL. 4th-av. and 23d-st. Y. M. C. A. LECTURE COURSE. On consecutive FRIDAY EVENINGS. Nov. 1—Bishop M. SIMPSON. *The Last Ten Years.* Nov. 8—EDMUND YATES. *Good Authors at a Discount.* Nov. 15—Prof. HENRY MORTON. *Fluorescent Light.* Brilliantly illustrated. Nov. 22—Rev. WILLIAM MORLEY PUNSHON. *Macaulay.* Nov. 29—Rev. GEORGE MACDONALD. *Robert Burns.* (New.) Dec. 6—Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. *Readings from Her Own Works.* Dec. 13—Col. JOHN HAY. *Daybreak in Spain.* (New.) Dec. 20—JOHN B. GOUGH. (Subject will be announced hereafter.) Dec. 27—Prof. JAMES E. MURDOCH. *Miscellaneous Readings.* Jan. 3—JAMES T. FIELDS. *Masters of the Situation.* Each lecture preceded by a half-hour concert. Course tickets and reserved seats, $2. For sale at the Hall, and at Schirmer's.

BISHOP SIMPSON'S ONLY LECTURE IN New-York.—Association Hall to-morrow night.

PHILHARMONIC.—TWO RESERVED seats wanted. Address, stating location and terms, HILTON, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

## LECTURES.

LECTURE—BY HON. I. S. DIEHL, A. M., on *Oriental Lands and Customs,* at Prospect-avenue Presbyterian Church, Jersey City Heights, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Admission, 25c.

COOPER UNION.—FREE LECTURE ON French, with illustrations on sounds and idioms, by Prof. Etienne Lambert, THIS EVENING, Oct. 31, at 8 P. M., in Room No. 24 Cooper Union. Ladies are especially invited.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH B. ALLEE against the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action and proceeding, on the 30th day of April, 1872, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York, the above-named corporation, that they are required to exhibit their claims to me, the undersigned, the referee named in said order, at my office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of November, 1872, and become parties to the above entitled suit, and that in default of such creditors exhibiting their claims as aforesaid, they will be precluded from all benefit of the judgment or decree which shall be made in said suit, and from any distribution of the assets of said Company which may be made under such judgment or decree.—Dated at New-York, April 30, 1872. JAMES MCNAMEE, Referee.

At a Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York, held at Chambers, in the New Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1872.—Present, Hon. F. W. Loew, Justice.—In the matter of the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York.—Joseph B. Allee against the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York.—On reading and filing the petition of Frederick A. Conkling, receiver of the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York, and admissions of due service of due notice upon the attorneys for Joseph B. Allee and the Ætna Insurance Company, of application for this order and of the moving papers, and after hearing Hon. Henry E. Davies, of counsel for the said receiver: It is ordered that a notice be published in the manner hereinafter directed, requiring all the creditors of the said Company to exhibit their claims and become parties to the above entitled suit within six months from the first publication of this order, and in default thereof that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment or decree which shall be made in such suit, and from any distribution of the assets of said Company which may be made under such judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that said notice and a copy of the said order be published once a week for six months in two newspapers published in the City of New-York, to wit: The New-York *Daily Times* and the New-York *Daily News.* And it is further ordered that James McNamee, Esq., attorney and counselor at law, be appointed referee for the purposes of this order, that such publication be made under his direction, and all such claims be exhibited to the said referee, that said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that he report to this Court from time to time upon all or any matters referred to him, and said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions as from time to time may be proper. And it is further ordered that said receiver make further application of the funds remaining in his hands after the payment of said dividend of forty per centum by paying therewith a further dividend to creditors of the said Company at the time and in the manner provided by law.

(A copy.) NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR., Clerk. my2-lawtmTh

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on THURSDAY, Nov. 7, 1872, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Merchant's Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the undersigned, as pledgee of the property hereinafter described, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, (through Muller, Wilkins & Co., Auctioneers,) seventy of the bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, for the principal sum of one thousand dollars each, with the unpaid coupons, which bonds were issued upon the security of a trust deed, purporting to cover the lands, canal, franchise and personal property in Michigan therein described, and bearing date July 1, 1870, made by said Company to Charles L. Frost, Trustee, duly recorded. And the undersigned, as pledgee, will also sell, separately, at the same time and place, and by the same auctioneers, to the highest bidder, for cash, one hundred and forty other such bonds, for the principal sum of one thousand dollars each, with the unpaid coupons, which one hundred and forty bonds were issued on the security of the same trust deed. Any further information may be had upon application to the undersigned, at his office, No. 19 Nassau-street, New-York City.—Dated Oct. 19, 1872. THEODORE M. DAVIS, Receiver, Ocean National Bank.

AMELUNG, MARY A., ET AL.—New-York Supreme Court.—WILLIAM P. BUCKMASTER, as special administrator, &c., of John A. Amelung, deceased, plaintiff, against MARY A. AMELUNG, widow of the said deceased, and JOHN A. AMELUNG, defendants.—Summons for relief.

To the defendants:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 137 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Oct. 22, 1872. BANGS & NORTH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 137 Broadway.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City and County of New-York, on the 26th day of October, 1872. BANGS & NORTH, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

o31-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM G. STERLING and SARAH P. VALENTINE, plaintiffs, against JOHN C. THOMPSON and ANNA, his wife, John Van Orden, Alfred T. Serrell, Alfred W. Serrell, The Union Dime Savings Institution of the City of New-York, Asahel Chapin, Warren Chapin, H. Judson Chapin, Andrew Jochum, Gottlieb Jetter, Henry Redfield, Warren E. Cheeney, John L. Messer, N. Hill Fowler, Leon B. Keller, Edward Browne and Edward Matthews, defendants.—Summons.—To each of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the said City of New-York, on the 28th day of September, 1872, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 3 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Sept. 26, 1872. STERLING & WALDEN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

o11-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—CHARLOTTE E. READING, plaintiff, against EDWARD M. READING, defendant.—Summons for relief.—Com. not ser.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in the action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 23d day of October, 1872, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. EDWARD FITCH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

o24-law6wTh

## AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE. EXTRA. THE LONG RUN OF AGNES.

The Editor of the *Weekly Review* says: "NOT TO SEE THE PIECE RUNNING IN POPULAR FAVOR, IS TO LEAVE ONE'S SELF OUT OF THE WORLD. The tide that is flowing is too strong and steady to resist. Society will not allow you to escape from the flood. The question becomes as stereotyped as the conventional inquiries about your health or observations touching the weather. 'How do you like Agnes?' 'Which Agnes, my cousin? She is one of the objects of my adoration.' 'No: I mean Agnes at the UNION SQUARE THEATRE.' Of course you have seen it.' The last observation is made in a tone which implies that if you have not seen it, you must certainly have neglected your duty to society, and have, therefore, no right to rank yourself with people of style. It requires too much moral fortitude to withstand the humiliation, especially if it be repeated for weeks, or even months, and when you are told for the fortieth time that you 'ought to' or you 'must' see it, you bow at last to the popular verdict." Reader, "BOW TO THE POPULAR VERDICT," and secure your seats for AGNES AT ONCE. Box-office open every day from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

OLYMPIC.—GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. AIMEE PARISIAN OPERA BOUFFE in GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT, which will be presented EVERY EVENING of THIS WEEK and SATURDAY MATINEE. The Peerless Queen of Opera Bouffe Mlle. AIMEE..............as..............DROGAN. Mlle. BONELLI will positively appear as GENEVIEVE, having recovered from her recent illness, supported by the Mammoth Organization. Seats may be secured six days in advance. MONDAY, Nov. 4, the phenomenon infant vocalist, ROMEO DIONESI.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. AUGUSTIN DALY........Sole Lessee and Manager. ROI CAROTTE. TENTH WEEK AND LAST NIGHTS. Mrs. JOHN WOOD, JOHN BROUGHAM, ROSE HERSEE, EMMA HOWSON, STUART ROBSON, the great MAJILTONS, the LAURI Pantomimists. MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 1½. ROI CAROTTE. In preparation, A GREAT SENSATION. SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, FIFTH Grand Operatic Concert, when the entire NINTH REGIMENT BAND, in full uniform, Mlle. MARIE AIMEE, Mlle. CLARA PERL, Miss EMMA HOWSON, PADOVANNI, and other premiere artists will appear.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY. BRILLIANT COMEDY REVIVALS! THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING AT 8, MRS. COWLEY'S BELLE'S STRATAGEM! SAME PIECE ON SATURDAY EVENING, AND SATURDAY MATINEE. FRIDAY, ROAD TO RUIN.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. ZOE. ANOTHER TRIUMPH. GREAT SUCCESS Of the CUBAN SYLPH, Mlle. ZOE.

| TODAY AT 2. | THIS EVENING AT 8. |
|---|---|
| The new burlesque, entitled the THREE MUS-KE-TEERS, with the great Burlesque troupe. STAR ARTISTES. | The dashing and beautiful artiste MLLE. ZOE, in the sensational drama of the ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT. |

WALLACK'S THEATRE. GRAND SACRED AND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT, On SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, at 8 o'clock. First Part, ROSSINI'S CELEBRATED ORATORIO, STABAT MATER. Second Part, SELECTIONS FROM MASANIELLO, ERNANI, MOSE, FAUST, &c. BY MAX MARETZEK'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, LEONI LAVIELLI, Señora SANZ, CLARA DORIA, Signors ABRUGNEDO, VIZZANI, COULON, SPERAPANI, JAMET. GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA. POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.

BISHOP SIMPSON LECTURES AT ASSOciation Hall TO-MORROW NIGHT.

THE WANDERING BEDOUINS OF THE DESERT. Will continue at the great 25 cent show at the foot of Houston-st., East River, every afternoon and evening. WM. MORGAN, the bareback champion, in his rapid and thrilling hurdle feats. Wm. Dutton in his classical horsemanship. G. M. Clarke and George Dunbar, clowns, assisted by De Haven and the Brothers Runnells. The WILD ARABS will vault over the ELEPHANT.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery, opposite Spring-st. MATINEES TUESDAY AND SATURDAY. LITTLE MAGGIE BENSON. MISS JENNY BENSON. TONY PASTOR and his STAR COMBINATION in a magnificent diversified programme. LADIES ADMITTED FREE ON FRIDAY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. St. James Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway. GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY. BIRCH, WAMBOLD AND BACKUS. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Seats secured six days in advance.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE, 23D-ST. Every Evening at 8, and Saturday Matinee at 2. KING KARROT. KING KARROT. KING KARROT. KING KARROT. Kelly and Leon in their specialties.

EMERSON'S CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS, 718 BROADWAY. 718. The Master Troupe of the world. Every Evening and Saturday Matinee. T. MAGUIRE and BILLY EMERSON Proprietors.

DR. MOORE'S STEREOPTICON.—Splendid views in all parts of the world—a first class entertainment—at the Eighteenth-street M. E. Church, near 8th-av., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Oct. 31 and Nov. 1. Admission only 25 cents each evening.

MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS. ASSOCIATION HALL, TO-NIGHT.

ASSOCIATION HALL TO-MORROW NIGHT.—Bishop SIMPSON on *The Last Ten Years.*

## LOAN OFFICES.

D. M. JOHNSON, LOAN BROKER, No. 136½ Bowery, opposite Spring-st. The most elegant and extensive establishment in the country. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, silks, laces, shawls, and every description of personal property. Also for sale a large stock of silks, velvets, furs, laces, kid gloves, and other fine goods.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, ROOM H, over *Herald* Branch. (Parlor for ladies.) Also, No. 418 6th-av. Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

## BILLIARDS.

STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES, and the Phelan & Collender Combination Cushions, manufactured and for sale only by the inventor and patentee. H. W. COLLENDER, successor to Phelan & Collender, No. 738 Broadway.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT on the 8th day of October, 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of NOYES E. CLARK, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the said City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 2d day of November, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

GRANVILLE P. HAWES, Solicitor for Bankrupt, No. 170 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS H. ROSKY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second and third general meetings of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1872, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of and before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867, pursuant to an order of said Register; that I have filed my final accounts as assignee with said Register, together with a schedule of outstanding claims against said estate, and that at said meetings I shall apply for a settlement of my said accounts, and of the accounts filed by me on the 11th day of May, 1872, and for an order directing the payment of such of the outstanding claims as shall not be objected to; and I shall also apply for discharge from all liability as assignee of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of the said twenty-eighth section. Dated this 25th day of October, 1872.

ANTHONY OECHS, Assignee, No. 78 New-st., New-York City.

JAMES K. HILL, Attorney, No. 44 Wall-street, New-York City.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN BORCHERS and FREDERICK EVERS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of John Borchers and Frederick Evers, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 1 Beekman-street, New-York City, Room No. 3, in said district, on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

NO. 3,503.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS DEITSCH and MOSELEY EZEKIEL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 30th day of October, 1872.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Julius Deitsch and Moseley Ezekiel, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wa[illegible]

o31-law3wTh

# GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

## A GALA NIGHT IN BOSTON.

**Grand Republican Torch-Light Procession—The Entire City Illuminated—Fifteen Thousand Men in the Ranks.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—The campaign in Massachusetts was virtually closed this evening by one of the most brilliant and successful torch-light parades ever seen in New-England, though many circumstances combined to detract from the numbers represented. The various organizations of Tanners and Grant Guards gathered on the Common at an early hour, and the scene was one of remarkable brilliancy. In every direction tanners were marching to the rendezvous in full uniform, each organization accompanied by a band of music. The transparencies displayed were numerous, and the mottoes sharp and in many cases very funny. One noticeable feature was a full-rigged ship, forty-five feet long, fully manned and drawn by ex-sailors in the navy. Promptly at 8 o'clock the column moved, preceded by Gilmore's Band. There was hardly a break in the line of illuminations from the start to the end of the march. The elegant residences on the Back Bay were finely lighted up with gas and Chinese lanterns. Fireworks were displayed at prominent points on every street through which the procession passed, and flags were hung out, and in many cases the letters "U. S. G." shone out everywhere in letters of light. The number in line is variously estimated at from 12,00 to 15,000. In any case it must fully equal in point of number any parade of former years, while in elegance of uniforms, excellence of discipline and good order, its equal was never seen, probably, anywhere. The men marched like veterans, and every man went through the four hours' march. The cavalry portion of the procession, which would have numbered 3,000 men, was prevented from appearing by the disease which has made pedestrians of us all. Nevertheless, the line was more than an hour passing a given point. Though the Democracy made a very creditable show four years ago, the soreheads will not attempt any parade this year. They could hardly muster half a thousand torches. In one ward where there is a Grant and Wilson regiment there is not even a solitary company of wood-choppers.

## MARYLAND.

**Grand Republican Meeting in Baltimore—An Astonisher in Reserve for the Fusionists.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30.—There was an immense turn-out at the Republican mass-meeting held in Monument-square this evening. A magnificent stand, elaborately decorated, was erected about the centre of the north end of the square, for the accommodation of the speakers. Near it rose the skeleton of the stand to be used to-morrow night by the Democratic speakers at a Greeley and Brown ratification meeting. Before 8 o'clock the space around the stand was thronged, and by the time the presiding officer of the evening, Major George T. Castle, took his place a splendid assemblage was present. Among the Vice-Presidents announced was Gen. Felix Agnus, formerly of New-York. An accident on the Pennsylvania Central prevented Gov. Hartranft and Hon. James S. Negley, of Pittsburg, from making connection with the Northern Central at Harrisburg. Their absence was noticed, but atoned for by the excellence of the speeches of Col. L. E. Dudley, of New-York; Col. Wm. McMichael, of Philadelphia, and others.

Maryland, thought so sure for Greeley by an overwhelming majority, will surprise the fusionists, as the Republicans are working hard and unitedly.

## NEW-YORK.

**Gen. Butler, Gen. Warwick, and Gov. Noble at Watkins and Elmira—Three Large Meetings.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Gen. B. F. Butler, Gen. J. H. Warwick, and Gov. B. G. Noble spoke this afternoon to an immense mass-meeting at Watkins, Schuyler County, awakening great enthusiasm. This evening the two former spoke twice each in this city, in the Opera-house and the Wigwam, both halls being crowded to their utmost capacity, although the former alone was found entirely too large for the last Democratic grand rally last evening. All the southern tier, including Steuben, is wide awake, and will make a good report on Tuesday. E. C.

## GREAT STORM IN KANSAS.

**Solid Bits of Ice Falling—Two Day's Rain—Immense Damage Occasioned.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SOLOMON, Kansas, Oct. 30.—The country hereabout has been visited by one of the hardest and most destructive storms that has occurred in this section for over three years. On Monday the weather opened warm and very oppressive in its sultriness, with every indication of a rapidly approaching change. In the evening the thermometer began falling rapidly, and a furious rain-storm set in. During the night bits of solid ice, some of them weighing fully two ounces each, dropped down in large numbers, causing great damage to window-glass and sky-lights. For the past forty-eight hours a heavy rain has continued to pour down, and the different streams in the neighborhood have risen high above their usual bounds, and in many places the country is being rapidly inundated. Reports are now coming in from the surrounding country to the effect that many herds of cattle have been scattered by the storm, and as it has now cleared off very cold, much loss is anticipated in consequence. C.

## THE STEAMER MISSOURI.

**Further Particulars of the Burning of the Ill-Fated Vessel—A Heavy Gale Blowing and All But One Boat Swamped.**

The following dispatches contain additional details of the burning of the steamer Missouri to those printed on the second page:

KEY WEST, Fla., Oct. 30.—The steamer Missouri, of the Atlantic Mail line, was burned at sea in a gale on the 22d inst., about twenty-five miles from Abaco, en route for Havana, via Nassau, N. P. Twelve persons were saved, as follows: George Thackery, Enrique Yanco, W. F. Tunnell, Ebenezer Saunders, O. E. Outerbridge, James Culmer, and John Rebeta, passengers; Wm. Jones, seaman; Samuel Corn, seaman; Patrick McGowen, waiter; Lewis Bohme, pantryman, and Richard Murphy, second pantryman. The fire was discovered about 9 A. M. in the pantry, and suddenly burst out in volumes of flame amidships, spreading rapidly over the ship. The boats were launched immediately, and all but one were swamped at once. Those remaining on board were compelled, on account of the flames, to jump into the sea. Those saved landed in one of the boats in Abaco about 6 P. M. on the evening of the 23d, and were taken from there in a small schooner to Nassau. It was a terrible sight for those in the floating boat to see those in the water clinging to the swamped boats, and begging for assistance. There were about ten ladies on board. It is not known whether any of the missing have since been picked up. It is said the Captain used every effort to save the lives of the passengers, working bravely himself with the hose. Three of the saved passengers are now here.

This information was brought here this afternoon by the steamer Anna, from Nassau, to the British Consul, and communications were sent to the Atlantic Mail Company's office in New-York. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Two of the boats of the ill-fated Missouri were burned alongside the vessel, and there is no probability that any of the others ever reached the shore. It is probable that not a single life would have been saved had it not been for James Culmer, a resident of Eleuthera and a passenger on board. A new boat had been purchased in New-York and placed on deck, but, as the weather had been boisterous, she had not been secured either by gripes or by chocks. When it was known that the vessel would go down, Culmer, with a few others, launched this boat, holding fast the painter. When he jumped overboard and swam to the boat, eleven others followed him, and even then, had it not been for Culmer, who was acquainted with the management of a boat, and took charge and piloted her safely through the surf, she would have been lost with the others. The three passengers who are here were bound to Havana, and will be forwarded to that port by John J. Philbrick, the agent of the Atlantic Mail Steamship line at this port, who has taken every measure toward securing their comfort.

Further particulars will probably be received to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30.—The Department of State has received a dispatch from Vice-Consul Saunders, at Nassau, announcing the loss by fire of the steam-ship Missouri. The only additional information is the names of the twelve persons saved, who formed a portion of the passengers and crew.

## DELAWARE.

**Republicans Working Like Beavers—Senator Wilson to Speak in Milford and Wilmington.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 30.—Delaware is in a perfect political ferment. The Republicans are working like beavers. Hon. J. F. Manning, of Massachusetts, and Wm. Nicholson, Esq., of Philadelphia, addressed a large meeting to-night in Wilmington. Senator Wilson will speak in Milford on Saturday afternoon, and in Wilmington, seventy miles distant, the same evening.

## CONNECTICUT.

**Mrs. Livermore and Mrs. Stanton Address a Large Republican Meeting in Hartford—Hawley to be Elected.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 30.—Mrs. Mary A. Livermore and Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton addressed the largest political meeting that has gathered in this city during the campaign, at Allyn Hall, this evening. The hall was crowded in every part. Gov. Jewell presided. The addresses of the ladies were very eloquent and the audience enthusiastic and responsive at every patriotic utterance. These ladies have done excellent service here for the Republican cause.

The First Congressional District is alive with meetings, and active political work is done on both sides. The Republicans are confident of Gen. Hawley's election over Eaton by a handsome majority.

A large mass-meeting in Rockville today was addressed by Gov. Jewell, Judge Thos. Russell, of Boston, and Gen. Hawley.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

**Tom Hughes Going Out of Politics—Reported Opinion of German Experts on the San Juan Boundary Question.**

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Mr. Thomas Hughes has issued an address to his constituents of Frome, informing them that he will not stand as a candidate at the next election for member of Parliament.

A special dispatch to the *Daily News* from Berlin says the three experts to whom the Emperor William referred the San Juan boundary case, in their reports to His Majesty, recommended, as a compromise of the dispute, the adoption of the middle channel as the boundary line between British and American territory. The reports of the experts have not yet been published.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Hon. John Jay, the American Minister to Austria, who came to London to be present at the marriage of his daughter, and has since remained here, left yesterday for his post of duty at Vienna.

The Marquis of Ripon, who presided over the High Joint Commission, which framed the Alabama Treaty at Washington, delivered an address, last evening, at Ripon, in Yorkshire, upon the results of the arbitration at Geneva. The speaker expressed himself as thankful that all the points involved in the Treaty of Washington had been peacefully and amicably settled. He regarded this as a great step toward the preservation of the peace of the world. Though, said the Marquis, the controversy between the two nations had been sometimes keen and eager, the feelings of the peoples, as well as of the respective Governments, had never become embittered.

He believed that the arbitration at Geneva has been the means of inaugurating good relations between England and the United States, which would long endure.

The cholera has appeared at Wexford, Ireland, where one death from the disease has occurred.

Right Hon. Lord Penzance, Judge of the English Court of Probate, has resigned.

## SPAIN.

**Attempt to Obtain Possession of Gibraltar.**

MADRID, Oct. 30.—A petition was presented to the Cortes today by one of the Republican Deputies asking the adoption of measures looking to the procurement from England of the cession of Gibraltar to Spain.

The Cortes has resolved, by a vote of 124 against 104, to consider articles of impeachment against the members of the Sagasta's Ministry.

## HUNGARY.

**Ravages of the Cholera.**

BUDA, Oct. 30.—The cholera is making serious ravages here. Ninety-four cases are reported, of which twenty-seven have proved fatal. Among the cases are those of twenty-nine soldiers who were stricken ill simultaneously, and of whom five have died.

## FRANCE.

**Louis Blanc on the Republic—Suspicions of Treachery on the Part of Several Officers.**

PARIS, Oct. 30.—M. Louis Blanc, in an address to the Republicans of Avignon, demonstrates the necessity for the prompt dissolution of the National Assembly, and opposes the appointment of a President of the Republic, the Presidency being, in his belief, "a counterfeit royalty, which would perpetually endanger the liberties of the country."

A rumor is afloat in official circles that Gen. De Cissey will resign the Ministry of War in the event that an inquiry is ordered by the President into the conversation of certain army officers at La Fere, who are charged with asserting that the Minister of War, and the members of his staff, entertained strong sympathies for the Bonapartes.

Count Von Arnim, the German Ambassador to France, has arrived here from Berlin.

**The Wife of Prince Napoleon Allowed to Remain in France.**

PARIS, Oct. 30.—President Thiers has informed Princess Clouilde, wife of Prince Napoleon, that she is free to remain in France without interference by the Government authorities, if she so desires.

## ANOTHER PRIZE-FIGHT.

**Seddons' "Mouse" Fights in an Eighth Ward Bar-Room—Winning the Fight, He is Cut to Pieces with a Bottle.**

After the dispersal of the roughs who, on Tuesday night, gathered in Owney Geoghegan's to witness the fight between Steve O'Rielly, alias George Seddons' "Mouse," and Geoghegan's "Rat," which did not take place, the Mouse, elated by his success, came down town and brought up in Mike Coburn's saloon, corner of Crosby and Houston streets, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Alderman Masterson, Mike Donovan and Coburn were drinking at the bar. They congratulated the "Mouse," and Masterson said he would back him, as there was no one able to beat him at his weight. The party entered Reddy the Blacksmith's about 3 o'clock, and found Jim Fogerty, Patsey Johnson, Wick Coffee, and other sportsmen there. Alderman Masterson said the Mouse was the greatest feather-weight in the United States, and that he would back him for $1,000. Fogerty replied he would get a boy that could beat the Mouse in ten minutes. Masterson said, "Bring him along." Fogerty brought in a young sport named Billy Hall. They went to the room at the back of the store, and Hall and O'Reilly were stripped for the fight, when Tom Varley, a brother of the Blacksmith, told them there should be no fighting, and that he would call in the Police. Masterson, Coburn and Donovan left, the Mouse remaining. Hall would not fight, and Al. Haines, another young aspirant for the prize-ring, was named by Fogerty. O'Reilly said he would bet all the money he had, $20. The gang adjourned to the saloon of Tom. Larkin alias "Camphene Tommy," at the corner of Mercer and Houston streets. Larkin would not allow them to fight until they ordered $1 60 worth of drinks. This being done, he had no objection. The fight was then begun. O'Reilly who is only seventeen years old, had not a single friend in the room. Haines was heavier, but had not science. In the first round, the "Mouse" got in a straight left-hand blow on Haines' neck, which knocked him senseless, blood coming from his mouth and ears. Fogerty gave Haines a bullet to clutch in his right hand. The "Mouse," who did not know that, prevented Haines from getting in any blow at his head, and finally gave him a clean knock down. In the third round, while the "Mouse" had Haines "in chancery," and was punishing him, Fogarty crept up behind the "Mouse" and struck him on the head with a bottle, wounding him badly. This stopped the fight. Dick Canfield, who held the stakes, decided the affair a draw, though Haines was evidently beaten. The treatment of "the Mouse" by Fogerty created quite an excitement among sporting men, and last night George Seddons went to Reddy's, and offered to back the Mouse for $1,000 a side against any feather-weight.

## GRAND RALLY IN BROOKLYN.

**An Enthusiastic Demonstration—Six Thousand Persons in Torch-Light Procession.**

One of the largest public demonstrations witnessed in Brooklyn for many years was the torch-light Republican parade of last evening, composed of the Grant and Wilson Clubs of fourteen wards, and numbering between 5,000 and 6,000 supporters of the Republican nominations. The utmost enthusiasm was manifested by the inhabitants, and fire-works and illuminations were general in all the streets through which the procession passed. Several of the streets, including Washington-street, Lafayette-avenue, Schermerhorn-street, Clinton and Fulton streets, presented a gorgeous appearance as the living mass of flame poured itself along from 6,000 torches, while the magnificent display of fire-works, at intervals along the route, broke overhead in a flood of variegated colors, so as to vie with the sparkling stars in the clear blue heavens above, and for a time to eclipse their lustre. Everything appeared to favor the procession; not a breeze ruffled the calm tranquillity reigning around. As the evening twilight closed in upon the scene, the soul-stirring music of the several bands wakened up the vast multitudes thronging the street into cheer after cheer for Grant and Wilson. The ladies were particularly demonstrative on the occasion, and from the balconies and windows white handkerchiefs in promiscuous confusion waved a graceful and welcome salute, which was returned by the members of the several clubs as they passed. The streets were densely crowded—so much so that it seemed that all Brooklyn, from the oldest veteran politician to the youthful patriot, glowing with more than a manly ardor, had turned out to manifest their enthusiasm in support of the Republican institutions of the country. Throughout the entire multitude assembled there appeared to be but one feeling, one desire for the success of the Republican candidates next Tuesday.

At 8:40 the Fourth Ward Grant and Wilson Club, and the Ferguson Guards, a colored organization, formed into line of four deep, opposite the Republican Head-quarters, and while the band struck up "Rally Round the Flag," moved down Washington-street, through Concord-street, Adams-street, High-street, and Lawrence-street, into Fulton-street. Here the Eleventh Ward Club, 300 strong, joined in the ranks, and gave a new impetus to the enthusiasm so universal on all sides. At this juncture the crowd was so great on both sides of the streets that it was almost impossible to move through. Passing into Lafayette-avenue, twelve other clubs fell into the ranks, and the procession then pursued the following route:

Down Lafayette-avenue to Flatbush-avenue, across Flatbush-avenue to Schermerhorn-street, down Schermerhorn-street to Clinton-street, down Clinton-street to First-place, down First-place to Henry-street, up Henry-street to Montague-street, up Montague-street to Fulton-street, across Fulton-street to Washington-street, down Washington-street to Sands-street, along Sands-street to Bridge-street, up Bridge-street to Fulton-street, where the parade was dismissed.

Col. John Hall commanded the mounted escort, and was indefatigable in his exertions to promote the success of the entire programme, which was most creditably carried out. A large number of the citizens joined in the procession, carrying torches and banners with various emblematical mottoes. During the route nothing occurred to mar the success of the demonstration, and after the procession was dismissed the crowds of citizens quietly dispersed to their respective homes.

### Local Notes.

The Tenth Ward Eighth Assembly District German Reform Association nominated, last evening, Martin C. Hoffmann for Assembly.

Mr. James Lynch will deliver an address before the Ninth Ward Republican Association, at Bleecker Building, to-morrow evening.

The name of one of the candidates for Alderman indorsed by the Committee of Seventy is not George Burckhardt, but George Burghard.

The First Assembly Republican Association last night indorsed Nicholas Muller for Assembly, and Thomas Foley for Assistant Alderman.

The Thirteenth Assembly District German Reform Association, at a meeting in Seventh-avenue last night, ratified the nomination of Mr. Havemeyer for the Assembly.

The Sixteenth Assembly District German Reform organization, Emil Unger presiding, held a ratification meeting at No. 253 Avenue A, last evening, ratifying the nomination of William F. Havemeyer for the Mayoralty.

J. C. Julius Langbein has been nominated by the German Reform, Soldiers' and Sailors', Tax-payers', Polish and Hungarian Clubs as Assistant Alderman of the Eighth Assembly District.

The Eighth Assembly District German Independent Democratic Campaign Club, at a meeting in Sheriff-street last night, indorsed Grant and Wilson, Francis Kernan for Governor, and the Apollo Hall local nominations.

Francis P. Healy, who was charged with fraudulently registering from the house No. 253 Mott-street, was discharged yesterday by Commissioner Davenport, Healy having clearly established his right to vote.

The Tammanyites of the Twentieth Assembly District, held a meeting at Brewers Hall, last night. Mr. Abraham R. Lawrence made a speech, and said he felt certain of being elected Mayor, next Tuesday.

The Eighth Assembly District Young Men's Republican Association met last evening at No. 121 Allen-street, and indorsed the names of Conrad Geib for Congress, John B. Smith for Assembly, and John Theiss for Assistant Alderman.

The German Republican Association of the Twentieth Assembly District met last night, and indorsed William A. Darling for Congress, Dr. Kessler for Coroner, Wm. S. Opdyke for Assembly, and Herman Boone for Assistant Alderman.

Speaker Blaine and Secretary Boutwell called yesterday at Republican National Committee Rooms, Fifth-avenue Hotel, and were received by Secretary Chandler. They express no doubt of the favorable issue of the National contest, and believe that New-York State is safe.

Affairs were very quiet at the head-quarters of the Greeley Republican National Committee, Glenham Hotel, yesterday. A large number of Mr. Greeley's political friends called and expressed much sorrow at the death of Mrs. Greeley, and sympathy for the affliction of their leader.

A card has been issued inviting "the friends of Commissioner Samuel A. Lewis, of the Department of Public Instruction," to a meeting this evening. Mr. Lewis is a candidate for Alderman, and it is rather questionable taste to have sent this circular to school teachers and janitors of schools.

A meeting of the Germans of the Fifth Assembly District, Charles Willet presiding, was held at No. 69 Vandam-street, last night. The nomination of Henry Wiaser, the Republican and Reform candidate for Assistant Alderman, and the rest of the Reform ticket, was indorsed.

A meeting of the Fifteenth Assembly District Grant and Wilson Campaign Club was held last night at No. 246 West Thirty-third-street, Mr. Hugh Turner in the chair. Mr. Wm. Pebbie delivered an address on the issues of the campaign. He urged the necessity of making all necessary exertions to contribute to the glorious victory of next Tuesday.

**Pool-Selling on the Election—The Scenes at the Rooms Last Night.**

Johnson's saloon, under Apollo Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street, was crowded with gentlemen, representing all grades of society, from 8 o'clock last evening up to an early hour this morning. Mr. Johnson commenced with pools on the Mayoralty, the speculator starting with $100, which pool sold as follows: Havemeyer, $100; O'Brien, $90; Lawrence, $8. Several pools at the same rates were afterward sold, after which a pool of $100 was sold at the following price: O'Brien, $100; Havemeyer, $90; Lawrence, $9. A speculator put up a few fifties that Greeley would obtain 20,000 majority in the City, which were sold at prices ranging from $35 to $40, while pools worth $50, that Dix would gain the Governorship by 10,000 majority, were knocked down, as a rule, as follows: Dix, $30; Kernan, $35. A pool of $100, started by a speculator, that Grant would carry Ohio by 20,000 majority, was sold at $100 positive, negative $30.

Greeley stock was dull. Several pools of $100 and $50 were put up there, but not one sold the whole time our reporter was present. A single pool of $50, that Fernando Wood would carry the Ninth Congressional District, sold—Wood, $50; Darling, (his opponent,) $25.

To summarize the whole proceedings of the evening, it may be said that the betting on Havemeyer and O'Brien is even, and that the speculating on Lawrence's chance has declined at least twenty-five per cent. since last night, while in reference to the State election, the Republican candidates are almost universally the favorites. It is almost unnecessary to add that Greeley stock remains as stagnant as it did on Tuesday night.

**Hon. John A. Griswold.**

A dispatch was received at this office at 2 o'clock this morning, stating that John A. Griswold, within the last twenty-four hours, had shown slight, but unmistakable signs of improvement.

# A ROUSING RALLY.

Continued from First Page.

the third cousin of the President's wife." [Applause.] And here is another one. The relation in this case is by Aaron Delano, whose aunt Susan married Capt. Noah Grant, great-grand-father of the President, [applause,] showing the very near relationship of the President with the nepotic Postmaster. [Laughter.] I want to understand that the magnitude of this issue depends on the degree of consanguinity. It is the Postmaster's brother-in-law's father's aunt married the President's great-grand-father, [loud applause and laughter,] and this brother-in-law of the man whose father's aunt was stepmother of Gen. Grant's grandfather [applause] holds the position of Postmaster now at the very aggravated figure of $350 a year. [Applause.] And this Mr. Greeley infers shows what very little hope there is for the Republic. Well, the other great issue that Mr. Sumner made out in his sixteen-page speech, which made him sick and necessitated a trip to Europe—the other great issue against the President was his gift-taking. Now, Mr. Sumner asserts that never in this or in Europe was ever any great military officer who had his services recognized by pecuniary recompense. This, I will show, is untrue. Ten years ago Gen. McClellan won the battle of Antietam—a victory very grateful to the people of this country. In the ensuing Winter the personal and political friends of Gen. McClellan presented him with a house, for which they paid seventy-five thousand dollars. Gen. McClellan, not wishing to reside in it, sold it for a larger sum. Gen. Sherman, who deserves well of his country, [applause,] was presented with a house in St. Louis and another in Washington, with some eighty or one hundred thousand dollars in money. I never heard it stated it was a scandal on his part. I have heard generous men of both parties say it should have been ten times as much, so much did he do for his country. Gen. Grant has received the same amount. Farragut and Porter, our two great naval heroes of the war received as prize money more than a quarter of a million each. I don't think it was lower. Perhaps Judge Pierrepont could tell me. I can well understand how a naval hero is entitled to such a consideration at the hands of an appreciative public. I say that if Gen. Grant received as much as Porter, in comparison to the services he rendered, he would be richer than Astor or A. T. Stewart, because the present to which Gen. Grant would be entitled, would be the entire Southern Confederacy. There are men here before me whose minds run back to the great battles in Europe, fought by the Duke of Wellington, when he was sent to the Peninsula to confront Napoleon I., and try his power in open antagonism to him. When he drove Marshal Soult along the Pyrenees and conquered him, the English Parliament voted him, in a single evening, $500,000 in gold, and the Prince Regent, George IV, added five hundred thousand more. They gave him more than that—they gave him fifty thousand dollars a year pension. Two years after they canceled the pension, and gave him in a solid sum two million dollars in gold. That was before the battle of Waterloo was fought; and when the battle of Waterloo was fought, and news of victory received, the British Parliament gave him one and a half million in coin. He also received a present of a place in Strathfield worth $114,000 in gold. They made him Marshal of the Empire, and made him Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, with nothing to do. If you take the simple instance of what was given to Wellington, it shows it to be more than was received by Gens. Grant and Sherman altogether. The Duke of Wellington fought in a war carried on through ambition. They were not wars that involved the perpetuity of the English nation. Gen. Grant won a victory which preserved the life of your nation. [Applause.] If the South had succeeded, they would have no necessity for discussing his candidature for the next Presidency.

WHAT GEN. GRANT DID FOR THE COUNTRY.

He did more for his country than Wellington did for his at the battle of Waterloo. Here the speaker went on at considerable length, showing that every great nation always rewarded pecuniarily its great and successful men, and added that since Gen. Grant took the oath of office on the 4th of March, 1869, he has never received from any man any present in any form. He spoke of Gen. Sherman briefly and in good terms, and alluded to the perfidious attacks of the *Tribune* on President Grant and the Administration. Gen. Grant's Presidency for the past four years was in every respect superior to the policy of the eight years previous to it. In conclusion the speaker quoted the language of the great apostle, which speaks of nations and individuals being made strong to resist the arms of the alien, &c.

The Chairman then introduced Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Commissioner to the Geneva Arbitration, who, he said, had just returned with $15,000,000 in his pocket.

Mr. Evarts was received with great cheers. He said:

SPEECH OF HON. WM. M. EVARTS.

When, last night, at nearly 12½ o'clock, the pilot-boat brought to us some numbers of the daily papers, and I saw from the columns of the TIMES [cheers for the TIMES] that to-night was to be held, at the Cooper Institute, the last weekly meeting of the Republican Party, I determined that I would be here as one of the listeners to the distinguished public men who were to address you. [Applause.] For nearly a year withdrawn from all participation in public debates in this country, however great my interest in them, I had but one excuse, that it was on a public errand, and in your name that I was absent. [Applause.] Returning now, not without being watchful in my absence of the strange political occurrences that were passing at home, I, for three months at least, have known and felt that every issue, National, State and City in favor of the Republican Party and a pure and just Government, was entirely safe. [Applause.] Having that feeling, I can submit with what composure I may to the melancholy result of the very wise and stringent Election law—that I shall not be able to vote myself, [laughter,] but I assure you that in Europe, in the estimate of the wise and just public men of the great countries associated with us in making up the system of our civilization, the issue and the treatment of that issue which is to result in the election of Gen. Grant [cheers] is but a new evidence that in the wisdom of the people and in the favor of Providence, the American nation has some protectors. [Cheers.]

The meeting then broke up, with cheers for Grant, Wilson and Dix.

## THE WEATHER.

**Synopsis and Probabilities.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—1 P. M.—The weather continues partly cloudy in the Middle States and New-England, with north-easterly winds. In the South Atlantic States, generally clear weather with northerly winds. Northerly winds, cloudy weather, and rain are reported from the Gulf coast. On the lakes, southerly winds and threatening weather continue, and extend to the Ohio Valley, with occasional rain.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will fall on the lower lakes, with cloudy weather and southerly winds, with occasional rain. In New-England and the Middle States north-easterly to south-easterly winds and cloudy weather will prevail; in the South Atlantic and Gulf States northerly winds with partly cloudy weather in the former and cloudy weather and occasional rain in the latter; in the North-west, and thence over the western lakes, south-westerly to north-westerly winds and cloudy but clearing weather, with occasional rains; clearing weather from the North-west to the Lower Ohio Valley, with northerly to westerly winds.

Warning signals continue at Duluth, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland and Buffalo.

# NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

## NEW-YORK.

The news-dealer at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Eleventh-street, when asked yesterday how many papers he sold, made the following reply: "One hundred and fifty TIMES, two *Worlds*, and two *Tribunes*."

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Ledwith, Robert Hudson was held for trial on a charge of keeping a gambling den in Waverley-place. The complaint was made by a surgeon from Washington named Edward M. Stein, who was swindled out of his watch on Tuesday night.

The Seventy-ninth (Highland) Battalion of the National Guard was inspected yesterday afternoon, at Tompkins-square, by Major Hall, Brigadier Inspector, and returned 398 present, 142 absent and a total of 540, a great improvement on the returns of last year. The battalion also exhibited a marked improvement in marching.

The delegation of Indians, consisting of representatives from the Comanches, Arrapahoes, Witchitas, and other Western tribes, under the care of Col. Alvord, attended the meeting of the Episcopal Board of Missions, yesterday, at the Church of the Savior, in Twenty-fifth-street. In the afternoon they went in a body to the circus entertainment, foot of East Thirty-fourth-street, and in the evening to the Grand Opera-house.

Luigi Bertinardi, an Italian engineer, of No. 92 Greene-street, was found concealed under the bed of Filipo Zanse, at No. 104 Wooster-street. When discovered he jumped out of a window, leaving behind him a pistol with two spring daggers attached. As Zanse was known to be possessed of considerable money, Bertinardi was arrested yesterday, on a charge of attempted larceny, and committed for trial by Justice Ledwith.

## BROOKLYN.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, Mary Hawley was sentenced to ten months' imprisonment for keeping a disorderly house in Williamsburg.

Phillip Kissing, who on Tuesday night was arrested while attempting to kill his wife at their residence, No. 113 McKibbon-street, was yesterday sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

There were 180 deaths in Brooklyn last week. Among the prominent cases were: Consumption, 21; marasmus, 14; pneumonia, 12; bronchitis, 20; heart disease, 10; croup, 10. No small-pox cases reported.

Judge Neilson and a jury, in the City Court, were engaged yesterday, in the trial of Nancy Wilson against James Chappell, in which the plaintiff seeks to recover damages, laid at $5,000, for an alleged breach of promise of marriage. Case still on.

Jane M., wife of Dr. Francis Miller, and only child of Jane Frost, who died at New Lots, in August, leaving property worth $80,000, is contesting her mother's will, (which deprives her of the absolute control of the property,) on the ground that the testatrix was not of sound mind.

Judge Moore, in the Court of Sessions, yesterday, sentenced Wm. H. Clark, convicted of burglary, to imprisonment in the penitentiary for one year. Joseph Connelly, convicted of grand larceny, was sent to the State Prison for three years, and Joseph Hendrickson, for burglary in the third degree, got eighteen months.

Some of the owners of property situated on the channel of the Gowanus Canal, waited on Mayor Powell yesterday and urged him to veto the resolution of the Board of Aldermen, directing the assessment to be levied according to law. The Mayor promised to give the matter his attentive consideration.

Frank Cassidy, who was arrested some weeks ago by Police Captain Ferry, of the Third Precinct, on the statement of a thief named Higgins, charging him with having been implicated in the murder of Mr. Panormo, was discharged yesterday by Judge Delmar, no complaint having been entered against him.

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The residence of Mr. T. C. Mitchell, on Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, was entered by burglars on Tuesday night and robbed of some clothing, rings, &c.

While the crew of the sloop Howell were discharging her cargo at New-Rochelle, on Tuesday, Levy Cook, one of the hands, was severely injured by being crushed by a heavy iron roller falling upon one of his legs, which will have to be amputated.

Yesterday two young men called at a jewelry store on Third-avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-third-street, Mott Haven, under pretence of getting something done to a watch, and while one occupied the attention of the proprietor, the other contrived to steal a box of rings, &c., valued at $250, with which he escaped. His confederate, who gave his name as William Stevens, was secured and handed over to the Police authorities, by whom he was held to answer.

## STATEN ISLAND.

The name of the South-side Post-office has been changed to that of Sea-side.

The congregation of the St. Andrew's Church at Richmond, which was lately destroyed by fire, are now holding Sunday-morning services in the Reformed Church at that place.

Last evening a fire broke out in a house owned and occupied by Robert McKee, on Richmond-street, Stapleton. Loss on building, $3,000; insured for $3,000 in the Manhattan Company. Loss on furniture, $600; insured for $1,000 in the Home Insurance Company.

Yesterday two Stapleton thieves, named Abraham Rogers and John Grattie, were arraigned before Justice Garrett, at Stapleton, on a charge of attempting to rob the Coast Wrecking Company's Dock at Stapleton, of valuable goods. They were sent to the County Jail for six months each.

## LONG ISLAND.

Judge Provost, of Whitestone, yesterday morning, caught a burglar, who had entered his stable and was in the act of stealing. He was handed over to the authorities, and held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

James and Richard Kummusky, Henry Smith and Thomas Caton, the men arrested for being implicated in the dangerous stabbing affair, on Sunday night, and who were discharged by the Court, have been rearrested, and a thorough examination will now be had into the circumstances connected with the stabbing. The two men, Thomas Cane and Michael Kennedy, are not yet out of danger.

### Nominations Last Night.

The Fourth Assembly District Republican Association nominated John Galvin, of the Apollo Hall Democracy, for Assembly, and J. Reilly for Assistant Alderman.

The Eighth Assembly District Republican Association nominated John Theiss for Assistant Alderman.

The Tenth Assembly District Republican Association nominated Joseph P. Strack for Assistant Alderman.

Charles P. Shaw was nominated for Congress in the Eighth District by the Apollo Hall Convention.

Wm. H. Dongan received the Apollo Hall nomination for Assembly from the Ninth Assembly District.

[Advertisement.]

VOTE FOR WHOM YOU PLEASE—But buy your hats at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, if you wish becoming and stylish fabrics.

### Passengers Arrived.

*In steam-ship Java, from Liverpool.*—J. W. Kerr, Miss Kerr, Miss M. S. Stanton, J. J. Taylor and lady, Miss Taylor, Miss Secret, Miss Heartt, E. S. Heartt, Mr. Olmstead and lady, C. E. Swain, J. Fisher, C. E. Austin, F. J. Painter, E. J. Marsh, R. Dehn, Mr. Dennis, Mr. Bird, D. G. Maguire, lady and child, P. Treanor and lady, Miss Treanor, Major A. Wood, H. Walker, Miss E. Stevenson, Mrs. Emery, Mr. Barrow, Jr., J. E. Baum, J. Stuart, E. S. Ebsworth, T. W. Banks, Mr. Learmouth, A. Journeay, W. Erlanger, Mrs. B. Emmons, Miss L. Van Blarcom, Miss S. Treanor, Miss M. Duffy, Mr. Heiron and wife, Mrs. A. Bolles, H. Spicer, H. Dailey and wife, W. Evarts and wife, Miss Evarts and 2 sisters, Master M. Evarts, A. W. Evarts, W. F. Peddrick, F. Moore and wife, N. M. Beckwith and wife, Miss E. Beckwith, A. Beckwith, S. F. Scovel, M. Scovel, Miss Robinson, Miss Pratt, F. P. Cooke, H. D. Cooke, J. West, Earl and Countess of Caithness and 2 servants, Lady Sinclair, Count de Pomaux, A. Israel, C. Mehler, T. Le Clear and wife, Miss J. B. Derby, J. K. Kerr, wife and child, J. T. Martin, child and servant, Miss Martin, Mr. Lamson, wife and 4 daughters, Mr. Rodman and wife, Miss Rodman, P. H. Lee, wife and servant, J. Palmer, Mrs. Ruggles and maid, A. C. Osler, Miss Jones, B. Johnstone and wife, W. Brown and wife, Miss Brown, Thomas Mott, Mr. Schlinger, wife and child and 2 servants, A. Barrett, B. Strong and wife, Miss Strong and sister, Mrs. John A. Griswold and son, B. H. Griswold, E. Yard and wife, Miss J. A. Yard and brother, A. Young, Mr. Dodge and wife, B. Rhodes and wife, S. Emrol, C. Crane, Miss Y. Healey, K. McQuiney, Mr. Bannum, C. D. Rhodes, Lady Henrietta, Mrs. Barrow, infant and nurse, Miss Barrow, G. W. Harris and wife, Mr. Russell, S. F. B. Coddington and wife, Mr. Laycock and wife, C. A. Laycock, J. H. Harris, Miss S. M. Harris, Miss Harbison and sister, B. F. Kissam and wife, J. Long and servant, C. C. Beaman, M. Eldridge, wife, 2 children and maid, J. T. Drew.

*In steam-ship Italy, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. Harris, Miss Harris, Miss E. Thompson, Miss M. Randell, Miss E. L. Buson, Mrs. A. Lansley, Mrs. V. Raoux, Miss O. Raoux, Dr. E. Young and lady, Miss Young, Miss H. Skelly, Mr. and Mrs. Colville, Mrs. Berner, Miss Berner, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Miss Gregory, Miss E. Clark, Miss J. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. V. Galli, Capt. Crocker and lady, Miss Crocker, Miss Greene, Mr. and Mrs. Jenks and infant, Miss Jenks, Mr. and Mrs. H. Watkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Miss J. Hamilton, Miss E. Shoell, Miss M. A. Harle, Miss E. McCann, Mr. Parker, Mr. Walker, Mr. Burton, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Fulmon, Mr. Haydon, Mr. Clark, Mr. Hume, Mr. Greene, Mr. Bethel, Mr. Pickering, Mr. Curly, Mr. Nangle, Mr. Heron, Mr. Fitzhi[illegible], Mr. Hastings, Mr. Wood, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Connell, Mr. Chatham, Mr. Mott, Mr. Gage, Mr. Goddard, Mr. Wall.

*In steam-ship Trinacria, from Glasgow.*—Rev. W. N. Van De Mark, J. H. Allcott, William Goldthwaite, Miss Goldthwaite, Mr. and Mrs. R. Sohns, Miss L. Sohn, Mr. and Mrs. Richards, Miss M. Richards, Alexander Drysdale, W. S. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Caldwell, Master William Caldwell, W. H. Young, Mrs. F. H. Parke, James Aitken, James Wood, W. A. Hutcheson, Andrew Ure, W. Angus, T. F. Sherwin, Miss McKean.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:29 | Sun sets....4:58 | Moon sets....[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:52 | Gov. Island..7:48 | Hell Gate....[illegible]

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30.

### Cleared.

Steam-ships Scotia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Idaho, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Zembra, (Br.,) Pease, Bristol, Eng., E. E. Morgan's Sons; Alps, (Br.,) Webster, Glasgow via Moville, Henderson Bros.; Gen. Sedgwick, Ellis, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; E. C. Biddle, McCue, Philadelphia; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia.

Ship Rebus, (Br.,) Christiansen, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockmann.

Barks St. Anna Marie, (Ital.,) Stenita, Trieste, Slocovich & Co.; Dio File, (Aust.,) Sopenich, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Caroline, (Ger.,) Stucker, Bremen, J. A. Paull; Amalie, (Ger.,) Kuster, Stettin, Jacob W. Schmidt & Co.; Nebo, Hern, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockmann; Cyphus, (Br.,) Atkins, Queenstown or Falmouth, H. Sweetland & Co.; H. D. Stover, Price, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Daisy, (Br.,) McCarthy, Gibraltar for orders, Hand & Swan; L. Warren, Gott, Cardenas, James E. Ward & Co.; George, (Br.,) Champlin, Orroyo, P. R., Bensley, Miller & Co.; Nellie, Gwens, St. Croix, Roche Bros. & Co.

Schr. M. H. Read, Benson, Baltimore; Hortensia, Norton, Para; L. A. Edwards, Wicks, Georgetown, S. C.; Emma, (Br.,) Donovan, St. John, N. B.; Chimgaro, Jackson, Norfolk; Emily, Morrell, Stamford; Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford.

### Arrived.

Steam-ship California, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow Oct. 19 and Moville 20th, with mdse. and 115 cabin and 375 steerage passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Regulator, Wilmington, N. C., 80 hours, with naval stores and cotton to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Robena, Daggett, London Sept. 22, with mdse. to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co. Is anchored at S. W. Spit.

Bark Aurora, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crosby, Middlesboro 36 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co. Came the northern passage, and had strong S. W. gales to the Banks, and been 12 ds. from thence, with fine weather.

Bark Saguenay, (of St. John, N. B.,) Brown, Port Caledonia, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son. Has had moderate weather.

Bark M. H. Almon, (of Sydney, C. B.,) Townsend, Cow Bay, 8 ds., with coal to C. H. Swain & Co. Had fine weather.

Brig Milsden, (Nor.,) Pedersen, Gottenburg 49 ds., with iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the northern passage, and had strong westerly gales to the Banks, and been 17 ds. from thence, with light N. E. winds.

Brig Josephine, (of Pictou,) Ganion, Cow Bay 9 ds., with coal to C. H. Swain & Co.—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co. Had strong N. W. gales.

Brig Acadia, (of Pictou,) Ganion, Cow Bay 5 ds., with coal to C. H. Swain & Son—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Brig Leone, (of St. John, N. B.,) Bishop, Rockland, N. B., 11 ds., with stone to G. P. Sherwood—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Son.

Brig James Crosby, Chaplin, Bangor, with lumber to Warren & Walker.

Brig Beaver, (Br.,) Pringle, Rockland, N. B., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Tropic Bird, Farrow, of and 3 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to order—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Kittie Stevens, Anderson, of and 5 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lath to order—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Evelyn, (of Addison,) Crowley, St. John, N. B., 9 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Irene, Murphy, Shulee, N. S., 15 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Francis Arthemus, Pritham, Shulee, N. S., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Ida Bella, Pinner, Georgetown, S. C., 9 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to B. D. Hurlbut & Co. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Caledonia, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Layton, Windsor, N. S., 9 ds., with 230 tons plaster to Crandall, Bartaux & Co.

Schr. Newport, Miller, of and 5 ds. from Windsor, N. S., with 230 tons plaster to Crandall, Bartaux & Co.

Schr. Willie Harris, Hall, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. F. M. Kane, Haskell, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. Henry, Brown, Jonesport, with lumber to order.

Schr. Telegraph, Priest, Thomaston, with lime to J. A. Haviland.

Schr. Lavolta, Smith, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. Alabama, Small, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Amos Falkenburg, Rackett, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. C. Smith, Banks, Gardiner, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. B. Harris, Mitchell, Machias, with lumber to George E. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. Belle Brown, Nash, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. F. F. Randolph, Steelman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Geo. Gilliam, Watts, Rockland, with stone for Brooklyn Bridge.

Schr. Addie P. Avery, Emery, Rockland, with lime to J. A. Haviland.

Schr. American Chief, Snow, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Franconia, Johnson, Bangor, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Kate Mitchell, Eastman, Gardiner, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. Laconia, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Juliet, Nash, Millbridge, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. America, Ingraham, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. F. C. Smith, Knox, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Kate Walker, Mitchell, Bangor, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. W. R. Burns, Dunn, Bangor, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Jas. McDiverty, Nickerson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Victor, Wilcox, Nantucket, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. Flash, Brown, Nantucket, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Mary Blake, Davis, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr. Jos. Porter, Burroughs, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Geo. M. Middleton, Baker, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Young Teaser, Slocum, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. W. H. Atwater, Parker, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. S. A. Boyce, Boyce, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Charles A. Grainer, Harvey, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jane M. Brainerd, McCarthy, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Misquash, Heaney, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Palladium, Ryder, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Roanoke, Cook, Taunton, for Elizabethport.
Schr. R. S. Daly, Dart, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Right Away, Raynor, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Olive Branch, Morris, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Port Chester.
Schr. Maria Adelaide, Jones, New-Haven.
Schr. J. H. Tripp, Nickerson, Chatham.
Schr. Freestone, Felton, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Jacob Lorillard, Blake, Bridgeport.
Schr. Tabitha & Hannah, Dill, Norwalk.
Schr. Sallie T. Chafee, Mitchell, Taunton.
Schr. J. R. Mitchell, Morrell, Stamford.
Schr. Thos. Potter, Hendy, Sandwich.
Schr. Jos. Barrett, Nickerson, Boston.
Schr. J. A. Smith, Hudson, New-London.
Schr. Lizzie Mills, Bunker, New-Haven.
Schr. Fair Wind, Bowman, New-Bedford.
Schr. Marietta Smith, Preston, Norwich.
Schr. G. P. Wright, Tupper, Bridgeport.
Schr. M. M. Merriman, Fox, Hartford.
Schr. Binter, Nichols, Providence.
Schr. S. K. Lane, Fuller, Yarmouth.
Schr. Connecticut, Gibbs, New-Bedford.
Schr. May Day, Bailey, New-Haven.
Schr. Ringleader, Mann, Mystic.
Schr. Escort, Small, Bridgeport.
Schr. Damon, Johnson, Providence.
Schr. O. C. Acken, Meade, Stamford.
Schr. Hester, Davis, Portchester.
Schr. Monitor, Baker, Bristol.

Sld. steam-ships Scotia and Idaho, for Liverpool; Franklin, for Stettin; General Sedgwick, for New-Orleans.

WIND—Sundown, light, E., clear.

### Below.

Ship Hope, Ure, from Bristol, Eng., Oct. 4, with mdse. to James W. Elwell & Co. By pilot-boat Isaac Webb No. 8.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—Arr. bark David McNutt, from Rotterdam.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 30.—Arr. ship Ida Lilly, from Boston; steamer Mercedita, from Boston; schrs. J. T. Clark, from New-York; E. C. Rommel, from Wilmington, and A. E. Glover, from Boston.

Sld. steamer James Adger, for New-York.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 30.—The steamers Sodiac and Utility remain here.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 30.—Arr. schrs. Abbie Hodgman, from Gardiner, Me.; G. M., from New-York; John Middleton, from Philadelphia, and Sarah Ling, from Portland.

Cld. schr. Enchantress.

Sld. steam-ship Seminole, for Boston.

TARPAULIN COVE, Oct. 30.—Arr. yesterday brig Kremlin, from Pensacola, for Boston.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Oct. 30.—Arr. brig George Gilchrist, Georgetown, D. C., for Boston; schrs. Cleora and Highlander, Bangor, for New-Bedford.

The bark Anna L. Taylor, before reported at anchor off Vineyard Highlands, parted one of her chains and laid very close to the beach, so that she occasionally struck the bottom. The steamer Martha's Vineyard went to her assistance this afternoon, and towed her into the harbor.

Sld. steamer Leopard and schr. Margaret B. Seneca.

### Spoken, &c.

Oct. 13, lat. 46, lon. 30, ship Lord Clyde, (Br.,) bound W.

24th, lat. 42 30, lon. 60, ship Livingstone, (Br.,) from Belfast, for Charleston.

### European Marine News.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Great Western line steam-ship Great Western, Capt. Stamper, from New-York Oct. 12, has arr. at Bristol.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30.—The Allan line steam-ship Moravian, from Quebec and Montreal, has arr. here.

The Inman line steam-ship City of Bristol, Capt. Philips, from New-York Oct. 17, for this port, arrived at Queenstown yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 30.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Weser, Capt. Willigerod, from New-York Oct. 19, for Bremen, arrived here today.

AUTUMN, 1872.

ABBATT, MOORE & CO.,
52 East 10th-st.
NEAR BROADWAY.

Have manufactured an unusually large and varied stock of

CLOTHING,
For YOUTHS,
BOYS,
and CHILDREN.

They also have a large and well-selected stock of entirely New Goods, from which they are prepared to make to order

FOR GENTLEMEN,
as well as Boys.

Full Assortment of Shirts and Furnishing Goods.

URBANA WINE COMPANY
SPARKLING GOLD SEAL.

This POPULAR Wine, in Quarts and Pints, for sale at wholesale and retail by

PARK & TILFORD,
Corner Broadway and [illegible]-st.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.
CHOICE BRONZES,
REPRODUCTIONS OF ALL THE LATEST AND BEST WORKS OF FRENCH ART, PARTICULARLY THOSE OF WORGEN, AKSON, MATHURIN MOREAU, CARRIER BELLEUSE, VELA, AIZELIN, FRADIER, CLESINGER, BARYE, TOUSSAINT, EMILE HEBERT, CHONI, CAMBOS, GUILLEMIN, DUMAIGE, FALQUIERE, SALMSON, THIEBAUT, VAUTHIER, &c., &c., &c., AND FROM BARBEDIENNE REPRODUCTIONS FROM THE
ANTIQUE.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS,
502-504 BROADWAY
—ONLY.—
OFFER FOR THE SEASON THEIR LARGE STOCK OF
LADIES' FURS,
At the Lowest Possible Prices.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
SEAL SKIN FUR,
IN ALL THE LEADING STYLES OF
SACQUES AND TURBANS.
502-504 Broadway.
N. B.—Our business in all its departments, wholesale and retail, is only at Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
565 and 567 Broadway.
DIAMONDS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
SPECIAL ATTENTION is invited to our RICH AND EXTENSIVE assortment of FINE DIAMONDS and OTHER PRECIOUS STONES, comprising—
100 pairs of DIAMOND SOLITAIRE EAR-RINGS, from $200 to $10,000 per pair.
300 DIAMOND FINGER RINGS, from $50 to $8,000 each.
And BROOCHES, PENDANTS and LOCKETS, various styles and prices.
As this entire stock MUST BE CLOSED OUT during the PRESENT YEAR, prices will be named SO LOW as to insure that result with the least possible delay.

American Institute Fair,
1871.
Report of Judges upon GILT and BRONZE CHANDELIERS, GLASS CHANDELIERS, and BRONZES, exhibited by MITCHELL, VANCE & CO.:
"We fully agree that the bronze fixtures are superior in artistic design, workmanship and finish to any made in this country, and probably in the world. The bronzes, especially the large pieces which are copied from the French, are the best productions of the country. The glass chandeliers are equal if not superior to the celebrated Osler manufacture, (English,) which have been heretofore acknowledged the best in the world. The glass is of unusual whiteness. They rank A1.
W. B. OGDEN, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Act. Recording Secretary.
SAMUEL D. TILLMAN, Corresponding Secretary.
WAREROOMS OF
Mitchell, Vance & Co.,
597 Broadway, New-York.

A. RAYMOND & CO.,
CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.
CLOTHIERS.
OVERCOATS
OF FUR, CHINCHILLA, AND CASTOR BEAVERS.
BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS
AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Sunday Literature.

The Churchman $3
Most largely circulated Prot. Episc. Paper. $[illegible] Every Church Paper ought to be. Try it. 2 mos. 50c.

BOYNTON'S
GAS-TIGHT FURNACES.
NEW BALTIMORE FIRE-PLACE HEATER.
"OUR FAVORITE" ELEVATED OVEN RANGE.
MANUFACTURED BY
RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO.,
234 WATER-ST., & 1,314 BROADWAY, N. Y.

LIFE OR DEATH.—YOUR ONLY CHOICE.—The wonderful Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, Waukesha, Wis. The most eminent testify to its marvelous cures. Read this extract from Dr. Willard Parker's letter:
NEW-YORK, April 12, 1871.
"Col. DUNBAR: Having seen the happy results from the Bethesda Water in your own case of diabetes, and in that of others, and from reports which have reached me, &c., &c."
Hundreds of cures of indigestion, constipation, piles, Bright's disease, dropsy, catarrh, bronchitis, nervous debility, paralysis, disease of the skin, blood, liver and urinary organs. Full directions by the attending physicians. Offices No. 200 Broadway.

THE HORSES BELONGING TO THE establishment of LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 518 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, are as yet unaffected by the prevailing epidemic. Prices as before the scourge. Every horse is warranted. Mr. Bergh is invited to call and inspect our stock.

STANDARD FIRE INS. CO., OFFICE NO. 217 BROADWAY.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

FIFTH-AV.—AT MRS. WYCKOFF'S, NO. 330 5th-av., one very fine suit of four or six rooms, with private table, for the Winter.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable German girl; is a good seamstress, and a very intelligent and willing girl; best City reference. Apply at No. 521 6th-av., near 29th-st.

COOK.—BY A MOST COMPETENT AND very highly-recommended woman as superior cook; meat, games, boning; is a good baker and a fine pastry cook. Can be seen at No. 521 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RELIABLE young woman to do house-work in a small private family; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 233 West 43d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; can do all kinds of fine washing, polishing, fluting; has no objection to go a little distance in the country; can give good City references. Apply at No. 521 6th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS French maid; good hair-dresser and dress-maker; tasteful milliner; has the best of City testimonials from her present lady. Can be seen at No. 521 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT YOUNG FRENCH girl; very obliging; wishes a situation as child's nurse, and assist in chamber-work; is a plain sewer; would make herself useful. Can be seen at No. 521 6th-av.